SUMMARY per R. M. S. Geelong.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9887.—VOL. LXI. FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1870. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS

On the 31st December, 1869, at Wellington, N.S.W., Mrs. W. Russell, of a son.

On the 17th instant, at her residence, Stanmore Road, Newtown, Mrs. William Tiord, of a son.

On the 20th instant, at her residence, East St. Leonards, Mrs. W. F. Dind, of a daughter.

On the 23rd instant, the wife of C. A. T. Bowens, of a daughter.

On the 25th instant, at her residence, The Meadows, Illawarra, Mrs. Edward H. Weston, of a daughter.

On the 25th instant, at her residence, Lord-street, St. Peters, the wife of H. Burling, of twin sons.

On the 26th instant, at her residence, Merton, Woollahra, the wife of William J. Trickett, of a daughter.

On the 26th instant, at her residence, Park and Castlereagh streets, Mrs. Henry Butler, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE

On the 4th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. S. Chapman, William, third son of Mr. Gavin Houston, Glebe, late of Renfrewshire, Scotland, to Eliza, eighth daughter of Mr. G. Dawes, Newtown, late of Sussex, England.

DEATHS

On the 9th November, 1869, at White Hall, Hackworth, England, Mary Maria, the beloved wife of Robert Watts, Regent Works, Birmingham, in the 36th year of her age.

On the 13th November, 1869, at Maryport, Cumberland, England, Mary Anne, the wife of Mr. William Tickle, and beloved sister of Mrs. Patten, Pitt-street.

On the 14th instant, at her residence, Regent-street, Newtown, Mrs. Maria Sarah Lyon Barlow.

On the 24th instant, at Cleveland-terrace, Buckingham-street, John Edward, youngest beloved son of Richard and Teresa Darby, aged 8 weeks.

On the 26th instant, at the residence of E. H. Statham, Esq., Lambert Grange, Parramatta, of apoplexy, Mr. Joseph Snape, aged 78 years.

On the 26th instant, at his residence, Tarpeian, Potts Point, John Savery Rodd, Esq., aged 62 years.

On the 27th January, at 213, Clarence-street, Ernest, the beloved son of Wing Wah, of Bolsover-street, Rockhampton, aged 6 months and 24 days.

SHIPPING

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship GEELONG, 1584 tons, 250-horse power, R. T. Dundas, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, the 29th January, 1870, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 26th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 27th.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 1st January, 1870.
An allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for Return Passengers is made to Passengers from Australia to Europe (or vice versa), re-embarking within six months from day of landing; and to Passengers from Australia to India (or vice versa) re-embarking within three months.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO and EUROPE. — The Californian, New Zealand, and Australian Line of Mail Steam Packets, under contract with the New Zealand Government, for a Monthly Mail Service. Leaves Sydney in March via Auckland and Honolulu. Carries an experienced Surgeon. A good table and superior accommodation can be relied on.
Saloon passengers will be provided with every requisite, wines and spirits extra. Bedding, &c., is not provided in second cabin.
Parties proceeding to the U. S. of America or Europe, should avail themselves of this line, which has advantages over all others, having calm seas, and avoiding the disagreeables of a long sea voyage, the whole journey may be considered a pleasure trip.
Early application should be made to secure berths, many being already disposed of.
Apply to H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street, Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 2.30. Fares:—Saloon, £5; return, £8 5s. Cabin, £3; return, £5 10s. Steerage, £1 10s.
TO AUCKLAND.—City of Melbourne, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Coonanbara, Wednesday night, at 11. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Collaroy on Monday night.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Havilah, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—James Paterson, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO BROADSOUND and Pioneer River.—James Paterson will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Tuesday, 15th February.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION ON FREIGHT OF WOOL FROM PORT MACQUARIE.—The C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'S charge for Wool from Port Macquarie will be 9s per bale from this date.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.
N.B.—The company have erected a large store at Port Macquarie for the reception of all goods carried by their steamers.
Sydney, 13th October, 1869.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER—THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, The MORPETH.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, The CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
Goods received for Miller's Forest, THIS DAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—Foot of Market-street.

C. & R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIP.—For the MANNING RIVER Direct, the FIRE KING, on MONDAY, at Noon.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.
The favourite steamship HERO, 675 tons register—300 horse power, THOMAS LOGAN, Commander, will leave the Grafton Wharf, for Auckland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February, at 5 p.m.
Goods received by Mr. W. R. HILL, free of wharfage.
For freight or passage apply to ELDRED and SPENCE, 63, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all ports.—The steamship RANGITOTO, will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 31st instant, via Bluff.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, by steamships YOU YANGS and DANDENONG, which will be dispatched as follows:—
YOU YANGS, FRIDAY, January 28th, at noon, calling at EDEN, from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.
The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return tickets available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
Fare—30s.
W. HOWARD SMITH, Agent, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN. — Steamship CITY OF HOBART, on MONDAY, 7th February, at 4 p.m.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST, on SATURDAY, at 9 a.m. Baltic Wharf.

FOR LONDON direct.—The first-class clipper ship CITY OF SYDNEY, 1184 tons register, E. A. Anker, commander, will sail in a few days. Intending passengers are requested to inspect her spacious cabins.
For passage only apply to Captain ANKER, on board, Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.
☞ Will take second-class passengers.

FOR LONDON.—The iron clipper ship SAVERNAKE, 1284 tons register (now on her first voyage), A1 at Lloyd's for 20 years, G. Whiteway, commander, daily expected from Melbourne, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's Store.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10. Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MORUYA.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, 9 a.m.

TO SAIL, WEDNESDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY.—TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The clipper ship PARISIAN, 749 tons register, T. Sullivan, late of the Feronia, commander.
Saloon £45
Second cabin 25
Apply to Captain SULLIVAN; or
YOUNG and LARK;
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR LONDON.
The favourite ship CANAAN, A, 840 tons, still commanded by Captain Wilson, so long known in this trade, will have quick dispatch.
This ship has excellent accommodation for cabin and second-class passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain WILSON, on board, at Circular Quay; to
J. R. CATTELL and CO.; or to
T. and J. SKINNER.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.
The celebrated clipper ship SOBRAON, 2130 tons register, will sail on 1st March.
Rates of passage:

Saloon	As per agreement
Second Cabin	£35 and £30 guineas
Intermediate	20 and 18 guineas
Steerage	16 guineas.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON.—The PARRAMATTA, J. B. Swanson, commander, will sail on SATURDAY, 5th February, 1870.
For terms of passage—first, second, and third class—apply on board; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON.—The undermentioned first-class passenger ships will be dispatched in the following order:—

	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
PARRAMATTA	1521	Swanson	5th Feb.
SOBRAON	2130	Elmslie	1st March
SIR JOHN LAWRENCE	878	Fernie	March

For plans of cabins, rates of passage, and all other information, apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
23rd December, 1869.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The following first-class vessels, making an average passage of 80 days, will be dispatched on or about the following dates:—

	Tons.	Commander.	
WOOLLOOMOOLOO	627	Anderson	Feb.
NINEVEH	1174	Barnet	March
PATRIARCH (new)	1500	Pile	April.
CITY OF ABERDEEN	1110		May.

The dietary arrangements are superior, and each vessel carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—The favourite clipper ship WOOLLOOMOOLOO, J. Anderson, commander, having the whole of her dead weight down and engaged, will sail on 12th February.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
25th January, 1870.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON.—ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—The new A1 ship PATRIARCH, 1404 tons register, now on her first voyage, commanded by Captain George H. Pile, late of the Strathdon, so favourably known for many years in this trade, offers unrivalled saloon accommodation both as to ventilation, elegance, and comfort. Will sail early in April. Plans of cabins can be inspected at the office of the undersigned.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., 40, O'Connell-street.

FOR LONDON, to SAIL 21st FEBRUARY.—Clipper ship UNDERLEY, now on second voyage, AA1 Lloyd's, Edward Tidmarsh, commander.
First Voyage, 73 days to Melbourne,
This Voyage, 78 days to Sydney.
First-class saloon, each cabin fitted with drawers, wash stand, sleeping berths, and sofa.
For passage or freight, apply to
YOUNG and LARK,
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.
Wool received Flood's Stores.

FOR LONDON.
Ship GLENDOWER, 1192 tons, James Brinsden, commander, will have quick dispatch.
Cabin passage as per agreement.
A limited number of second-class passengers will be taken in the deck-house.
Intending passengers will do well to inspect the really first-class accommodation of this vessel.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.
For further particulars apply to the Captain, on board; to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.;
or to SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 clipper ship TAMANA, 629 tons register, Donald Main, commander, will have quick dispatch; wool received at Flood's Stores.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain MAIN, on board, at Circular Quay; or to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON,
The splendid iron clipper ship DULEEP SINGH, Captain Jennings, 1198 tons register, AA1 at Lloyds for 21 years, due here from Melbourne on 31st instant; and as the vessel comes up in ballast she will have quick dispatch, and will also be ready to receive dead weight or wool immediately upon arrival.
The accommodation for saloon passengers is very superior, as she has been fitted up expressly for first-class passengers. Plan of cabins at the office of the undersigned.
For rates of freight and passage apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

TO PASSENGERS FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—Clipper ship SAM CEARNS, 1422 tons register, Frederick Williams, commander, will SAIL from Newcastle, on or about MONDAY, 7th February.
Saloon £35
Second cabin 25
Steerage 18
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.
100, Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL for HONGKONG.—☞ The A1 clipper ship MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, 1000 tons, W. M'Keon, commander, will be positively dispatched on 31st instant. Has splendid accommodation for Chinese passengers, and early application is necessary to secure berths.
For freight or passage, apply on board; or, to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR VALPARAISO direct.—To sail 3rd February, the new clipper ship CASTLEREAD. Captain Armstrong, 850 tons register.
For light freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI, and other SOUTH SEA ISLANDS. — ☞ The favorite clipper schooner JASON will be quickly dispatched. For freight, passage, and all particulars apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR FIJI.—The clipper schooner MAAFU, Captain Penhose, will sail on SATURDAY, the 29th January.
For freight or passage apply to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.; or
C. M. DEANE, Bridge-street.

FOR ADELAIDE.—Regular trader WINDHOVER will be quickly dispatched. Laidley, Ireland, and Co.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS.

NOVELTY	Captain Nearing		1st February.
CONSTANCE	"	Gibbon	16th "
KATE	"	Cooper	1st March.

The Novelty is now fast loading, and will be dispatched on her advertised date, full or not full.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—Goods received for this line free of wharfage.

FOR LYTTELTON, PORT COOPER, direct.—The regular trader JOHN KNOX, B. Jenkins, commander, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR WANGANUI. — The well-known favourite trader LADY DENISON, J. Fernie, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON.—☞ The favourite regular trader CIRCE, hourly expected, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight, &c., apply to PARBURY, BROTHERS; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—Goods received FREE OF WHARFAGE.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BROAD SOUND AND PORT MACKAY.—☞ The favourite regular trader JANE, J. Wittenten, commander, will be dispatched NEXT WEEK, full or not full. To be followed by the COLLEEN BAWN.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Victoria Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR MARYBOROUGH direct—The clipper-schooner HANNAH BROOMFIELD will sail positively on TUESDAY. For freight, &c., apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for MARYBOROUGH.—☞ The barque CITY OF MELBOURNE will be dispatched TO-MORROW. For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE.—☞ Clipper-schooner ALPHA sails in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BELLINGER RIVER.—WEST HARTLEY, No. 1, on FRIDAY.—All freights payable here.
For freight or passage apply
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
Commercial Wharf.

FOR MORUYA RIVER, the ketch MORNING STAR. Freight, &c., apply W. Short, Victoria Whf.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, first fair wind. Victoria Wharf.

SHELLHARBOUR.—DAIRY MAID, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m., from Caledonian Wharf. S. Nutter, agent.

FOR SHELLHARBOUR.—The Peterborough Lass, this day, at noon. Victoria Wharf. J. Foly, agent.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, going to Coraki and Lismore.—Commerce, now receiving cargo. Wright's Wf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—ROYAL DUKE, on FRIDAY. Goods can be sent down at once. Freights to be paid here.
For freight or passage apply
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
Commercial Wharf.

CHARTERS.—☞ Shanghai, Hongkong, and other eastern ports. Also San Francisco and Mauritius. Tonnage wanted.
Apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Sydney or Newcastle.

FOR SALE.—☞ The favourite clipper brig PAKEHA (now in Newcastle), 170 tons register, is well found and in thorough order. A most profitable vessel for the intercolonial or foreign trade. For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—☞ The favourite clipper barque CRISHNA, well found, and having lately undergone a thorough overhaul, is open for SALE, or CHARTER to any part of the world.
All particulars can be had on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—This vessel is admirably suited for a whaler.

TASMANIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—For SALE, Screw Steamship TASMANIA. Now open for inspection at Grafton Wharf. Immediate delivery can be given. Apply to the Manager, at Hobart Town; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.
None but Principals will be treated with.

FOR SALE, the Barque CAMILLA, 261 tons register, is well found, and in first-rate order. For particulars
R. TOWNS and CO.

VESSEL for SALE.—The well-known Brig KESTREL, lately coppered. Has just landed a cargo of teas in Western Australia without damage. Is admirable suited for any trade. For particulars apply to
JOHN BLACK and CO.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, Vessels for Shanghai, Hongkong, and San Francisco. John Black and Co.

A SMART SCHOONER open for engagement to a northern port; easy rates of freight. Black and Co.

WANTED, VESSELS, for Calcutta. Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

SHIP CITY OF SYDNEY, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be sent in before 10 o'clock on SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, or they will not be recognised.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

ANNA, from SAN FRANCISCO.—Captain MERNAIS will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by his Crew without his written authority.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, 362, George-street.

FOR SALE, first-class SKIFF, 22 feet, new, for £18 worth £30. 224, Clarence-street.

NOTICE.
MILSON'S POINT FERRY COMPANY.
REDUCTION OF FARES.
On and after the 1st February proximo, the terms to SUBSCRIBERS to the COMPANY'S BOATS plying from MILSON'S POINT and LAVENDER BAY to the CIRCULAR QUAY, will be as follows, viz.,
Single ticket, for 3 months.......... 21s 6d
Ditto ditto, 1 ditto 8s 6d
Ditto ditto, 1 week 2s 3d
Non-subscribers, 3d. each way.
Family Tickets and children, as per arrangement.
The first boat from Lavender Bay will start at 8 25 a.m. on the 1st proximo, and continue running, at intervals of 30 minutes, throughout the day, up to 6.25 p.m.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY.
The Half-yearly MEETING of Proprietors will be held at the Offices, King-street, on MONDAY, 31st instant, at noon, to receive the report of the Board for the past half-year; to elect two Directors in lieu of those retiring; to elect Auditors, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.
C. E. JEANNERET, Manager.

Messrs. H. P. PALSER and JAMES DEVLIN, Jun., the retiring Directors, have given notice that they are candidates for re-election.

PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINING COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fourteenth Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 31st day of January current, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report for the half-year ended on the 31st December last; for the election of a Director in the room of J. S. Mitchell, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, and has given the required notice that he is a candidate; of an Auditor, in the room of William Wolfen, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is also eligible for re-election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
D. N. JOUBERT, Secretary.
Sydney, 10th January, 1870.

THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house of the Company in Sydney on FRIDAY, 11th February proximo, at noon precisely, to take into consideration the undermentioned proposed alterations in the Deed of Settlement, viz.,—
That clause 13 of the 2nd part of the Deed of Settlement be amended by striking out the words,—"and to direct the allotment of such additional shares rateably among the then holders of the original stock, and to determine the time for payment of the amount thereof,"
And that the following words be substituted in their stead, viz.,—"and to cause the same shares to be allotted or disposed of in such manner, and with such restrictions, and upon such terms and conditions as shall be determined on at such meeting."
Also, in the same clause after the words, "such new shares allotted," the words, "or so disposed of," be inserted.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.
Sydney, 25th January, 1870.

GREVILLE'S COMMERCIAL ROOM.
HIGH CHANGE THIS DAY, at 2 p.m., when telegrams from the neighbouring colonies will be posted.

MEETINGS

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Annual General MEETING of the above Society will be held at the Asylum, Pitt-street South, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant. The chair will be taken at half-past 2 o'clock.
A report of the proceedings of the past year, together with the Treasurer's accounts, will be laid before the meeting. Subscribers and friends of the Society are respectfully invited to attend.
GEORGE ALLEN, Honorary Secretary.

A BALLOTING MEETING of the Members of the Civil Service Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 1st February, between the hours of 1 and 2, and 4 and 5, p.m.
CHAS. A. GOODCHAP,
Honorary Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—Usual Weekly MEETING, THIS EVENING, Friday, January 28th, 1870. Full attendance requested. Important news from the country. New members to be elected, and to arrange for the picnic. Please attend at 8 o'clock sharp.
C. L. CARTER, THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Hon. Secs.

ROYAL WILLIAM LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 27.—Emergency MEETING THIS EVENING, in the Schoolroom, Riley-street, at 7.30. By order of W. M. R. Y. M'NEILLY, Secretary.

ORANGE LODGE, No. 2.—A Purple MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 sharp.

MASONIC.—Sydney Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 25, meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7.30.

PUBLIC MEETING, in favour of a REGATTA on EASTER MONDAY, will be held at Creed's, Royal Oak, Pyrmont, MONDAY next, 8 p.m.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—The following Gentlemen have been proposed as Aldermen and Auditors for the Borough of Woollahra:—
AS ALDERMEN.
For Piper Ward.
Mr. James Kingston, gentleman
Mr. Thomas Ireland, shipping agent.
For Belle Vue Ward.
Mr. William Thomas, grocer
Mr. Frederick William Cape, stock broker
Mr. James Norton, solicitor.
For Double Bay Ward
Mr. James Norton, solicitor
Mr. Daniel Bulman, warehouseman
Mr. John Robert Cattell, merchant
Mr. Charles Thomas Gedye, merchant
Mr. Frederick Augustus Petersen, commission agent.
AS AUDITORS
Mr. Francis Giles, draper
Mr. Samuel Gould, leaseholder.
M. CONSETT STEPHEN, Mayor of Woollahra,
Returning-officer.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.—The following nominations have been duly made as Alderman for the Outer Glebe Ward:—Mr. William Elphinston, jun., of Derwent-street, builder; Mr. Thomas S. Harwood, of Ultimo, surveyor; Mr. John Reilly, of Glebe-street, grocer; and Mr. P. C. Williams, of Lyndhurst-street, builder. As Alderman for the Bishopthorpe Ward:—Mr. W. T. Pinhey, J.P., of Glebe Road, chemist and druggist; and Mr. W. Munro, of Denman-street, architect. As Alderman for the Inner Glebe Ward:—Mr. Edmund T. Blacket, of Glebe Road, architect. As Auditors:—Mr. J. R. Young, of Glebe Road, merchant, and Mr. A. H. C. Macafee, of Avona, Glebe Road, merchant.
By order of the Returning-Officer,
HENRY COLLEY, Council Clerk.
Council Chamber, Glebe, January 27.

BOROUGH OF ST. LEONARDS.
The following gentlemen have been duly nominated for election for the following offices:—
AS ALDERMEN.
VICTORIA WARD.—John Blue, W. F. Norris, James Harris French, John Carr, and Samuel Crew, Esquires.
ALBERT WARD.—William Tunks and George Allen Bell, Esquires.
BELMORE WARD.—The Honorable Francis Lord, and William George Matthews, Esquires.
AS AUDITOR.
Edward Dowling, Esquire.
THOS. JOHN COOK,
Returning-Officer.

TO THE ELECTORS of the KINGSTON WARD.
JAMES BRIDGER is a Candidate at the forthcoming Election.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.—Volley, Independent, and Class Firing.—SATURDAY, the 29th, will be the last opportunity of completing the course of 1869. Commence at 2.30 p.m. Classes formed every half-hour.
By command, &c.,
THOMAS BAYNES, Captain,
Brigade-Adjutant.

1ST SYDNEY BATTALION V.R.—PARADE in Undress, SATURDAY, 29th January, at 3 p.m.
By order.
W. CHATFIELD, Captain.
Adjutant 1st Sydney Battalion.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.
The BISHOP OF AUCKLAND will be happy to receive any of the Clergy who wish to be introduced to him, in the Bishop's Vestry, immediately after this morning's service.
Friday, January 28th.

EDUCATIONAL

ASHGROVE LODGE, ASHFIELD.—Educational Institute for young Ladies, conducted by Mrs. TAIT. Studies are resumed.

LADIES' SCHOOL.—Mrs. CAMPBELL will receive two or three little Girls to Board and Educate; English and accomplishments, £40 guineas per annum. Darling-street, Balmain.

SELECT EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for young Ladies, REMOVED from Lyons-terrace to Runnymede, Point Piper Road (fourth house from main road), Woollahra. First professors attend for the accomplishments and advanced English classes. Duties resumed.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, LYNDHURST.—The Students of the College are reminded that STUDIES will be resumed on THURSDAY, 27th instant.
J. N. QUIRK, LL.D. President.

THE REFORM MODEL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, upon the system of the Public Schools.
Terms: Two guineas per quarter; resident pupils, fifty guineas (inclusive terms). 155, William-street.

UNIVERSITY HALL, in connection with the University of Sydney, licensed by the Chancellor.
Mr. JOHN KINLOCH, M.A., receives as RESIDENT PUPILS gentlemen attending the University Lectures, or preparing for them, or professions, or the Civil Service.
The MORNING CLASS, limited to six, is open to non-residents.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST, on the Randwick Road, between Fitzroy-street and the old toll-bar, a Gold BROOCH, with hair and inscription on the back. Reward given if brought to Mr. BUCKLAND, Waterloo Stores.

LOST, between Newtown and Sans Souci, a Gold WATCH. 30s Reward, on delivery to T. BAXTON, Newtown; or Mr. RUST, Sans Souci Hotel.

LOST, at Watson's Bay, on Wednesday, a Gold LOCKET, with two Photographs inside. Finder will be rewarded on leaving it at 520, George-street.

LOST, a POODLE, half-shorn, from 197, Castlereagh-street. Finder rewarded at 197, Castlereagh-street.

LOST (FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD) at the Albert Cricket Ground, a Black Newfoundland SLUT, white breast and paws, answers to the name of Nell. Any person detaining the dog after this notice will be prosecuted according to law. 213, Goulburn-street, Surry Hills.

LOST, a Gold LOCKET on Thursday afternoon, at North Shore, between the Ferry and the Church. The finder will be rewarded on returning the same to F. CLARK, 115, King-street East.

LOST, on Wednesday evening, a Crape JACKET, between Woolloomooloo Bay and Elizabeth-terrace. Reward, 2, Elizabeth-terrace.

LOST, a Brown Retriever DOG, hair off in several places. Reward, 163, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

LOST, from Randwick, red Setter DOG, name on collar. Return to H. Dodds, Randwick, or Bank Court.

LOST, in Crown-street, Surry Hills, Orange and Black CAP. Reward at R. IREDALE'S.

£1 REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED, on the 20th of January, a Red Setter DOG. Any person bringing the same to Captain RICHARDSON'S, Double Bay, will receive the above reward.

£1.—LOST or STOLEN, from Langford's Boat-shed, a bright varnished SKIFF, with a blue streak, and the owner's name inside, "Wm. Handbery." Any person returning above to W. Langford will receive reward.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, a Mouse-coloured BULLDOG, with collar and chain attached, answers to the name of Bully. Any person bringing him to C. BOVIS, Prince Arthur Hotel, Crescent-street, will receive the above reward.

STRAYED, from Darlinghurst, Bay MARE, branded WS on shoulder (O) ring on cheek; Roan Pony MARE, not branded. Finder rewarded. G. STENING, 220, William-street, 27th January.

FOUND, an unopened ENGLISH LETTER. Apply at Mr. KELK'S, Draper, 415, George-street.

TENDERS

TO PLUMBERS and DRAINERS.—TENDERS are invited to drain and fit up two patent water-closets, Wynyard-square. Apply 191, Bourke-street.
DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TENDERS required for Carpenters and Joiners' Work and Plastering of a Cottage at Burwood, Labour only. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Open to the 31st. R. M'Donald, Burwood Hotel, Burwood.

TENDERS required for Painting 4 new Houses. Apply at the buildings, Point-street, Pyrmont.

TENDERS are required for Repairs to Premises in Pitt-street. Apply to J. Horbury Hunt, Spring-st.

TENDERS are required for Repairs and Alterations to premises in Pitt-street, known as Martyn's Bazaar. Apply on the premises, before Monday, at 12 o'clock.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for Alterations to a Shop in Newtown.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Architect, of 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before noon of WEDNESDAY, 2nd February next.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are invited until 5th February for erection of cottage residence, at St. Leonards. D. W. RYAN, Architect.

TENDERS required for plastering two houses. Apply to Loveridge, Shepherd's Paddock, South Sydney.

BUSINESS CARDS

A CARD.—Mr. J. J. LACHAUME, Surgeon-Dentist, 2, Wynyard-square, opposite the Post Office, practises the art of his profession with all the newest improvements and appliances.

A CARD.—Mr. JOHN SPENCER, Surgeon-Dentist, 354, George-street, over Mountcastle's. Honourable mention at Exhibition for Artificial Teeth. Single tooth from 7s 6d; artificial plates repaired; children's teeth regulated.

A CARD.—Mr. G. SMYTHE, Surgeon-Dentist, 27, Hunter-street, two doors from Pitt-street.

A CARD.—J. DEGOTARDI'S Photographic Studio, 287, George-st., opp. Hunter-st.

BALMAIN.—HENRY CATT, Builder and Joiner, Exodus Cottage, Palmer-street. Estimates, &c., given.

C. BOVIS, Prize and Anatomical Bootmaker, 62, Market-street, Sydney. Boots and shoes of every description made to order.

D. BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, and other Musical Instruments, tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-street, one door from King-street.

FUTURE REVEALED. — Nativities calculated. Events foretold; Private consultations, 1s; ditto, by letter, state when and where born, and enclose with 14 1d stamps. C. EDWARDS, Phrenologist, 6, Bridge-street.

J. J. CURRAN, Wholesale Grocer and Importer, 600, George-street, Storekeepers, Settlers, &c., supplied with first-class Goods, at lowest market rates.

J. H. NEWMAN, Photographer, REMOVED to 12, South Head Road, close to Hyde Park.

JAMES ANDERSON, Marine, Fire, and Life Insurance Agent. Office—Mort's-passage, George-street.

JOHN A. MATHEWS, Commission Merchant and Agent, 55, New Pitt-street.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Ship and Insurance BROKER, 14, Billiter-street, London E.

J. F. M'DONALD, 66, King-street West, is in constant receipt of Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Stationery, Cutlery, Twines.

MR. J. TURNER, Pianoforte Tuner, Repairer, and Regulator, Rushcutter's View, Paddington.

R. LAMB, Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Optician, 324, George-street, first floor over Sandon's. Brazilian Pebbles in case, 10s pair.

SMART, DONKIN, and CO., Merchants and Commission Agents, Edward-street, Brisbane.

SWYNY and SON, Bootmakers, from Market-street, to 398, George-street, opposite Telegraph Office.

W. G. ROBINSON, Licensed Plumber, and Gasfitter, 164, Castlereagh-street. Chandeliers and fittings, galvanized tanks, gutters, baths, and pipes; sheet lead and pipe, &c., &c. Estimates given for general repairs.

W. HOWES, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship; lowest charges. 88, King-street.

ALARMING SACRIFICE—Startling reduction. First-class Photo 5s dozen. J. Yates, 432, George-st.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, Artist Photographer, and Portrait Painter in crayons. 140, Pitt-street.

STOCK SHARES AND MONEY

W. T. MUSTON and CO. have for SALE—City, Joint Stock, and Commercial Bank; A. S. N. and Hunter River Steam; Pacific, Sydney, and United Insurance; Peak Downs, Waratah, and other SHARES.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.—The Australian Mutual Provident Society is prepared to LEND MONEY upon the security of first-class freeholds, on ordinary fixed mortgage, at current rates of interest, or repayable by instalments in conformity with the following reduced scale, viz.—

TABLE F.
Instalments required to repay £100 with interest.

In Years.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.
2	£27 4 6	£13 10 1	£4 9 7
3	18 15 4	9 6 3	3 1 9
4	14 10 11	7 4 5	2 7 11
5	12 0 6	5 19 8	1 19 7
6	10 8 11	5 2 9	1 14 1
7	9 3 2	4 10 11	1 10 2

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,
Secretary.
Principal Office, Sydney, 24th July, 1868.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bills of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.
All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.
Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

10 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.—For SALE, by the undersigned, £20,000 DEBENTURES of the WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY (Limited), having a currency of 3 years from the 1st February, 1870, and bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. These debentures are secured by mortgage of the Company's property and plant.
J. MULLENS,
131, Pitt-street.

£5 to £500 to LEND on furniture, cabs, 'buses, bills, certificates, and deeds; interest low. 11, Barrack-st.

MONEY!!—£5 to £20 to LEND without security, £20 to £3000 from 5 per cent. Office, 107, Elizabeth st.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR

IN THE WILL of JOHN BEITH, late of Brunswick, Victoria, Gentleman, Deceased.—Information is requested of Alexander Beith, formerly of Melbourne, journeyman baker, one of the sons, and a devisee of the above, who disappeared from Melbourne in the summer of 1866, and has never since been heard of.
JENNINGS and COOTE, 37, Queen-street, Melbourne.

IN THE WILL of JOHN BEITH, late of Brunswick, Victoria, Gentleman, Deceased. — Information is requested of John Beith, a son and devisee of the above. The last information was 16th June, 1865, after he had been in an hospital at Kooringa, in South Australia, suffering from a fall from a horse in the bush, by which he lost some teeth, and was then living under the name of John Ross, at a Mr. Cooper's, about 95 miles north of Adelaide.
JENNINGS and COOTE, 37, Queen-street, Melbourne.

MR. JOHN BONSALE.—A Letter from England, at the office of Mr. J. GREER, Solicitor, Elizabeth-st.

S. R. CANN, Mariner, supposed to have been a native of Plymouth.—The heir or next of kin is requested to communicate at once with the Secretary of Court Royal Oak, A.O.F, 222. He was recently shipwrecked on the Australian coast, and certain moneys are due to his heir. Communications to be addressed to ARTHUR CUBITT, Missing Friends' Office, Sydney.

PUBLIC NOTICES

LONDON.—The undermentioned Newspaper and Advertising Agents are authorised to receive advertisements, which must be paid in advance, for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL.
Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard-street.
Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.
Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, 121, Holborn-hill, E.C.
Mr. W. M. WILLS, 28, Summer Row, Birmingham.
Copies of each journal are filed at the above offices for the use of advertisers.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to notify that, having THIS DAY established a BRANCH HOUSE in NEWCASTLE, they are prepared to execute orders for CO-OPERATIVE or other COAL on the most favourable terms, with the utmost dispatch.
They will also, in Newcastle as well as in Sydney, CHARTER VESSELS at HIGHEST RATES for all foreign and intercolonial ports, act as CUSTOM-HOUSE AGENTS, and otherwise fully carry out the business of SHIP BROKERS, INSURANCE and COMMISSION AGENTS.
The NEWCASTLE BRANCH will be carried on in the name of LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., under the joint management of
Messrs. ERNEST CHESTER and CHARLES CHEATER,
and all communications addressed to the firm there will meet with prompt attention.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.
Lloyd's-chambers, Sydney, 1st October.

NOTICE.—I, the undersigned, have this day admitted my son, ROBERT JAMES GRAY, a partner in my business, at Wynyard-street, Sydney, and Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, London.
The business will henceforth be carried on under the style or firm of ROBERT GRAY and SON.
Dated this 1st day of January, 1870.
ROBERT GRAY.

FREDERICK HOFFMANN, Baker, of 501, Brickfield-hill, returning thanks to his customers and the public in general for the patronage hitherto bestowed upon him, begs to inform them that he has sold, This Day, his Baker Business, to Mr. JOHN TURCK, who will carry on the same in the same style, and begs to solicit them to transfer their patronage to his successor.
501, Brickfield-hill, January 27th.

JAMES HUME, Deceased, Intestate.—Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 35, section 28, intituled "An Act to further Amend the Law of Real Property and to relieve Trustees," and pursuant to the Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, 26 Victoria, No. 12, section 20, intituled "An Act to Amend the Law of Property and further to relieve trustees": NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any claims or demands against, or upon, the estate of James Hume, late of 137, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, architect, deceased (who died at Sydney aforesaid, on or about the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and letters of administration of whose goods, chattels, credits, and effects, were on the third day of April, one thousand eight hunded and sixty-nine, granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, to EDWARD AUGUSTUS MACPHERSON and JOSEPH MACPHERSON, both of Sydney, aforesaid), are hereby required to send in particulars of such claims or demands to the said Edward Augustus Macpherson and Joseph Macherson, as such administrators, or to their solicitors, Messieurs, ROXBURGH, SLADE, and SPAIN, Exchange, Sydney aforesaid, on or before the thirty-first day of July next; and in default thereof, the said administrators will, after that day, proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and the administrators will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this fifth day of November, 1869.
ROXBURGH, SLADE, and SPAIN, Solicitors for the Administrators, Exchange Sydney.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.
To the Widow and next of kin of FREDERICK JOHN WATT, late of Piercefield, near Denman, in the colony of New South Wales, Grazier, deceased, intestate, and to all other persons whom it may concern.
GREETING:
WHEREAS it has been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales, by the proctor of MARY ANN BELLEW, of Piercefield, near Denman, in the colony of New South Wales, widow, a creditor of the said deceased, that the said FREDERICK JOHN WATT departed this life (intestate) at Piercefield aforesaid, on or about the thirteenth day of July last past, having at the time of his death land, goods, chattels, credits, and effects in the colony of New South Wales: We do therefore peremptorily cite you and each of you personally, or by your proctor, duly constituted, to appear before our said Court, at the Supreme Court-house, King-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of all and singular the land, goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the said deceased, or otherwise to show sufficient cause (if you, or any or either of you, have or know any) why the same should not be committed to the said Mary Ann Bellew, of Piercefield, near Denman, aforesaid, a creditor of the said deceased, on her giving sufficient security, and further to do and receive as to law and justice shall appertain, under pain of such letters of administration being granted to the said Mary Ann Bellew, as a creditor of the said deceased.
Witness the Honorable Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, Companion of the Bath, Chief Justice of our Supreme Court, at Sydney, this nineteenth day of January, in the thirty-third year of our reign, and A. D. 1870.
(L.S.) D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary.

TO STOREKEEPERS, PUBLICANS, and others.—The undersigned begs to inform the above that he has added the sale of Wines, Spirits, and Beers of every description to his General Grocery Business.
S. DE LISSA,
3, Barrack-street.

TO SHIPPERS OF WOOL, &c.—Wool will not be received at the stores of the undersigned, in Macquarie-street, after 5 p.m., and on SATURDAYS, 1 p.m. Shipping notes must accompany each load, with marks and numbers specified, or receipts will not be given. No cargo received at the stores, Circular Quay, without the current rate of storage being paid thereon.
TALBOT and SON,
MARSDEN and SON,
READ and CO.
3rd December, 1869.

NOTICE.—All CLAIMS against the late firm of GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO. to be rendered, in duplicate, within fourteen days from this date, to Mr. D. M. PARKER, 30, Hunter-street, Sydney.
January 25th, 1870.

NOTICE.—I have appointed Mr. CHARLES T. GEDYE my ATTORNEY during my absence from the colony. F. R. DANGAR.
Sydney, January 27th, 1870.

NOTICE.—REWARD.—All persons are cautioned against trespassing on the Hill End Estate, in the district of Parramatta. Persons offending by searching for rabbits, and sportsmen generally, are requested to notice that a reward of £5 will be paid by me for information tending to their conviction.
R. CRAWFORD.
Hill End, 25th January, 1870.

NOTICE.—I have appointed Messrs. JOSEPH WARD and CO., of Sydney, Agents for the sale of my EAST INDIAN REMEDIES throughout the colony of New South Wales and Queensland.
(Signed) J. M. CONNELL.

A DISTRESSING CASE OF LOSS, by FIRE, at Botany, the premises and effects of Mrs. BADYEAR.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1461523

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY ETC

NEW CARPETS.
PATENT FLOORCLOTHS,
FRENCH CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
FRENCH and ENGLISH CHINTZES,
ECCLESIASTICAL FURNISHINGS.

DAVID JONES and CO respectfully desire the attention of families furnishing to their very COMPREHENSIVE STOCK of CARPETS, &c. The new importations just landed, ex Sobraon, cannot fail to elicit admiration and give general satisfaction.

P. F. DALTON,
Hibernian House,
90, King-street,

P. F. D. is now offering the remaining portion of his SUMMER STOCK OF NOVELTIES
at
LESS THAN HALF-PRICE;
and, in order to effect a speedy clearance, he has RE-MARKED AND REDUCED THE ENTIRE STOCK
to such prices as will at once command the confidence of the buyer.

50 gros grain silk jackets, new shapes, beautifully trimmed with satin and fringe, 21s, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d; former price 42s and 50s
A few glacé silks, new shapes, from 14s 6d to 25s; half-price
Black and white grenadine jackets, from 3s 11d to 7s 6d; former price 12s 6d, 16s 6d
A lot of summer shawls in grenadine and other textures, from 3s 11d to 8s 6d; half the original cost
Black lace shawls, jackets, and mantles, reduced to half-price
White lace mantles, next to a gift.
DRESS DEPARTMENT.
80 grenadine dresses, black and white grounds, with blue, puce, pink, maize, and chene patterns, 7s 6d the full dress; former price 15s 6d
150 printed delaine and alpaca dresses, slightly soiled, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, 5s 11d the full dress. This lot is reduced to less than cost price
Mohair lustres, lustrines, challies, and every description of mourning goods reduced in proportion
60 French printed muslins, neat patterns, 3s 11d; former price 8s 6d
70 ditto ditto ditto, 4s 11d; former price 10s 6d
80 ditto ditto ditto, beautiful large patterns, 5s 11d, 6s 9d; former price 12s 6d, 15s 6d
Millinery and straw goods of every description
Flowers, feathers, and underclothing reduced to half-price
An endless variety of fancy goods and household drapery, too numerous to enumerate, to be sold regardless of cost.
Hibernian House,
90, King-street.

N.B.—200 yards of remnants of dress materials and printed muslins next to a gift.

PRAPES and SHAW respectfully invite gentlemen to inspect their superb Stock of NEW GOODS just received direct from the Manufacturers.
GENTLEMEN'S WHITE EUREKA SHIRTS, Forty Shillings the Half Dozen.
P. and S. have great confidence in recommending these goods, they are made for studs throughout, and for fit, quality, and price cannot be surpassed.
All the Newest Fashions in LINEN and LINEN-FACED PAPER COLLARS.
Gentlemen's All Silk, Cashmere, and All Wool Crimean Shirts, in great variety
NEW GRENADINE, TISSUE, AND WASHING SILK SCARFS.
HOSIERY.
Gentlemen's Plain and Fancy Silk, Cotton, and Merino HOSIERY, UNDER-SHIRTS, and PANTS from the best English manufacturers
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of these goods in the Australian colonies, twilled silks, and choice new handles.
GENTLEMEN'S WHITE MARCELLA WAISTCOATS,
5s 6d each, or 3 for 15s
Gentlemen's Coloured Marcella Waistcoats, 3s 6d each, or 3 for 10s
GENTLEMEN'S GALATEA JACKETS, in white linen, black, white, and buff alpaca, from 10s 6d to 21s
WOODROW'S PRIZE MEDAL HATS.
Drab shell, 10s 6d each; black silk ditto, 18s 6d each.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
New tweeds, fancy doeskins, drills, marcellas, best West of England broadcloths, venetians, sattaras, &c.
FIRST-CLASS CUTTERS AND WORKMEN.
PRAPES and SHAW,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
338 and 340, GEORGE-STREET.

THOMPSON AND GILES,
DENISON HOUSE,
George-street.
ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL
AVOCA,
with
NEW GOODS
Millinery Bonnets
Trimmed Hats
FLOWERS.
Black Silk Fringes in all widths, from 1½ inch to 6 inches wide.
Coloured Silk Fringes
Black and White Satin Ribbons
Black and Coloured Sand Ribbons
Black Maltese Lace
White Maltese Lace
Josephine Kid Gloves
Black Gregrain Silks.
THOMPSON AND GILES,
DENISON HOUSE,
George-street.

CLEARING SALE
of
SUMMER FABRICS.
THOMPSON and GILES
apprise their numerous Customers and the Public generally that, in accordance with their
USUAL CUSTOM,
prior to the end of the
SEASON,
THEY ARE SELLING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
of
SUMMER FABRICS,
at such Prices as will give
GREAT ADVANTAGES
to BUYERS,
and ensure the object they have in view,
viz.,
AN ENTIRE CLEARANCE.
SILK DEPARTMENT.
Bargains in fancy silk, £1 12s 6d, former price £2 10s full dress
Bargains in checks and stripes, £1 18s 6d, former price £2 15s, full dress
Bargains in checks and stripes, £2 2s, former price £2 18s 6d full dress
Bargains in checks and stripes, £2 18s 6d, former price £3 5s full dress
A special line of bargains in new and pretty shot stripes, especially suited for young ladies' wear, all pure bright glace silk, £1 18s 6d, worth £2 18s 6d
The Fashion.—Tartan plaid silks, just purchased, a large parcel at a great reduction off the manufacturer's price. These are a very stout glace, 2 guineas the full dress, really worth 3½ guineas
Extra rich silks, in broche, stripes, chenies, &c., &c., at the following reduced prices:—

£2 12s 6d	formerly	£4 12s 6d
£2 18s 6d	"	£4 4s 0d
£3 3s 0d	"	£4 4s 6d
£3 13s 6d	"	£4 18s 6d
£3 18s 6d	"	£5 5s 6d

About 50 superb and stylish silks, adapted for promenade, carriage, and evening costume, to be sold remarkably cheap.

BLACK GLACE SILKS EXTRAORDINARY.
A thoroughly reliable make, being pure, bright, and soft finish, 3s 6d per yard, real value 5s
Also, a lot at 4s 3d, 4s 6d, and 4s 9d, equally cheap
About 2000 yards of RICH SHOT glace silks, in every combination of colour, now selling at 5s 3d, formerly 7s 6d the yard.

1870.—CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. —The prettiest present for a lady is six pairs of Hobson and Whiting's choice Kid Gloves, packed in a Sachet Parfumé.
HOBSON and WHITING, 3, Hunter-street.

CROWN
MOLESKIN TROUSERS
may be
PURCHASED RETAIL
from
ALL DRAPERS and STOREKEEPERS,
and
WHOLESALE
from
ALL WAREHOUSEMEN and IMPORTERS
in
THE COLONIES.

MISS HAYES' elegant Parisian Paper MODELS, per Mail; materials cut and fitted. 115½, King-st.

MISS HAYES has by this Mail, LA JUPE UTILE, worn by the nobility of Europe.

MISS HAYES has received a really choice assortment of Paper PATTERNS. 115½, King-street.

MISS HAYES will REMOVE her Business on the 1st February, to 157, Elizabeth-street.

MISS HAYES will SELL during the week a number of PATTERNS at reduced prices. King-street.

REAL WATERPROOF PALETOTS, a superior make, 25s. W. C. KELK.

REAL Waterproof Tweeds, 4s 11d yd to 6s. W. C. Kelk. Tartan Ribbons, Braids, and Trimmings, per Mail.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN VENETIAN WINDOW BLINDS.—Tapes Superseded by Chains.—J. TRACEY, Patentee and Sole Manufacturer, 18 Bridge-street, Sydney, respectfully invites the inspection of his newly invented and patented Chain Venetian Window Blind; also his various Patterns of the best and most recently improved Window Blinds, now in use throughout Europe, for which he is now prepared to receive and execute orders. N.B.—The Chains can be applied to old Venetians, inside or out. Old Blinds painted, varnished, and refitted with webbing in a superior manner.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27.

THE President took his seat at 12 o'clock, and called upon the Clerk of Parliaments to read the proclamation convening Parliament.

The proclamation having been read,

The PRESIDENT said that his Excellency the Governor, not thinking fit to be personally present this day, had been pleased to appoint a Commission to be issued, under the Great Seal of the colony, in order to the opening and holding of this Parliament.

The Commission was read, nominating the President, the Hon. Robert Owen (or in his absence the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B.), and the Hon. George Allen, to be such Commissioners.

Mr. Allen and Mr. Owen then took their seats at the tables appointed, and severally took the oaths of allegiance, &c.

The PRESIDENT then directed the Usher to request the attendance of the members of the Assembly to hear the Commission read.

The Assembly having entered the Council Chamber,

The PRESIDENT said:—

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

His Excellency the Governor, not thinking fit to be personally present here this day, has been pleased to cause a Commission to be issued under the Great Seal of the colony, constituting us Commissioners to do all things necessary to be performed by the Governor, in the name or on the part of her Majesty the Queen, or in the name or on the part of his Excellency, as Governor of the colony, in order to the opening and holding of this Parliament, as will more fully appear by the Commission itself, which must now be read.

The Commission having been read, the PRESIDENT said—

"HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

"We have it in command from the Governor to let you know, that, as soon as the members of both Houses shall have been sworn, his Excellency will declare the causes of this Parliament being called together, and it being necessary that a Speaker of the Legislative Assembly be first chosen, it is his Excellency's pleasure that you, gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly, repair to your own Chamber, and there proceed to the election of one of your number to be your Speaker."

The members of the Assembly retired.

The following members of Council then took the oath of allegiance, and subscribed the roll:—

Mr. Blaxland, Mr. Busby, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. G. H. Cox, Mr. F. M. Darley, Mr. Docker, Mr. Hay, Mr. Holt, Dr. Macfarlane, Mr. H. Moore, Mr. B. Russell, the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., Mr. R. Towns, and Mr. E. C. Weekes.

The names of members absent at the first calling were re-called, viz.:—Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. S. D. Gordon, Mr. Icely, Mr. F. Lord, Sir W. Macarthur, Sir W. Manning, Mr. K. W. S. Ogilvie, Mr. Park, and Mr. Richardson,—but they did not reply.

NEW MEMBER.

The PRESIDENT stated that he had received a letter from the Private Secretary of this day's date, intimating that Mr. C. Campbell and Mr. T. W. Smart had been summoned as members of the Council, and he produced the writs.

Mr. T. W. Smart was introduced, and took the oath and his seat.

The PRESIDENT stated that he had received a communication from Sir W. Manning, expressing his regret from some detention at sea he would not be able to be present to-day.

The PRESIDENT said it was his duty to announce that the House would now be adjourned until half-past 11 on Tuesday next, in the hope of securing a full attendance to hear his Excellency's reasons for calling the Parliament together, and he adjourned the House accordingly.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

A majority of the newly elected members were present in the Legislative Assembly Chamber at noon.

The Clerk of the House read from the *Government Gazette* the proclamation calling Parliament together for the dispatch of business. He then informed the House that he had received from the Hon. Colonial Secretary a return of certain gentlemen to serve as members of the Parliament of New South Wales, together with the writs under which they were returned.

The Usher of the Black Rod, at a few minutes past 12, summoned the House to the Legislative Council Chambers to hear her Majesty's commission read.

On the return of hon. gentlemen to the Chamber, the Hon. SAUL SAMUEL informed the House that Mr. William Munnings Arnold, the Hon. William Forster, and he himself, had received a commission from his Excellency the Governor, appointing them to administer to hon. members the oath of allegiance.

The Clerk of the House having read the commission, the usual oath was administered to the following hon. members: Messrs. Maurice Alexander, Goulburn; George Wigram Allen, the Glebe; Archibald Bell, the Upper Hunter; William Brookes, Northumberland; Edward George Brown, the Tumut; Stephen Campbell Brown, Newtown; David Buchanan, East Sydney; Edward Butler, Argyle; James Byrnes, Parramatta; James Campbell, Morpeth; Walter Church, Gold Fields West; Henry Clarke, Eden; Horace Dean, the Hastings; John Dillon, the Hunter; the Hon. Daniel Egan, Monaro; James Squire Farnell, Parramatta; Michael Fitzpatrick, Yass Plains; Edward Flood, Central Cumberland; Thomas Garrett, Shoalhaven; Richard Hill, Canterbury; James Hoskins, Patrick's Plains; Michael William Kelly, Braidwood; George King, East Sydney; John Lackey, Central Cumberland; Joseph Leary, Narellan; G. Alfred Lloyd, Newcastle; George William Lord, the Bogan; William Macleay, the Murrumbidgee; the Hon. Sir James Martin, Knt., Q.C., East Sydney; Messrs. John Morrice, Camden; Henry Moses, the Hawkesbury; James Henry Neale, Hartley; John Nowlan, the Williams; Arthur Alexander Walton Onslow, Camden; James Osborne, Illawarra; Henry Parkes, East Sydney; Henry Parkes, Kiama; Joseph James Phelps, Balranald; William Richman Piddington, The Hawkesbury; The Hon. John Robertson, West Sydney; Messrs. James T. Ryan, Nepean; William Speer, West Sydney; Matthew Henry Stephen, Mudgee; Montagu Consett Stephen, Canterbury; The Hon. John Sutherland, Paddington; William Henry Sutter, Bathurst; John Bligh Suttor, East Macquarie; James Watson, the Lachlan; Joseph Wearne, West Sydney; Edmund Webb, West Macquarie; Robert Wisdom, Lower Hunter; Robert Wisdom, Gold Fields North.

The oath was then administered to Mr. Stephen Watson Jones, Clerk of the House, by the Honorable Saul Samuel.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

Mr. ROBERTSON said: Mr. Jones,—I rise with great pleasure to move that William Munnings Arnold, Esq., do take the chair of this House as Speaker. I feel great gratification at having the pleasure of proposing Mr. Arnold, because he is a very old member of our Parliament, and I believe, conducted the business of Speaker during the last Parliament so as to meet with the approbation of members on both sides of the House. (Cheers.) Mr. Arnold is a man who, as we all know, possesses unquestionable ability, and is in every way highly suitable to the office which he has filled with so much dignity and usefulness. I think it is a matter for congratulation that at the meeting of a new Parliament the House is enabled to agree on the selection of such a gentleman as Speaker. It will be admitted on all hands that experience in an office of this kind is a matter of very great value, and I have therefore great pleasure in making the proposal that William Munnings Arnold, Esquire, do take the Chair of this House as Speaker.

Mr. PARKES said: I rise with much pleasure to second the nomination which has just been made by the hon. member. I think the country may be congratulated on the choice which this branch of the Legislature has at all times made of gentlemen to fill the chair. The gentlemen who have filled the office of Speaker successively have very largely comprehended how much the character of our proceedings was in their keeping, and have brought a knowledge of Parliamentary law and practice in a high degree creditable, to aid great abilities in directing the business of Parliament, and in preserving order and harmony in its conduct. Those gentlemen, it is somewhat remarkable, have left the chair from none of those causes which ordinarily operate to terminate the career of such honourable service. They have all left it from considerations arising out of their own choice, and they now each of them fill positions in society where their influence is very great, and where their usefulness is in no degree diminished. I think I only pay a just compliment to Mr. Arnold in saying that he is not an unworthy successor to previous Speakers, and that, during the time he has occupied the chair, he has evinced a diligence, a painstaking solicitude, and an anxiety at all times to meet the wishes of hon. members—to preserve a spirit of courtesy in all our intercourse, and to give dignity and character to our proceedings, which must be satisfactory to all sections of the late Assembly. Looking to the character of the House now convened for the first time, to the large number of gentlemen who have seats in the new Assembly, and who are strangers to Parliamentary business—I think it may be said, without the slightest implication of any want of general political knowledge on the part of those gentlemen, that it must be satisfactory to have the services of a member of such long experience and of such acknowledged ability, and who has already well performed the duties of the Chair, to preside over our deliberations in the future. I am quite sure I only echo the opinions of all our members of the late Assembly in saying that during his late career as Chairman Mr. Arnold gave the most complete satisfaction we could possibly expect. (Cheers.)

Mr. ARNOLD said: Before the House comes to a final decision, I desire, in accordance with usage, to offer a few remarks to the House. If for no other purpose, I should feel bound to offer my acknowledgment of the kind terms in which my nomination has been made to the House. So far as I am concerned, I entertain no such opinion of the value of my services or my fitness for the position to which I have been nominated as that held and expressed in such kind terms by my hon. friend the member for West Sydney, and my hon. friend the member for East Sydney. I am very well aware that this kindness of language is dictated more by generous appreciation of my desire—the very earnest desire I have always felt, and, I suppose, shown—to fulfil fairly, impartially, and, as far as my ability enabled me to do so, efficiently, the somewhat onerous duties devolving upon the chair. I feel that if members had been inclined to criticise my conduct, a very different representation might have been made upon the subject. If I were to express my sense of my own fitness, I should do so in very different terms to those which have been used by my friends. I suppose I may now conclude that there is no intention of proposing any other gentleman to fill this office. (Hear, hear.) I should have entertained no feeling of disappointment or mortification if the House had thought proper to select some other gentleman as more fitted for that position. If occasion appeared to hon. members to have arisen to question the qualification of any gentleman formerly elected to the chair—if I were sitting as an ordinary member taking part in this election, I should be foremost to vindicate the absolute right of this House not to be guided by the choice of the preceding Parliament, but to take its independent part in a matter of this kind. But as it is otherwise, I feel it a matter of sincere congratulation, not only to myself but to the House, that hon. gentlemen are enabled to arrive at a unanimous election of a member they deem fit to discharge these important and dignified duties. (Hear, hear.) It is hardly likely that I, with an experience equal to that of any Speaker who has ever filled the chair, if not greater, should underrate the importance of the duties to be discharged, or the responsibility attaching to this high and dignified office. When first proposed as Speaker I held the duties to be of such a kind that I could hardly hope to discharge them with satisfaction to myself or to the House. I felt there were some difficulties, which I am gratified to find no longer exist. It was well known at that time that I had taken a prominent share in party politics, and I felt, so far as my knowledge of myself enabled me to judge, that on many grounds I did not possess the temper, or in some other respects, the qualifications necessary to the efficient discharge of the duties of this office. But called to-day, as I now am, by the unanimous wish of those whose privilege it is to make the selection, and whose duty it is to confer such an office in a manner they deem most worthy, I feel no hesitation in submitting myself to the will of the House, and assuring them, should it be their pleasure again to elect me to this office, that I shall in the future, as I have in the past, endeavour to discharge efficiently the duties of the Speakership. I will promise them this—and I think I know my qualifications in this respect—that those duties shall be discharged diligently, vigilantly, and impartially. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Arnold was then conducted to the chair by Mr. Robertson and Mr. Parkes, and standing on the steps

Mr. SPEAKER said: As it has been the pleasure of the House again to elect me to this high office, I desire to repeat my deep sense of the kindness shewn me by many members, and the generosity exhibited by others. Although naturally in the course of party conflicts, differences do arise, and have in my case arisen, I do indulge the hope that there is no ill feeling between myself and any member of this House. (Hear, hear.) My unanimous election upon this occasion, and the kindness shewn me, will, if possible, increase my desire to perform my duties to the satisfaction of every member of the House. (Cheers.)

The Hon. S. SAMUEL said he had much pleasure in performing a duty which would have been, no doubt, much better performed by his hon. colleague, who was now absent. He congratulated the hon. the Speaker on his election, and felt he was expressing the sentiment of the whole House when he said he was sure that he would be treated with all the deference and respect due to his position (Hear, hear.) Every hon. member would give him that support in the performance of his onerous duties to which he was entitled, and the members of the Government would accord him all the assistance in their power. (Cheers.)

Sir JAMES MARTIN said he had much pleasure in joining with his hon. friend opposite in congratulating Mr. Speaker on his election a second time to the high office he now held. He believed he (Sir James Martin) had had a larger experience than any hon. member now present of the manner in which the duties devolving upon him (Mr. Speaker) had been discharged. During nearly twenty-two years he had been a member of the House, and had witnessed the discharge of the duties of Speaker by every hon. gentleman—except the first—who had filled the chair, and he felt pleasure in stating that no one of his (Mr. Speaker's) predecessors had brought to his duties a larger amount of ability, or greater impartiality than the present Speaker. (Cheers.) He could honestly say that in his opinion the House had done itself credit by its selection, and might consider itself fortunate that it had been able to find a gentleman so experienced to preside over its deliberations. The value of his (Mr. Arnold's) services would at any time be great, but they were particularly valuable now that the House consisted of so many new members. It must be satisfactory, he was sure, to them that they would have as their guide a gentleman in whose intelligence and ability, and impartiality they could place the most undoubted confidence. (Cheers.)

Mr. SAMUEL moved the adjournment of the House until half-past 11 o'clock to-morrow. He said his Excellency would be prepared to receive the Speaker at 12 o'clock. He also intimated that it was necessary, in order to provide for the exigencies of the public service, that a bill granting supply for one month should be passed through all its stages to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned at nine minutes past 1 until half-past 11 o'clock to-morrow.

LAW.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Friday, 28th January.—Before District Commissioners: Moses Arnold, single or only meeting, at *Wollongong*, at 11 a.m. Edward Claridge Laman, single or only meeting, at *Grafton*, at 11 a.m.

Tuesday, 1st February.—Before District Commissioners: Henry John Grueber Curry, 3rd meeting, at *Cooma*, at 11 a.m. James Sanders, single or only meeting, at *Forbes*, at 11 a.m.

Friday, 4th February.—Before District Commissioner: Joseph Miller, single or only meeting, at *Bathurst*, at 11 a.m.

Saturday, 5th February.—Holiday.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Love, Thompson, Birrell, and Smithers.

Eight persons were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 20s. for drunkenness, and for riotous behaviour.

Edmund Tappir, charged with having assaulted constable Duffy, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Kate Gutteridge and Mary Ann Rea were sentenced to be imprisoned one month, and Ellen O'Neill to be imprisoned three months as idle and disorderly persons, having neither lawful means of support nor fixed place of abode.

Maria Martin, convicted of being a common prostitute wandering in a public place, and behaving in a riotous manner, was sentenced to be imprisoned two months.

Matthew Corbett, 'bus driver, charged with cruelty to a horse by driving it with a wounded shoulder, pleaded guilty, and was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

John Devlin, a Chinese, was charged with stealing from the person. William Patterson, printer, in the employ of Gibbs, Shallard, and Co., deposed that he knows the prisoner, who has been employed in the same establishment as a labourer; on Friday last he and the prisoner were "on the spree," and in the course of the afternoon raised some money by pledging his watch chain; afterwards was with prisoner at a public-house in George-street, where they had some drink, and he fell asleep; on awaking missed his watch, and prisoner was gone; went in search of him that night, and met with him; he denied having anything to do with the watch, and expressed very great surprise that he (witness) should have lost it; reported the circumstance to the police; on Tuesday afternoon he received a pawn-ticket (produced) for a watch pledged at Benson's; the watch is in Court, is his property, and is worth £3 10s. By Mr. Cory: Was drunk when he fell asleep, but was not drunk when he awoke; did not give the watch to prisoner, or to prisoner's wife, or any other person, to pawn for him. William Scott, assistant to Mr. Benson, deposed that on the morning of Saturday, the 22nd January, the prisoner pledged to him the watch produced for the sum of 14s., in the name of Charlie Lee. Robert Vaughan, in the employ of Gibbs, Shallard, and Co., deposed that prisoner was at work on Monday and Tuesday; shortly after 2 p.m. of Tuesday witness found the pawn ticket produced in the gateway, and gave it to Mr. O'Neill, a compositor employed in the office. This closed the case, and prisoner was committed to take his trial at the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Samuel Lang was apprehended at Muswellbrook on a warrant issued from this Bench, for having about three months ago deserted Julia his wife, and was remanded to Sydney. This morning the case came on for hearing, and defendant admitted the charge. Mrs. Lang said, in answer to questions from the Bench, that her husband left her with five children; she has no means of support for herself or for the children, but he is well able, earning 8s. a day, to maintain them; would be satisfied with 20s. a week. Defendant consented to allow his wife 20s. a week and their Worships gave an order to that effect.

Charles Cottrell was charged with having attempted to commit suicide. Sergeant M'Keogh deposed that on Tuesday afternoon he received information on which he proceeded to a house in Castlereagh-court, and found the prisoner bleeding from a wound in his neck, of about two inches in length, and took him to the Infirmary, where the wound was dressed. Beaver Cottrell deposed that defendant is her father-in-law, and, in consequence of some differences with his wife, has been for some weeks residing with her; on Tuesday he was drinking, and between 3 and 4 o'clock he came home in a state of great excitement, and soon afterward she saw him with a razor in his hand; fearing that in his own state he would do himself some harm with it, she asked him for it; he took no notice of her, nor would he give the razor to his youngest son, whom she called to her assistance in the matter; she turned away for a moment to call in a neighbour, but did not leave the room, and when she again looked at him, he was bleeding from a wound in his throat; she ran out for Dr. Walker; when the policeman came he took him to the Infirmary. By Mr. Gannon: Believes that he was not in his proper senses at the time. Charles Johnson, house-surgeon of the Sydney Infirmary, deposed that on Tuesday afternoon the prisoner was brought to him, at the Infirmary; he dressed a wound in his neck—the left integument of the throat had been cut; the wound was not of a dangerous character. By Mr. Gannon: Prisoner was drunk; he was in such a state of mind that he (witness) would not consider him responsible for his actions. Committed for trial at the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Three prisoners were discharged, and other three were remanded.

On the summons paper were fifty-four cases, of which three were dismissed, seven were postponed, and nine were not prosecuted. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Nuisances, the following persons were fined:—Robert Vance and John Boyd 40s. each, George Baker 10s., and Mary A. Graham, 5s., for neglecting to keep clean their respective premises; Joseph Noble, 20s., for breaking up the footway of Dickson-street without having obtained permission of the City Surveyor, and 40s. for commencing to build without having put a handrail and platform; Michael Donnelly, £5, and John Curtis, 20s., for conveying stinking meat and bones through certain streets of the city during prohibited hours; James Elphinstone and James Farr, 10s. each, for commencing to build without having put up a platform and a handrail; William Smart, 20s., for placing stones upon the footway of Crown-street without sufficiently enclosing them. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Public Carriages, eighteen persons were fined 5s. each, and one was fined 20s., for breaches of the city by-laws, allowing unlicensed persons to act as drivers and conductors, or plying with carriages for which no license has been taken out.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Water Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Raphael and Josephson.

Thomas Mault, locked up for indecently exposing his person in George-street, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s.; in default, one month's incarceration.

John Healey was ordered to pay a fine of 20s., with the alternative of seven days in gaol, for conducting himself in a riotous manner in the public streets.

Patrick Maloney was mulcted in the sum of 40s.—in default, seven days' imprisonment—for being drunk and disorderly in Gloucester-street.

Archibald Campbell appeared before the Court in custody, charged with stealing several articles of wearing apparel, &c., the property of James Power, with whom he was lodging. Some of the things were also claimed by prisoner's fellow-lodgers. The offence being clearly proved, the Bench sent the prisoner to gaol for two months.

William Nixon was summoned by Thomas Turtle for forcibly passing through the turnpike gate on the South Head Road with a horse and chaise with intent to evade the toll. The evidence in this case was very contradictory and the Bench accordingly dismissed it.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.

THE thirty-fourth half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the above company took place at the head banking-house, George-street, yesterday. The following report was read and adopted on motion by the chairman, Mr. W. Moffitt:—

The directors have the pleasure to submit to the proprietors the balance-sheet of the Bank for the half-year ended 31st December, 1869, which has been certified by the auditors.

The profits for the half-year, after deducting all expenses of management, interest to depositors, rebate on bills, and providing for bad and doubtful debts, and including the balance of undivided profits from previous half-year, amount to ...		£22,196 10 10
which the directors recommend to be appropriated as follows:—		
To reserve fund ...	£1,109 16 6	
To dividend at rate of 8 per cent. per annum ...	19,386 4 10	
		£20,496 1 4
Leaving a balance to be carried forward to next half-year ...		£1,700 9 6

Three directors retire at this meeting, two of whom are eligible for re-election. The retiring directors are Mr. William Moffitt, the Hon. Sir W. M. Manning, and Mr. J. F. Josephson. Mr. William Moffitt and Sir W. M. Manning have given notice of being candidates for re-election. Mr. Edwin T. Beilby, Mr. Edward Lord, and Mr. J. G. Raphael have also given the requisite notice, and it will now devolve on the proprietors to elect three of the candidates to fill the vacancies.

This meeting will have to elect two qualified proprietors to act as auditors for the ensuing year.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK, 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

Dr.	
To capital paid up ...	£494,536 0 0
Notes in circulation ...	194,575 10 0
Deposits and other liabilities ...	1,301,618 3 8
Profit and loss ...	22,196 10 10
Reserve fund ...	16,993 4 6
	£2,030,928 8 9
Cr.	
By coin, bullion, and cash balances ...	£386,894 9 9
Government securities ...	59,687 10 0
Notes of other banks ...	10,135 0 0
Bank premises ...	63,997 4 1
Bills discounted, and other debts due to the bank ...	1,479,864 4 11
	£2,030,928 8 9

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.	
To amount transferred to reserve fund, being 5 per cent. on the profits for the half-year, in terms of the deed of settlement ...	£1,109 16 6
Dividend at rate of 8 per cent. per annum ...	19,386 4 10
Balance carried forward to next half-year ...	1,700 9 6
	£22,196 10 10
Cr.	
By balance brought forward from last half-year	£883 12 9
Net profits for the half-year, after deducting all expenses of management, interest to depositors, rebate on bills, and providing for bad debts ...	21,312 18 1
	£22,196 10 10

RESERVE FUND.

Dr.	
To balance ...	£18,093 1 0
Cr.	
By balance from 30th June, 1869 ...	£16,981 4 6
Amount from profit and loss ...	1,109 16 6
	£18,093 1 0

The report was ordered to be printed and circulated among the proprietors. The election of three directors then took place. A ballot being called for, scrutineers were appointed, who reported that Messrs. William Moffitt, Edward Lord, and Edwin T. Beilby, had received the greatest number of votes, and these gentlemen were declared duly elected. Messrs. George Ferguson and Henry Ferris were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, directors, general-manager, and officers of the bank for their past services.

PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held to-day, the Hon. George Allen in the chair. The accounts showing the state of the company's affairs, and the following report of the directors, for the past half-year, were read and unanimously adopted:—

"The twenty-eighth half-yearly report of the directors of the Pyrmont Bridge Company.

"In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Settlement, the directors submit to the shareholders the balance sheet and the account for the half-year ended 31st December, 1869.

"The balance remaining at credit of profit and loss, after disbursing all current expenses as well as interest on debentures, is £139 15s.

"Debentures bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. to the amount of £1200, have been paid off this month."

The Hon. George Allen, M.L.C., was re-elected a director, and Mr. Walter Friend an auditor of the company.

AERATED AND FERMENTED BREAD AND BISCUIT COMPANY.

THE first half-yearly meeting of this company was held at their offices, Hunter-street, yesterday, 27th January.

The directors' report, together with the balance sheet for the past half year, were laid before the meeting.

The accounts showed the company's operations to have been 318 157-2000th tons flour made into aerated bread, 35 tons into fermented bread, biscuits, cakes, pastry, &c.

The net profits upon the company's transactions for the past six months have been £765 2s. 9d.

The directors stated that they were unable to recommend a dividend, owing to the heavy legal expenses that had been incurred, coupled with the additional outlay for the purchase of another machine at Adelaide, which is now erected and at work, and will enable the company to double their production.

The necessity for the addition to the machinery was manifest from the numerous inquiries from country towns for a supply of the aerated bread, the original machinery not being found sufficient to meet the demand of Sydney alone.

They propose, with this additional machinery, to supply the various country towns with their bread, and to introduce on a large scale the aerated biscuits so largely consumed in the English market.

In congratulating the shareholders on the favourable nature of this their first report, the directors are happy to be able to say that all legal obstructions are now removed, that no further expense will be needed for machinery, and that for the future all profits will be applicable to the payment of dividends.

The shareholders expressed themselves well pleased with the report, and separated with a vote of thanks to the directors and manager.

HOW TO GAIN UNANIMITY IN JURIES.—Let the jury consist exclusively of ladies. As it is proverbial that women never do disagree, there would not be the slightest difficulty in securing always a unanimous verdict. The whole twelve would vote as one woman, more especially if one of their own sex was being tried. Besides, the mere prospective horror of a dozen women being all locked up together without a cup of tea, or a stocking to mend, or a baby to play with, or a novel to thumb, would force them to agree, long before they had looked at the prisoner even to see whether he was good looking or not.

NORTHERN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

AT the annual meeting of the above association, held at Singleton on the 19th instant, the following report was read and adopted:—

"In presenting the Second Annual Report of the Northern Agricultural Association, your committee feel gratified in being able to submit a highly satisfactory record of the transactions for the past year, and the continued prospering of the society.

"Owing to the short time which elapsed between the establishment of the association, and the first exhibition held under its auspices in the year 1868, it was utterly impossible for the preceding committee to complete several of those improvements on the Show Ground, which have, during the past year been successfully carried out by your committee, whose principal aims have been to carry out such improvements in a substantial manner.

"The principal improvements thus effected by your committee, during the past year, have been—the completion of the substantial six-feet paling fence around the enclosure; the construction of sixty horse-boxes, eight feet by ten feet, built of strong ironbark posts, and ditto slabs fitted in a horizontal position; painting and spouting the large exhibition pavilion; flooring secretary's office, and fixing shelving therein, &c.; the supply of three hundred sheep hurdles, &c. A commencement has also been made to plant ornamental trees around three sides of the enclosure, and your committee hope that this important work will be continued and improved upon by their successors.

"The cost of the permanent improvements carried out on the Show Ground during the past year has been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Fencing	61	18	0
Horse-boxes	70	0	0
Painting pavilion	15	0	0
Spouting ditto	11	10	0
Three hundred hurdles	18	15	0
Flooring secretary's office, shelving, &c. ..	14	14	6
Closet	5	10	0
Trees, carriage, planting, &c.	15	17	0
Total	203	14	6

"A marked improvement was manifest in the compilation of the schedule of prizes, more especially in the stock department and colonial manufactures. The distinction between imported and colonial-bred stock was omitted, and the result of the judges' awards in several classes where colonial-bred stock competed successfully with imported animals, proved that this has been a step in the right direction.

"Among the prizes offered for competition, were the following special prizes, kindly presented by the undermentioned gentlemen:—

"J. B. Bettington, £3, for the best pen of five fine-woolled combing rams.

"W. J. Dangar, silver cup, value £10, for the best fat bullock, any breed (to be won in succession at two shows by the same exhibitor).

"Francis White, silver cup, value £5, for the best pen of five fat bullocks, any breed.

"Brunker and Sparkes, silver cup, value £5, for the best pen of five fat sheep, coarse-woolled.

"William Filmer, 10s 6d, for the best collection of vegetables grown in the Singleton district.

"James White, £5, for the best six tins preserved Australian fresh meat.

"James White, £5, for the best assortment of colonial tweeds.

"George Jarman, £1, for the best pair colonial made gentleman's wellington boots.

"George Jarman, £1, for the best pair colonial made gentleman's elastic-side boots.

"W. J. Dangar, £10, to be given by the judges in one or two prizes, to the exhibit or exhibits of colonial manufacture most worthy of merit, and not included in the society's list of prizes.

"The show took place on Thursday, the 26th August, 1869, and it proved, in every respect, highly successful. The large amount of £178 17s. 8d. was taken at the gates for admission of the public, as against £131 12s., the income from the same source in 1868. The exhibition was visited by upwards of 5000 persons, who felt much gratified in viewing the many interesting objects which claimed their attention. The improved arrangements effected by your committee in the classification of stock and other exhibits, elicited many approving remarks from the visitors.

"The exhibits of horses, cattle, and sheep, were more numerous than at previous shows. The improvement in condition and quality was also observable, and at no former exhibition has the competition been so good. To specialise any of the cattle or sheep would be invidious, as nearly every exhibit in those departments had great merit. The classification of the sheep into pens of clothing and combing, was not so successful as anticipated, and a discontinuance of this mode is recommended.

"The number of the exhibits at the show are classified as follows:—Horses, blood stock, 26; ditto, draught stock, 41; cattle, Durhams, 26; ditto, Herefords, 19; ditto Devons, 4; ditto dairy, 4; sheep, fine-woolled, 50; ditto coarse-wooled, 23; pigs, 11; fat stock, cattle, 35; ditto sheep, 13; ditto, pigs, 1; poultry, 81; rabbits, 5; farm and dairy produce, 130; wines, 35; manufactures and materials, 77; agricultural and other implements, machinery, buggies, and waggons, 21; total number of exhibits which competed for prizes, 611. Extra exhibits not entered for competition:—Horses, 2; cattle, 1; sheep, 5; pigs, 1; dogs, 1; poultry, 4; farm produce, 13; manufactures and materials, 67; implements and machinery, 13; grand total number of exhibits, 718.

"These exhibits were the property of 154 persons or firms, as against 138 in the previous year, showing an increase of sixteen exhibitors.

"Your Committee have followed the excellent plan adopted by the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, in requesting the stewards of the various departments to furnish their reports of the exhibition, with reference to the merits of the stock and other articles shown, and any improvement in the arrangements which may be suggested for adoption. In response to this invitation, your Committee have received reports from nearly all of the stewards, containing many useful hints, with reference to improvements suggested in the schedule of prizes for next year's exhibition, the better accommodation and classification of stock and other exhibits, matters which, if carried into effect, would have a tendency to add considerably to the success of the society's future exhibitions.

"The financial position of the Association is most excellent, according to the Treasurer's statement annexed hereto. It should be borne in mind that in addition to the ordinary working expenses of the Association, such as prizes, printing, and advertising, wages, postage, and sundries, a sum exceeding £200 has been appropriated for permanent improvements on the show ground, during the year just closed. This success is, in a great measure, due to the active interest taken in the affairs of the Association by many of its leading members. When so many gentlemen exerted themselves to promote the prosperity of the society, it might appear invidious to mention the names of those members, but your Committee are of opinion that this report would not be complete if they failed to recognise therein the munificent liberality of Messrs. George Loder and James Moore, by erecting, at their own cost, on the show ground, two handsome pavilions, for the exhibition of sheep and pigs, and presenting the same to the society. The Northern Agricultural Association must continue to flourish, so long as it counts upon its list of members men imbued with such generous motives for the public weal, and ready to ripen into noble actions at any moment, as has so strikingly been exhibited on this occasion by Messrs. Loder and Moore."

The balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1869, was then read, which showed an expenditure of £604 5s, against a revenue of £627 3s 11d—leaving a balance in favour of the society amounting to £22 3s 11d.

The following gentlemen were then elected as office-bearers without opposition:—President, W. J. Dangar, Esq.; Hon. Secretary, G. T. Loder, Esq.; Secretary, Mr. Christian Poppenhagen.

NATTAI.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

THERE are few residents in Sydney (except those who have felt the change) who can fully appreciate the delightful difference there is at this time of the year between the air of the low coast land in and around Sydney, and that upon the high land about Nattai and Mittagong. A few days' residence in this neighbourhood is generally sufficient to convince strangers of its remarkable salubrity and healthiness, and Sydney people seem now to be gradually finding out that there really is a place within easy approach, where almost as great a change can be found as there is between England and the South of France; where the hard worked city man with wornout energies and wasted health may find, perhaps a surer and speedier, but certainly a pleasanter process to restoration than in any of the tonics, revivers, &c., that are advertised to effect the purpose with such surprising dispatch and precision.

To a wise observer one significant proof of the advantages which this district possesses may be found in the fact that some (who are not the least knowing) among the members of the medical profession when they can get away from their duties for a few days, come to Nattai to get pure fresh air, and to recruit their energies and health. But there are still some things in the neighbourhood which very few of the visitors seem to know or duly to appreciate—I allude to the picturesque scenery that exists within very easy distance from the main road.

It must be confessed that the country in view from the Great Southern Road is rather uninteresting for miles on each side of Nattai; but on the Nattai River and the adjacent gullies, as well as about the Mittagong ranges, there is some exquisite scenery, where the lover of nature may see her wild grandeur in all its primitive freshness and fantastic variety, where she seems to have sported alone and undisturbed from her infancy almost till yesterday, with all the gigantic, endless, and beautiful resources at her command,—here, throwing up a bold pile of crags five or six hundred feet high, and there, rolling down boulder upon boulder pell mell into the stream below, which for a time is only heard or seen through the crevices between the huge stones, gurgling and struggling through numberless windings till it finds its way and leaps in laughing little cascades into a long smooth reach, where it seems to rest for a while, adorned along its margin with a most luxuriant growth of brilliant fern trees and sombre river oaks set in reeds and rushes. About four or five miles farther away is situated Mount Gibraltar, from the summit of which there is a splendid view of the surrounding country, which will well repay the excursionist for the day's ramble, and will at least leave upon the mind of the beholder, if he has any taste for the grand and beautiful, much more pleasing and refreshing remembrances than merely driving backwards and forwards along the hard, unattractive main road between Nattai and Berrima, which seems to be the favourite mode with visitors generally of taking the air and amusement.

One meets with plenty of pedestrians in the country, with heavy swag, tin pot, and pannikin in search of employment, but it is a very rare thing to meet—at least in this part of the country—as they may be met with about the mountains and passes of old North Wales, the holiday makers from many a town and city, with light hat and thick solid shoes, carrying nothing but a strong stick and light knapsack—unless it happen to be an amateur photographer—travelling on foot, and seeking in all sorts of out of the way places fresh scenes and infinite varieties of beauty to enrich and invigorate the imagination, as well as fresh air and renewed health for the body. Has not the difference in our colonial character and habits more to do with this than any lack of variety, extent, or beauty in the scenery of New South Wales?

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

VICTORIA.

FROM Saturday's *Argus* we extract the following items of news:—

Yesterday was a somewhat broken day in regard to Ministerial political matters, but some business was got through nevertheless, and a new Minister was appointed. According to the general expectation, Mr. Graham Berry was sworn in as Treasurer in lieu of Mr. Byrne, whose resignation of office was accepted for the purpose, but who retains a portfolio, and may still be regarded as a member of the Cabinet. Mr. Berry's formal swearing-in did not take place till a late hour. The Chief Secretary and the majority of the Ministers who had been present at the Eaglehawk banquet remained in that neighbourhood till the 3 o'clock train, in order to comply with the desire of the leading residents that they should visit the chief lions of the place; and as his Excellency objected to the swearing-in of the new Minister in the absence of the Chief Secretary, the ceremony was delayed till 9 p.m., when Mr. Macpherson, Mr. J. T. Smith, Mr. Longmore, and Captain Kaye (secretary) formed an Executive Council at Toorak, and the usual formal oaths were taken. It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Berry will meet his supporters in West Geelong this evening, and possibly make a speech. The writ for the Ararat election is not yet issued, but it must be soon forthcoming as well as that for West Geelong. Probably both will come out together.

Mr. Crisp, the jeweller, has received by the incoming mail the parcel of diamonds, 115 in number, which formed the first batch transmitted by the Australian Diamond Company to Europe to be cut and polished. No one who inspects these gems can now have any remaining doubts of their value. Mr. Crisp's correspondents write of them in the highest terms, as being unsurpassed in brilliancy by any diamonds in the world.

"A young man, named Patrick Cormack, met with a violent death in the Kneebone Company's claim, Eldorado, on Monday," writes the *Ovens Spectator*. "Deceased had been trucking from two facemen on the upper floor, and when the time came for changing shifts, instead of descending by the ladder to the bottom floor, as he ought to have done, and be taken thence to the surface in the cage, he attempted to scramble into the cage from the upper floor. He had just put his head into the cage, when the man at the whim started the engine, the unfortunate man's head was instantaneously and literally smashed like an egg-shell between the side of the cage and the cap pieces, and the lifeless body fell into the well-holes. Mr. R. Gray, captain of the shaft, at once gave the alarm, and Dr. Syme was soon in attendance, but of course, from the frightful nature of the accident, his services were of no avail. The body was taken up and carried to Roberts's, All Nations Hotel, where an inquest was held by Dr. Dempster, deputy coroner, on Tuesday. Mr. Phillipson, the mining manager, had frequently cautioned the men against risking their lives in this manner, for so little benefit, and had even placed written notices in the claim to that effect."

"The other day," says the *Gipps Land Mercury*, "as Mr. W. E. King was out at Nambrook giving instructions to some hands at work, a small log was removed, under which an iguana's nest was discovered, containing no fewer than a hundred and four eggs. The eggs had more of a skin covering than shell, and each contained a perfectly formed live iguana. If each female lays anything approaching to this number of eggs the iguanas must have some very deadly enemy, or they would be much more numerous than at present, for even in thinly populated districts they are anything but numerous.

TASMANIA.

We have files from Hobart Town to the 20th instant.

A melancholy and fatal accident occurred at the Duck River (Tasmania) on Saturday last, the 14th instant, the following particulars of which we have received from a correspondent.—The *Cornwall Chronicle* says—It appears that Mr. Coventry, sen., held a contract from the Board of Works for the erection of a bridge over the Duck River, and on Monday last commenced, with his men, to fell the timber necessary for its erection. The party numbered six, including Mr. Coventry and his son, and they divided into three parties, each of which selected a tree. At about noon, while one of the trees was falling, a limb struck a man named Isaac Smith on the back of the head, completely dividing the skull, and taking the back part clean off. When found, the man was lying on his back, and on being lifted the brains fell out. Death must have been instantaneous.

A swindler, evidently of large experience in that capacity, has been for the past few weeks exercising his talents upon the Tasmanian community. The *Times* says: While here he has rejoiced in the name of Lambert—in all probability an alias to cover his acts of swindling—and he hailed from Sydney New South Wales. It appears that on his arrival in Hobart Town he proceeded to the Rock Hotel, Elizabeth-street, where he remained about a fortnight, and at the expiration of that time he left the house without a word of explanation, leaving a box behind which evidently contained something weighty. For several days nothing was heard of him, and Mr. Moore, gradually growing suspicious as to the erratic movements of his boarder, and hearing that he was domiciled at Mrs. Smith's Old Bell Hotel, Elizabeth-street, went up there and requested an explanation of his conduct. At the "Old Bell" this Lambert had taken lodgings, and by permission of the landlady was allowed to place in the back yard three casks, which he stated contained spirits. These casks were discovered to be all "bunkum," a tube being inserted in the bunghole containing spirits, the remainder of the cask being filled with dirty water, the contrivance being so very carefully arranged that the seller could obtain a good sample of spirits, and thus be enabled to effect a sale of the whole contents of the cask. It may be mentioned here that Lambert obtained two bottles of brandy from the waitress of the Rock, in the absence of the landlord, and made use of them in the manner described. Other specimens of his cleverness in the peculiar line he adopts have come to hand, but we believe that the police have got on his track. The box left at Mr. Moore's was doubtless a blind, as it evidently contained a large stone. The delinquent took coach on Wednesday night, but we hope to hear before long he will be constrained to return to Hobart Town.

FUSEL OIL IN RUM AND IN FORTIFIED COLONIAL WINES, AND ITS PERNICIOUS EFFECT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Sir Alfred Stephen's valuable and most interesting address on the subject of intemperance, and the vastly increasing cases of insanity in Australia, and more particularly so, perhaps, in South Australia and Victoria, as recently cited in the newspapers of those colonies, lead me to give expression through your columns to remarks on this subject, which I hope may lead others to reflect in the same direction, and perhaps cause legislative action to arrive at what I firmly believe to be the main root of the frightful and increasing evil.

I need not apologise for obtruding my remarks on public consideration, when I can fearlessly give expression to my assertions that if timely legislative action is not taken in all our Australian colonies, where rum and so-called fortified wines are made, each Government will very quickly have to double its accommodation for their rapidly increasing lunatics.

Therefore it is that I trust and believe that my suggestions will meet with *bon accord* from all classes, when they may consider the few remarks that I will venture to give expression to, as an old colonist.

Fusel oil in new distillations is the great and besetting evil that is causing this terrible mischief; and as comparatively few are aware even of the existence of such an essential oil in our rums and fortified wines, I beg to say, for the information of the uninitiated, that the term "fusel oil" is entirely of German origin—the term "fusel" answering in German to our terms *nasty* or *abominable*. It is an alcohol differing from common spirits of wine by one, two, or more equivalents of a hydrocarbon composed of two equivalents of carbon and two of hydrogen. All these fusel-oils differ according to the various products from which the fermented liquors are produced.

By the long maturing of spirits or of wine in casks, the fusel oil combines or assimilates with the other ingredients in the spirits or in the wine, and changes its nature so as to become quite innocuous and imperceptible; and new wines (unwholesome at first), change after two or three years, through these assimilations of the fusel-oils with the acids of the wine, and produce by their combination those fragrant etherlike odours, which are termed the "bouquet," and make the wines then perfectly wholesome, as well as delicious.

The same remarks apply to brandies and rums, although no acids exist in these; so that if the fusel oils are extracted by artificial means, pure alcohol only remains, without the means of those combinations that produce the later aromatic fragrance in old cognac brandies and old rums.

Fusel oil is largely generated in the distillation of molasses and the residue of wine pressings; and unless extracted from the distilled spirits by means of olive oil, or by filtration through charcoal under special processes, it takes quite three years to become assimilated with the other component parts of the spirits, and whilst new, in either spirits or in wine, this fusel oil is highly deleterious, stupefying, and if taken at all in excess, it is even *maddening*.

New rums in the old Spanish and in the West Indian colonies are proverbially known by the term "Devil's rum" from their maddening effect on the negroes who indulge in them.

All rums or brandies are more or less alike when new. The best Jamaica rum contains the fusel oil in the same ratio as any other; but the same kept in wood for several years becomes freed from it by means of such oil becoming slowly converted, by the action of time, into an ether. We all know the appreciation given to "old Jamaica rum." It is especially liked on the continent of Europe, where it was

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and is considered as the finest of all liqueurs, such having probably been kept in wood for five or six years before bottling for the French and German markets.

I was lately on a visit to Queensland, and whilst at Maryborough, for a few hours on y, a telegram came from Sydney to a merchant there (my informant) to send 100 hogsheads of Queensland rum by first return steamer. The sugar making, and the distillation of the molasses was then going on in full force throughout that district, where this industry is as yet quite new. I think the merchant had difficulty in executing this order as promptly as required. I mention this fact to show how fast, and in what a crude state this fiery "Devil's rum," full of this unassimilated fusel oil, goes away into the New South Wales and Victorian markets, to spread madness wholesale.

To exemplify my views further, I would mention that the merchant, above referred to, gave me a small bottle of this Queensland rum to take with me. On the first occasion of my tasting it, in an ordinary glass with sugar and water, I found it had such an effect on my brain (without in the least intoxicating) that I was unable to sleep the whole night afterwards. This circumstance led me to inquire into the cause, at the same time I reflected that if one glass should have such a pernicious effect on one brain, what amount of greater mischief would be sure to accrue from the less discriminating use of these one hundred hogsheads of similar rum about to go away for broadcast distribution amongst our labouring people?

My sample bottle was given away the next morning after my nightmarey and sleepless night, and I may say, with some warning force, that that one glass of such new rum was the first, and will be the last, I am ever likely to indulge in.

So much, then, for "Devil's rum." But now for a few words on our colonial distillations of the wine pressings for the so-called fortifying of wines. The wine pressings, when fermented in the mash-tubs and distilled, give off a large quantity of good brandy, but sadly impregnated with this abominable essential or fusel oil. This mixture is used everywhere by our large vignerons in Australia to mix with the half-fermented musts for the purpose of checking fermentation, and of producing the double effect of giving so-called "strong body" to the wine, as also to cause the retention of some of the grape sugar in an unfermented state in the wines; in other words, to make them artificially both sweet and strong; and some add these crude brandies after the fermentation is over, simply to make them suit vitiated palates better. In doing this with such impure brandies, we alloy every cask of wine, so treated, with a per centage of this fusel oil (over and above its own natural supply), and thus injure its purity and its wholesomeness. It is, perhaps, in a considerable measure, owing to the free indulgences of these fortified wines that we may attribute much of the rapid spread of insanity in South Australia and Victoria in particular.

A genuine wine should be fully fermented and unadulterated by even the purest brandy. There should be none of the elements of distillation poured into them whilst making, unless in the form of more grape-sugar, and what very little natural elements of fusel oil do exist in pure and fully fermented wines, should be allowed to become assimilated by the process of maturing wines in wood; when not only do these oils become changed into aromatic ethers, but also much of the acid tartarates of potash (peculiar to the grape only) become deposited, and a totally different wine in both flavour and bouquet becomes the result, as compared with what it is at one, and even at two years old; always provided that the grapes are thoroughly ripened, and the fermenting of the wine carried on under favourable circumstances of slow action in late autumn, and in as cool cellarage as possible.

To remedy this crying evil of the unwary use of the fusel oils in new spirits and new wines, I venture to make the following suggestions for what they may be worth in the minds of legislators and others in our colonies.

For the protection of the public generally, and especially for those who know nothing of the cause producing such pernicious effects in the use of these new colonial rums, I would venture to recommend for consideration, that the New South Wales and Queensland Governments should cause an inquiry to be made into this matter; when perhaps it may be deemed expedient to adopt one of two precautionary measures with respect to the sale of rums and brandies.

First then—I would suggest that, through legislative action, all the inspectors of distilleries should be instructed to cause all spirits in their various districts to be kept in wood, *and in bond*, for three years from the season of making—and this order to be enforced under serious penalties. Or secondly—that it should be considered by a qualified Board, whether all such rums and brandies should not be subjected to a certain action at the expense of the growers, and under the immediate supervision of the inspectors of distilleries, to have these spirits purged of their fusel oils—the spirits in the casks to be afterwards warranted as pure, through some governmental seal or other precaution?

Considering the interest of money and the storing expenses of spirits in bond for three years, as by my first suggestion, I think the producers would be better served by going to the immediate expense of purification, under supervision, for what spirits they might desire to bring into the market and consumption *within the three prescribed years*.

Should this latter precaution possibly become adopted, the colonies would have to extend their industries by the planting of the olive for the production of that oil which would in such cases be largely in demand for the purification of the spirits, so as to make them fit for immediate use; though the same oil can be used over and over again. But, at the same time, it is to be remarked that the withdrawal of the fusel oil would be withdrawing the crude agent, which, by its gradual assimilation with the spirits, gives the aromatic flavour in due time to old rums and cognac brandies; and that therefore such purification should not be done except for spirits in demand for immediate use and within such prescribed time.

With regard to the prevention of fortifying wines with new spirits made from wine pressings, I see greater difficulties before the public; unless perhaps the Act empowering vignerons to distil such refuse be at once rescinded as far as regards the use of the resulting spirits for such so-called "fortifying." If this could be done, I consider it would be a further blessing on our community.

To our numerous wine growers I might venture to say that they can fortify their inferior wines much more safely and with greater economy by the free use of more grape (glucose) sugar in the form of maizena, arrowroot, or potato starch, first made into grape sugar by a simple and well known European process; and then mix the same in proper quantities with the grape sugar of the grape-must itself, to form more alcohol and thereby impart greater body to the wine. This is the only method adopted in Europe for fortifying inferior wines. Our colonial practice of mixing brandies with our wines would, I venture to say, be considered in Europe as not only wholly unscientific, but almost barbarous in its practice and in its consequences on the wines so treated, for it should be born in mind that brandies, when added to wines, never mix chemically, or "assimilate" with the wine itself, but only mix mechanically, whereas by the European process above alluded to, *perfect assimilation does take place, and no fusel oils* are thereby added, as done by the other process. The brandied wines are readily detected from the pure wines by their smell. In Spain and Portugal 10 per cent. of old brandies are added to their wines on orders for England, to suit the English market specially.

Then as this is certainly the case, I would *strongly* advocate the proposition of a national determination throughout our Australian colonies, and, partly aided through legislative action, never to fortify our inferior wines, unless by adding grape sugar (which could be made here for about 4d. per lb.), so as to assist an inferior juice of grapes to become a superior wine under careful treatment, and then to allow the wines to mature in wood until they have *at least* passed their second year before they should be considered fit for use or sale; and to use up all our wine pressings, wine lees, and pricked wines for the manufacture of cognacs; such cognacs to be held in bond for say three years, as it would not do to take the fusel oil out of these brandies at the expense of the expected and certain future ripe aroma.

If we could bring about these arrangements, we should soon encourage extensive wine-growing, and by the adoption of well selected sorts of grapes, well grown in free, and, where possible, in *volcanic* soils—well ripened, and well stored and manipulated in our cellars—I see no reason why we should not then with our pure and *unbrandied* and well ripened wines, succeed in placing them favourably in every market,—besides having always at our own command a cheap, wholesome, and delightful beverage; and then, and then only, as in all old wine countries, we might hope to *reduce*, if not to banish, intemperance and insanity by the gradual adoption of these pure, mild, and limpid wines which gradually ingratiate themselves with their consumers in such a manner as to make rum and brandy, and even strong ports and sherries, distasteful to the palate.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES MANNING.

Sydney, January 22, 1870.

P.S.—I find that Sir Alfred Stephen has noticed the subject of FUSEL OIL in the appendix to his address; but only, as I infer, in connexion with malt liquors. In Melbourne, as I am informed, Commissioners on the *liquor trade* went fully into the whole question, but I have not yet seen their report. I subjoin an extract from a recent Victorian newspaper, showing the alarming effect of deleterious drinks there.

"LIQUOR AND LUNACY.—Whether the weather in Ballarat has anything to do with it or not, remarks the *Ararat Advertiser*, we cannot tell, but certain it is that that town is now turning out more lunatics than all the rest of the colony. Within the last ten days no fewer than fifteen persons suffering from insanity have been admitted into the Ararat Lunatic Asylum from Ballarat, a special coach having to be put on for their accommodation. Perhaps the true secret is that in the gold-field metropolis the late festive season has been kept in too jovial a manner, and it is just possible that the thirst produced by the hot weather was allayed by liquor of questionable quality."

[Query—Queensland new rum?] This, in a very large number of cases will be found to be the real origin of temporary, if not confirmed insanity.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Since my last letter, wherein I informed your readers of the discovery of a large amphibian animal in the Burnett River, I have had an opportunity of examining the skeleton, which bears a close resemblance to that of the *Lepidosiren annectens*. The teeth, however, agree with those on which the genus *Ceratodus* was founded (by Agassiz), who, not knowing any other remains, supposed them to be shark's teeth, allied to the Port Jackson *Cestracion*. Professor Owen takes the same view, but I believe that when the teeth of the *Ceratodus Forsteri* have been examined by the two eminent anatomists, they will probably change their opinion, and class the supposed fossil sharks of the above tribe with the Lepidosirens. The fact that the *Ceratodus* remains were found in marine deposits, and that the living species inhabits fresh water, cannot make much difference; many marine animals adapt themselves to fresh water; sharks live in creeks and lagoons; "rock cod" have been taken in waterholes fifty miles inland, which are flooded only at long intervals, and our Australian lampreys inhabit both fresh and salt water. Crocodiles make long journeys in salt water. So why should this amphibian be an exception? It may once have been a marine animal, and may be so still, as our knowledge of its habit is very limited.

Mr. William Macleay, F.L.S., informs me that though the Burnett has been given as the habitat of this animal, it is most plentiful in the Dawson, which, with the Mackenzie, forms the Fitzroy, a well known river that falls into the sea beyond Rockhampton. It is therefore by no means impossible that the *Ceratodus* should go down into brackish or salt water; and considering how very little we know of our fishes, we are not justified to conclude that this amphibian is not an inhabitant of salt water also. So much is certain, that since the discovery of the *Ornithorhynchus*, no more interesting and important fact has been brought to light; and I have no doubt that the trustees of the Australian Museum will take steps to obtain a complete series of the *Ceratodus Forsteri* in all stages of growth.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GERARD KREFFT.

Australian Museum, January 27.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday's date a letter appeared from Mr. E. Johnson, commenting upon some remarks made by me at a meeting of the Sacred Heart branch of the Catholic Association. In that letter Mr. Johnson states "*that the Roman Catholic school at Pyrmont was not closed for a single day in consequence of the change referred to, but has been uninterruptedly open for the purposes of instruction, and in charge of a duly qualified teacher or teachers.*" I do not for a moment wish to depart from another statement I made at the same meeting, and enter the lists with the officers of the Council of Education, but I wish to set myself right with general readers, and the following facts regarding the Pyrmont school may tend to show them that my statements, though they may be *vague* and *general*, are not without foundation.

On the 12th January, a letter was received by the chairman of the local board from the schoolmaster, stating: "I have the honour to report to you, as chairman of the local board of the Pyrmont school, that, having been appointed by the Council of Education to another school, with orders to take immediate charge, I have this day ceased my duties as teacher of the Pyrmont school. I am also instructed to inform you, that temporary assistance will be provided to carry on the business of the school until a teacher is appointed in my place." It is not my intention to animadvert upon the course pursued by the Council of Education, in intimating the change, after it had been effected, through the schoolmaster; but I state, for the information of the public, that from the day upon which he wrote the letter stating that "*his duties as teacher of the Pyrmont school ceased*," to the 20th, no teacher was sent to supply his place. I understood from a member of the local board, that the school was closed during that period, but I find I was mistaken. During the interval it was, as Mr. Johnson states, "*uninterruptedly open for the purposes of instruction, and in the charge of a duly qualified teacher or teachers.*" Now, what is the fact? On the 10th, 11th, and 12th January, the teacher attended during one half of the day; from the 12th to the 20th, the whole school was left to the care of the female assistant teacher, who (as any one who has had experience in teaching readily understands) had no control over the boys. Let the Council inquire of her how business was conducted during those days, and they will conclude that it would have been far better to have closed the school than to pretend to keep it open when no provision was made for its control.

On the 11th January, the day before the teacher left to take charge of a Public school, the attendance was 80; on the 13th it fell to 45; on the following Monday, the 17th, the attendance was 67; on the 20th, when the new teacher entered upon his duties, the attendance was 58.

From what I have stated, your readers will judge whether I was justified in making the statements I did at the meeting referred to.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
S. J. S. SHEEHY, V.G.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—As one who has some claim to be considered a sincere friend of the Public Schools Act, I must protest against the gratuitous use by Mr. John Stewart, in his letters to Mr. Gordon, of such terms as "his Right Reverend client," &c. It cannot serve any cause that it advocates to say what is not the truth,—and it is not true that the Bishop of Sydney is Mr. Gordon's client in this matter. It is not true that his Lordship is "hostile—implacably hostile" to the Public schools, and that "for reasons best known to himself" he prefers the interest of the master to that of the schools.

The clergy and laity of the Church of England are in general good friends of the system Mr. Stewart defends. The Bishop's candid and liberal action is well known to them and to the Council of Education, and his wisdom is so much trusted, and his influence is so great that his opposition to the system (if any existed) would inevitably extend itself among us. Mr. Stewart, therefore, could not possibly better serve the cause of his opponents than by persuading the public that the Bishop is "hostile—implacably hostile" to the Public schools. He can surely answer Mr. Gordon without irrelevantly introducing terms of disrespect to the Bishop, who has had no connexion whatever with the Chancellor in the matter.

Yours,
ZACHARY BARRY.

COMMERCIAL CIRCULARS.

[PER MAIL STEAMER GEELONG.]

STOCK AND SHARE LISTS.

BARTON AND MELHADO.—During the present month the Share Market has remained inactive, and prices, with the exception of bank shares whose dividends have been declared, rule unaltered. The advance in the price of Government Debentures in the London market has not been sustained here, and, as money is decidedly dearer, their sales have been forced; a reduction of ½ to 1 per cent. has been submitted to. Banks: Bank of New South Wales have changed hands to a fair amount, at from £39 to £39 10s per share. Commercial are very firm, without any sellers; at the half-yearly meeting, held on the 25th, a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 5s per share, equal to 17 per cent. per annum was declared, and the reserve fund was increased by the sum of £10,000, and now amounts to £120,000, or nearly one-third of the capital. Joint Stock Bank are firmer, and small sales have been effected at an improvement of 5s per share. City Bank also show an advance of 5s to 7s 6d per share. At their half-yearly meeting, held on the 21st instant, the usual dividend of 8 per cent. per annum was declared, and £2000 was added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to £13,000. It is proposed to increase the capital of this bank, by the issue of new shares at 10s premium, to the amount of £100,000. Bank of New Zealand shares are firmer, and still have an upward tendency. Union Bank shares are inquired for at full rates, but there are none offering in the market at present. Steam: Australasian continues steady, but sales are only to a limited amount. Hunter River at firm at last quotations. In Illawarra, Clarence, and Richmond Steam Companies shares no sales are reported this month. Insurance: Shares have been dealt in only to a limited amount, although half-yearly reports have been more favourable. The Pacific have declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, and 5 per cent. per annum bonus; and the General Assurance a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum. Pacific have changed hands at an advance of 5s per share; but Sydney Insurance are unaltered. Miscellaneous: Gas shares continue firm, and command full rates. Wallsend Coal Company's shares have been dealt in at £5 per share. At their half-yearly meeting, held on the 24th instant, a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum was declared. Peak Downs Copper Mining shares are not so firm, although a first-rate report is expected to be presented at their half-yearly meeting—the quantity of copper received from the mine during the last six months being over 1000 tons. The Bulli Coal Company has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, and 12½ per cent. on the preferential shares. In Trunkey Gold Mining Companies shares there has been very little doing, and prices generally rule lower; it is, however, expected that when the Victorian Company commences crushing a reaction will take place. The whole of the plant and mine, &c., of the Fitzroy Iron Mining Company has been sold at auction for £10,000. Debentures and Treasury Bills have been dealt in to a fair amount at prices which are about ½ per cent. lower as compared with those ruling last month. New Zealand Government Treasury Bills, to the amount of £150,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4d per diem, were called for on the 30th December, and £53 800 were accepted at from par to ¼ per cent. premium, and during the month the greater portion of the balance has been taken, privately at par.—January 27.

LENNON AND CAPE.—Our share market has continued quiet since our last mail circular, and we have no material alteration to record either in quotations or amount of business done. At the present time we are in the midst of the usual half-yearly meetings of some of our companies, and annexed we present a short abstract of the reports submitted at those already held. Half-yearly Meetings: Commercial Bank, usual dividend at the rate of 17 per cent. per annum, £10,000 to reserve fund, now amounting to £120,000, equal to thirty per cent. on the capital of £400,000, and carrying forward £5374 16s 10d of undivided profits. Australian Joint Stock Bank, dividend at rate of 8 per cent. per annum, £1000 1s 6d to reserve fund, now amounting to £ 5,000 1s, and leaving £1700 9s 6d balance carried forward to next half-year. City Bank, usual dividend at rate of 8 per cent. per annum, £2000 to reserve fund, now amounting to £13,000, and carrying forward £262 10s 8d undivided profits. Wallsend Coal Company, dividend at rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Bulli Coal Company, dividend at rate of 10 per cent. per annum on original shares, and at rate of 12½ per cent. on preferential shares; reserve fund stands at £4500 and insurance fund at £2080. The Western Kerosene Company and Woolgarlo Lead Mining Company presented progress reports. The Australian General Assurance and Pacific Fire and Marine Assurance have declared interim dividends, the former at rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and the latter at rate of 15 per cent. per annum. The Australasian Steam, Clarence and Richmond Steam, and Peak Downs Copper Mining Companies hold their half-yearly meetings on Monday next, the 31st instant. The following is as near as possible a synopsis of transactions since our last circular:—Banks: In New South Wales, fair parcels have changed hands at £39; and a few small sales are reported at £39 10s. Commercials, very scarce and inquired for at an advance on last mail quotations. Australian Joint Stocks have realised £9, £9 2s 6d, and £9 5s. Citys have been dealt in at £12 and £12 2s 6d with dividend. Bank New Zealands continue firm at £16 10s. Union Banks are inquired for but are not offering. Gas: Australian Gas shares are scarce and wanted. Insurance: The only sales reported have been in Sydneys at £2 7s 6d, and Pacifics at £9 12s 6d and £9 15s, cum div. Steam: A few sales of Australasians at £16 comprise the transactions of the month in this description of security. Mining: In coal shares a sale of Wallsend is reported at £5. Peak Downs copper shares continue quiet, and in other mining stocks business has continued very limited. Debentures: A fair amount of capital has been placed in these securities during the past month, the principal investments being in the late issue of the New Zealand Government Treasury £3 1s 8d per cent bills, due 1874, at par and interest. New South Wales Government 5 per cents, at par and interest, Queensland 10 per cents., due 31st December next, at 104 and interest, and 6 per cents., due 1871, at 102 and interest, and City of Sydney 6 per cents., due 1870, at 102 and interest, have also changed hands to a good amount.—January 28.

W. CHATFIELD.—Investments have been made to a considerable amount in New Zealand Treasury bills and New South Wales Government debentures, and also in bank stock—fair parcels of Bank of New South Wales and Bank of New Zealand having changed hands. Meetings: The City Bank declared, as usual, a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent, and added £2000 to the reserve fund. The Commercial Bank declared a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent., with bonus of 5s per share, and added £10,000 to the reserve fund. Newcastle Wallsend Coal, a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent., and the Bulli Coal Company declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. Banks: Most of the transactions in bank stock have been confined to Bank of New South Wales and Bank of New Zealand. Union Bank of Australia and Commercial Bank shares have been out of the market. City Bank improved slightly before the meeting, and business was done at £12 2s 6d c. d. Joint Stocks have changed hands at £9 2s 6d. Bank of New South Wales at £39 and £39 10s, chiefly at the former prices; and Bank of New Zealand at £16 10s. Insurance: Pacifics touched £9 15s c. d., and have since the declaration of an interim dividend of 15 per cent. been sold at £8 15s 6d. Sydney Fire at £2 7s 6d., other Insurance Stocks have not been dealt in. The General Assurance Company declared an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. Steam: The only transaction was in Australasian, at £16. Gas: Gas shares are in demand and are not offering. Mining: Very little has been done in mining shares. Peak Downs Copper changed hands at £12 6d. Cudgegong Cinnabar at 7s 6d. Woolgarlo Lead, at £1. Waratah Coal shares have been enquired for at £6 6s. Debentures: There is always a demand for debenture stock, but prices are unchanged.—January 27.

J. MULLENS.—Since the commencement of the year business has been generally brisk, both in the Share and Debenture markets. In the latter a large amount of capital has been invested at last month's quotations. The Half-yearly Reports of our Companies are generally favourable, and a more general demand may be expected than has existed for some months past. Half-yearly Meetings: The Commercial Bank has declared its usual dividend of 17 per cent. per annum, and added £10,000 to the reserve fund. The City Bank dividend is 8 per cent per annum, and the proposal for increasing the capital £100,000 has been approved by the shareholders. The Australian General Assurance Company has paid an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and the Pacific Insurance Company one at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum. The Wallsend Coal Company has declared a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and the Bulli Coal Company the usual dividend of 10 per cent per annum. The Woolgarlo Lead Company and the Western Kerosene Company have made progress reports, holding out hopes of dividends at their next half-yearly meeting. Banks: Australian Joint Stock Bank shares have been in good demand with a large market, and a small advance has been made for moderate parcels. Bank of New South Wales shares are dull of sale, and have receded 10s per share. Bank of New Zealand shares have been inquired for, and I have sold this week some parcels at 5s improvement. City Bank shares have been in good request in anticipation of the dividend and the allotment of new stock. Commercial Bank shares have been much wanted, but not a share offered under £59, at which rate buyers declined to purchase. Union Bank shares have been wanted, but there are no sellers. Steam Companies: Australasian Steam shares have been placed at £16, and the meeting due on the 31st instant is looked to with considerable curiosity. New Hunter shares are wanted, but have not been offered for sale. Clarence River shares and Illawarra shares are also inquired for at late rates, with a bare market. Insurance Companies: The improvement in prospects has caused more inquiry for these stocks, and Pacific Insurance shares since the advance in dividend have improved in price, 2s 6d; sellers asking a further rise of like amount. United Insurance shares are wanted at quotations. Mining Companies: Wallsend Coal shares have changed hands at £5. I quote them at the same price ex div. Waratah Coal shares are saleable at last month's rate. Peak Downs Copper shares have been singularly dull, in the face of the large delivery of copper (over 1000 tons) made since the formation of the Company, and the expectation of a good report on the 31st instant. Woolgarlo Lead shares have advanced to par. All the Gold Mining Companies' shares are neglected. Miscellaneous Companies: Gas shares are saleable at £17 5s, but holders are not tempted to sell. Debentures: New South Wales Government debentures have been placed in good parcels at par. The New Zealand Treasury Bills, 4d per diem, the issue of which I noted last month, have nearly all been sold at par. Treasury Bills at 6 per cent. have maintained a good premium in face of the New Zealand Bills offered at par. City of Sydney debentures have been placed in small parcels at quotations.—January 26.

A. H. RICHARDSON.—There is no abatement of the symptoms of tightness in the money market. The New Zealand Government Treasury Bills Loan of £150,000 bearing £6 1s 3d per cent. interest offered in this market on the 31st December was placed at the minimum (par) only to the extent of £56,060, and the total tenders barely exceeded £100,000. The balance is still on sale at the minimum price. The City Bank shareholders passed a resolution on the 21st instant to increase the capital of the bank from £300,000 to £500,000, by the issue of new shares, to admit of enlargement of the business. The chairman, J. L. Montefiore, Esq., in a judicious address, explained the impolicy of increasing the liabilities without widening the basis of capital, and especially at a time when there exists so manifest a tendency to the withdrawal of gold to redress an adverse exchange. At the half-yearly meeting a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum was declared as before. The Commercial Bank pay a dividend and bonus equal to 17 per cent. per annum, and the half-yearly report shows an increase of liabilities £140,000, and increase of advances £170,000, and a decrease of coin and bullion £30,000. Transactions in stocks and shares have been generally on a small scale, and prices have little changed. Bank of New South Wales shares have been sold at 39½ and 39, with rather a preponderance of stock. The annexed list shows the current prices. Rates of discount, interest, and exchange have not altered.

PROPERTY CIRCULARS.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—Business in this market has shown no signs of activity during the month, and transactions have been on a very limited scale. This is generally the case during the early part of the year, but some improvement may be expected now the holidays are over, and the half-yearly dividends of the banks and other institutions have to be invested. But few properties have been brought forward, and these few met with little competition. We do not anticipate any change in the value of superior city properties, for which there is a good demand, but in consequence of the great facilities afforded by the numerous building and other societies of a kindred nature, we fear that too much impetus has been given to the erection of small second-class houses in the city and suburbs (which are reported to be considerably in excess of the requirements of the population), and that this description of property will for some little time rule dull. We are glad to report a better feeling in the market for country estate, and that the depression which has so long characterised these properties is gradually being removed; this, in a great measure, is to be attributed to the magnificent season with which we have been favoured, and to the abundant harvest that has been gathered in throughout the colony. Among the few sales effected by us since the departure of the last mail we notice the following, viz.:—House, No. 456, Pitt-street South, for £750; the Fitzroy Iron Company's landed estate, plant, machinery, &c., at Nattai, for £10,000; 3 allotments, New Sheffield, Nattai, for £12 12s; allotments, Fosterville Estate, Surry Hills, at £6 per foot; allotments, Emily-street, Marrickville, at 17s per foot; house, No. 92, and cottage, No. 90, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, for £385; 5½ acres Garryowen Estate, Balmain, at £30 per acre; 6½ years' lease of 2 small cottages, Nos. 112 and 114, Gipps and Samuel streets, for £95; 138½ acres Kenny's Hill, near Campbelltown, at £3 per acre; 6½ acres, Garryowen Estate, Balmain, at £35 per acre; Clifford's store, Moss Vale, Sutton Forest, for £450.—January 27.

RAYNES, TREEVE, AND CO.—We are unable to report much change in this market since our last circular. The holidays and the consideration of past investments usual at this season of the year, have tended to give a quiet tone to the public sales; added to which there is but little really good property in the market. We cannot but think it a very satisfactory proof of the general belief in the continuous advance in the value of property in this city when we see offers made and refused for properties which to purchase could not yield more than six per cent. per annum on the capital invested. We are convinced that there is no safer and more remunerative investment offering in this colony than that to be obtained from city property in undeniable positions, a conviction supported by the fact that any such property is keenly competed for by our most far seeing able citizens. The demand for property for reasons already given has not been active for the last few weeks. Among our sales we enumerate the following:—The Madeira Inn, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills, £820; block of land, having 45 feet frontage to Prince-street, £555; smallstone cottage, Cumberland-place, £380; the Waterview Estate, Five Dock, containing about 46 acres, £220); the residue of 99 years lease of allotment of land, Raglan-street, Waterloo, subject to a ground rent of £10 5s per annum, with two weatherboard cottages, £280; weatherboard cottage, south of Balmain, £145; two small cottages, Dowling and Alfred streets, Woolloomooloo, £16; two 6-roomed Houses, South Head Road, Woollahra, £920; allotment land, 40 feet frontage to Gordon-street, Sydney Common, £65; stone and wood cottage, Happy Valley, Balmain, £150.—January 27.

PRODUCE CIRCULARS.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—The telegraphic news by the last mail had rather a depressing effect on this market, and although no material reduction took place in price, still there was a want of confidence in the biddings, which clearly showed the disappointment of purchasers who had for the previous three weeks been buying freely, in anticipation of a marked rise being established in London. On the catalogues coming to hand, their careful inspection had a reassuring effect; for although they only bore out the previous news of prices being firmly maintained, still there was an absence of that great irregularity in price for the same quality of wool which distinguished the course of the previous London sales for so many months. This reported firmness of the London trade produced an inspiriting effect, and at the sale on Tuesday, partly owing to the operations of two or three new buyers, prices for a few lots materially advanced; but the bulk merely retained their quotations of the previous week. The weekly public sales, held this day, were well attended, and of the quantity catalogued nearly the whole was sold at prices showing a decided improvement on last week's rates. The quantity of wool offered for the four weeks (since our last circular) numbered 8180 bales, of which 5579 found buyers under the hammer. During the month, seven ships have started on their homeward voyage, carrying 20,627 bales, making 42,627 bales of the season's clip forwarded to this date. Tallow: This market has been firm throughout the month. The quantity offered numbered 1618 casks, and the sales comprised 1290 casks. The English market is reported at improved prices, which will probably cause an advance at to-morrow's public sales. The present quotations are:—Mutton, £33 to £36 12s 6d per ton; beef, £30 to £35. Hides have been in good supply, 6126 being offered and over 5500 sold. Local manufacturers have operated freely, and the biddings of buyers for the other colonies strengthened prices, which ranged from 12s to 23s each.—January 27.

IRWIN AND TURNER.—Wool: This market has remained steady during the past month, and prices on the whole have been firm. Since the arrival of the mail there has been a better disposition to do business, with a slight upward tendency, and the rates obtained must prove satisfactory to the grower. Our quotations are as follows:—Scoured, 9d to 20d; handwashed, 9d to 12d; fleece (superior clips), 14d to 17d; ditto (inferior), 8d to 10d; ditto (fair), 10d to 13d; greasy, 4d to 7½ per lb. Sheepskins: Prices have kept pace with wool, and all offered passed off freely thus:—Sheepskins, 3d to 5d; pelts and shortwooled, 1d to 2½d per lb. Tallow: The sales have passed off much the same as during the previous month—prices ruling in favour of the vendor. Quotations are as follows: Station, £31 to £34; beef, £33 to £35; mutton, £35 to £37 per cwt. Hides: All submitted have been taken for local consumption at full rates; for shipment there have been few or no transactions worthy of note. Prices rule thus: Extra heavy, 16s to 23s; medium weights, 12s to 16s; light, 6s to 10s each. Leather: The sales have had the advantage of a large attendance of the local manufacturing trade, and the amount of business done shows a considerable increase on that of the previous month. Our prices may be given as follows: Kip, 14d to 19d; calf, 2s 6d to 4s 6d; harness, 10d to 12d; sole, 7d to 9d per lb.—January 27.

STOCK AND STATION REPORTS.

BREWSTER AND TREVECK.—Stations. No sales of importance have taken place during the past month. There is still a hesitation on the part of buyers to purchase, but on the whole, we observe a better feeling; and if moderate rates would be accepted, we have purchasers for paying stations not too far north. The greatest demand is for compact fattening cattle stations, with 1000 to 1500 cattle. We would remind capitalists that the sale by auction of those fine squatting properties, Gungalan and Iderawey, takes place at our rooms on Wednesday next, 2nd February. Inferior sheep stations only command such prices as the store stock from them would realise.—Store Cattle: There is still an excellent demand for bullocks, both in our western and southern fattening stations. We have sold 1500 mixed, on the Clarence River, at our quotations, and at our auction sale, on the 24th instant, the bidding was spirited, and we placed 800 from the Byron station at 35s, 1500 from the Waterloo station at 36s, 800 from the Gyrah Station at 36s, all being of mixed sexes and ages, from six or the old and upwards. Our quotations are: Superior bullocks, delivered south, £4 to £4 10s; superior bullocks on northern stations, £2 15s to £3; store cattle, equal sexes, on northern stations, £2 to £2 5s; mixed cattle, six months and upwards, on northern stations, £1 10s to £2. Store Sheep: We have inquiries for good store wethers and have sold 6000, three and four years old, deliverable on Liverpool Plains, at 4s 6d per head cash. We could place some large lots at that figure. Wool: The splendid quality and condition of the wools displayed at our exhibition on the 13th, point out that there is much to be learned and practised by our pastoral friends. The biddings at our public sales have not been quite so spirited. Our sales have consisted of the following:—Scoured wool, according to classification, 1s 1d to 1s 5d; greasy, 5½d to 5¾d; sheepskins, 4d to 4½d.—January 27.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—We have no operations to record during the past month, this market having remained in the same inactive state which has lately distinguished investment operations generally; but the desire to obtain good properties of either sheep or cattle has, within the last few days, again resumed a business appearance, and we expect from the inquiries now being made that numerous transfers of these securities may be looked for during the next few months, at somewhat increased prices. The valuable properties in the High and Wellington districts, belonging to the late firm of Messrs. Christie and Wentworth, which we have brought into the market for compulsory sale under the hammer, on the 28th proximo, are commanding a great deal of attention, as they are the pick of their respective districts, and we have been authorised to state that they will be positively sold to the highest bidder. We expect considerable competition, and hope to obtain good prices for them.—January 27.

SYDNEY LABOUR MARKET.

WILLIAM BROWN.—Business in the labour market is tolerably brisk; there is a good demand for men servants generally; married, domestic, and dairy couples are in request, as well as strong boys to work on farms and stations. The supply of mechanics of most classes is sufficient for present requirements. Applicants for light employment, such as clerks, storekeepers, butlers, grooms, &c., are numerous, considerably in excess of current wants. Agricultural servants possessing the necessary qualifications as to experience, &c., obtain situations readily at remunerative wages. The supply of female servants is still insufficient for the prompt execution of the numerous orders for town and country. The current rates of wages may be quoted as follows, viz:—Compositors (*Sydney Morning Herald*) is 1d per 1000—(*Empire*) 10d per 1000. With board and lodging or hut room and rations per annum:—Carpenters and blacksmiths £60 to £70, tough carpenters £35 to £40, married farm and domestic servants £45 to £60 grooms and gardeners £35 to £50, farm and garden labourers £30 to £32, surveyors' men and bushmen £35 to £40, ploughmen, stockmen, and shepherds £32 to £35, shepherding families £45 to £65, boys for farms and stations £16 to £24, female servants £20 to £30.—January 27.

MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY: The following general abstract showing the average amount of the liabilities and assets of the Mercantile Bank of Sydney, taken from the several weekly statements during the quarter ending 31st December, 1869, is copied from the *Government Gazette* of 14th January. Liabilities. Fixed deposits and current accounts, £72,488 1s 8d; balances due to banks and other liabilities, £52,443 1s; total £124,931 2s 8d. Assets: Cash and Government securities, £10,466 9s 10d; amount of all debts due to the bank, including bills, promissory notes, and all other assets of every description, £262,242 0s 10d; office furniture, £712 1s 10d: total, £273,420 12s 6d. Amount of the capital stock paid up at this date, £120,000; rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 10 per cent. per annum; amount of the last dividend declared, £6000; amount of the reserved profits, after declaring such dividend, £3337 4s 7d.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received this day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy ...	531	12	0
Gin ...	90	4	2
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters ...	15	18	9
Whisky ...	8	16	11
Rum ...	688	10	0
All other spirits ...	41	16	0
Wine ...	96	4	2
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle) ...	38	9	0
Tobacco and snuff ...	365	17	0
——— unmanufactured ...	100	18	0
Tea ...	87	17	9
Coffee and chicory ...	8	12	4
Sugar (refined) ...	6	13	4
——— (unrefined) ...	156	17	6
Hops ...	1	7	10
Malt ...	4	7	6
Rice ...	10	0	0
Gold ...	590	16	11
Pilotage ...	16	7	0
Dues ...	2	10	0
Ad valorem ...	9	2	4	2
Total ...	£3785	5	4

The R. M. S. Geelong takes 13,382 oz. gold and 19,898 sovereigns.

The report of the Australian Joint Stock Bank for the past half-year, adopted at the meeting held to-day, shows as the net profits for that period a sum of £21,312 18s. 1d.; balance from previous account, £883 12s. 9d.: total, £22,196 10s. 10d. After transferring 5 per cent. of this amount to reserve fund, there was a balance of £21,086 14s. 4d. available for distribution. A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was declared, and a balance of £1700 9s. 6d. carried to next half-year. Messrs. W. Moffitt, E. T. Beilby, and E. Lord were elected directors.

The half-yearly report of the Pyrmont Bridge Company states that debentures bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. to amount of £1200 have been paid off during the current month. The balance at credit of profit and loss on 31st December, after paying interest on debentures, &c., amounted to £339 15s.

The report of the Aerated Bread Company exhibited net profits to the amount of £705 2s. 9d. No dividend was declared in consequence of heavy legal expenses recently incurred.

THE EXPORT MARKETS.—English advices respecting the opening of the November wool sales, and a firm market for other Australian produce, strengthened quotations, and induced an increased demand for shipping parcels. A large quantity of wool changed hands by auction at full rates, and shipments have been very heavy. Five vessels cleared since our summary by R.M.S. Malta, and there is sufficient now in store to fill the available tonnage. Freight for dead weight being very scarce in the early part of the month, prevented purchasers of tallow from operating as freely as they would have otherwise done. At public sales last week, shipping lots sold readily, and the market closes firm. The supply of hides has not equalled local demands, and the number shipped to London—111—is the smallest month's export for many years. South Sea Island produce does not command vendors' valuations; recent receipts have been transhipped for London without changing hands. Clearances for London since January 1st have been:—The Queen of Nations, with 1964 bales wool, 49 bales leather, 649 casks tallow, 111 hides, 1027 cases meat, 7 tons shale; La Hogue, with 2780 bales wool, 10 bales cotton, 5842 pieces copper, 320 casks tallow, 42 bales leather, 200 bales basils, 23 cases gum; William Duthie, with 3023 bales wool, 533 casks tallow, 55 bales cotton, 46 cases wine, 8 bales skins, 7038 ingots copper; Nourmahal, with 2508 bales wool, 133 bales cotton, 116 bales skins, 110 cases meat, 57 bales leather, 145 bags cotton seed, 100 casks butter, 211 casks cocoanut oil, 134 casks tallow; Middlesex, with 3210 bales wool, 590 casks tallow, 158 casks cocoanut oil, 2 bales skins, 5 fowling-pieces, 2 rifles, 2 bundles skins, 2 tons bones, 4340 horns, 19 bales cotton, 1543 cakes copper, 77 bales leather, 10 kegs butter, 266 cases wine.

The Parramatta, City of Manchester, City of Sydney, Parisian, Maid of Judah, are full, and will all leave within ten days. The Sobraon has also completed engagements. The Glendower, Underley, Woolloomooloo, Canaan, Tamana, and Sir John Lawrence are on the berth to follow; the Agate and Dhuleep Singh are coming round from Melbourne to load for London.

The public wool sales to-day exhibited an improved demand for all qualities. The competition was very active, and nearly the whole of the catalogues were cleared at full market rates. The supply of sheepskins was rather short—prices ranged from 2½d. to 4¼d.; pelts, 1d. to 1½d. Annexed are particulars of sales:—

By Mr. Devlin: GC, 11 bales greasy wool at 6½d., 1 locks at 2½d.; Y, 20 fleece at 12d., 4 greasy at 6d., 4 fleece at 11½d., 1 scoured at 11½d., 5 lots sheepskins at 3½d. to 4½d., pelts at 1d. to 1½d.

By Messrs. Richardson and Wrench: JMA, 13 bales greasy wool at 7d., 1 locks at 3d.; GH, 11 fleece at 13d., 1 pieces at 6½d.; J over Y, 7 fleece, at 12¾d., 1 lambs at 8d., 1 locks and pieces at 4½d.; PF over Y, 9 fleece at 13¾d., 1 pieces at 7½d., 1 locks at 3½d.; W. Wilkins over CDG, 2 fleece at 12d., 2 pieces at 6d, 2 locks and pieces at 5½d.; ⅃V over D, 27 greasy at 6½d., 3 pieces at 3½d., 2 locks and pieces at 2¾d, ⅃V over K, 37 greasy at 5½d, 7 pieces at 3d.; Morrice, 8 greasy at 7d., 4 lambs at 6½d., 7 pieces at 4½d., 1 locks at 2½d., 1 handwashed at 7½d.; PM, 8 greasy at 6¾d., 1 mixed at 4d.; LM, over Good Hope, 12 fleece at 13¾d., 1 at 9½d., 2 pieces at 7½d., 1 greasy at 7¾d., 2 scoured at 12½d.; 2½ fleece at 11d.; 4 lots sheepskins, at 4½d.

By Mr. Ebsworth: MC over Q, 22 bales fleece at 14d.; MA over Norwood, 25 greasy at 6¾d., 1 locks and pieces at 4¾d.; BBBB outside points of diamond, 7 greasy at 6½d.; WS over T, 7 greasy at 7½d.; in small lots, 4 scoured at 7½d. to 8¾d., 1 mixed at 7½d., 2 fleece at 10½d., 1 broken at 6½d., 1 greasy at 6d., 5 lots sheepskins at 2½d. to 4¾d., pelts 1½d. to 1½d.

By Messrs. Harrison and Jones: JR, 5 bales scoured wool at 12¾d.; H over B, 16 fleece at 11¾d., 1 locks at 5d.; M and R, 21 scoured at 12½d.; MMcM, 31 fleece at 10½d, 2 pieces at 7½d., 19 scoured at 13½d.; AG over Yarraman, 22 scoured at 15¾d., 1 locks at 6½d.; FR, 29 fleece at 15d., 19 pieces at 11½d., 2 locks at 7d.; RH, 19 fleece at 12d., 1 pieces at 6d.; GH, 19 greasy at 5½d.; C. Massy, 138 scoured at 13½d., 6 pieces at 6¾d.; BRN in square, 17 greasy at 6½d., 1 mixed at 9¾d., 5 fleece at 13¾d., 1 bale scoured second prize Exhibition wool at 18¾d., 7 fleece at 12d. to 12½d., 3 lots sheepskins at 3d. to 4d.

By Messrs. Irwin and Turner: PIT, 5 bales fleece at 12¾d.; OB, 12 scoured at 11d., 7 skin wool at 11d.; JR over Winfold, 9 fleece at 12½d.; 1 mixed at 5¾d.; CM, 7 fleece at 12d., 6 mixed at 7¾d.; BG, 4 fleece at 10¾d., 3 mixed at 5½d.; BxW over Booraro, 21 greasy at 6½d.; J over 5, 5 fleece at 11¾d., 3 lambs at 11½d.; SWS in diamond, 9 scoured at 12¾d.; MM, 14 scoured pelt wool at 8¾d.; RYC, 20 fleece at 14½d.; JH in square, 9 scoured at 14¾d., 2 at 12½d.; B&C over Bogamildi, 41 fleece at 12½d., 4 skirts at 8½d., 2 locks at 7d.; Morbella, 15 fleece at 12½d.; S, 9 at 9½d, 6 broken at 6½d.; AGJ, 52 greasy at 6¾d.; M&P, 14 at 6½d., 6 fleece at 12d.; J over HI, 6 greasy at 6½d., 1 locks at 6d., 103 greasy (brand erased) at 6d; JR conjoined, 33 at 6d.; WL, 6 fleece at 12½d., 1 at 9¾d. In small lots—5 greasy at 5½d. to 5¾d., 11 fleece at 9¾d. to 12¾d., 4 locks and pieces at 3d. to 6d., 2 scoured locks at 7½d. and 7½d., 1 mixed at 6d. 5 lots sheepskins at 3½d. to 4d.; pelts at 1d. to 1½d.

THE IMPORT MARKETS.—Since the opening of the year there has been a very limited inquiry for country supplies, and a few orders from Queensland and New Zealand. The demand was not at all proportionate to the receipts of imported goods, the imports for the month being considerably above the average. The Glendower, Underley, Woolloomooloo, Canaan, Sir J. Lawrence, M. A. Wilson, J. C. Munro, from London; Castlehead, from Liverpool; Tamana, and Ceara, from the Clyde, have arrived with general cargoes. Lizzie and Rosa, Nymphe, Anna, and Crown, from San Francisco brought breadstuffs; Xulla and Rebecca, from New York, general merchandise; Obey, from Mauritius, sugar. The Garibaldi, Alcinous, and Constance, from Melbourne, brought portions of original cargoes, those of the two former vessels being chiefly spirits, and that of the latter tea. The market is moderately firm for trade lots. Large parcels are not ventured upon, and such a thing as a speculative purchase is almost unheard of now-a-days. Efforts to regain a portion of our New Zealand trade have been tolerably successful, every steamer for Auckland taking goods for that market. Against this there is a decrease in our Queensland business, which Brisbane houses are absorbing. Bonded stocks have not decreased. The quantities held on the 22nd, as per Government return to date, were as follows:—Rum, 164,495 gallons; brandy, 199,406 gallons; geneva, 124,361 gallons; whisky, 32,753 gallons; gin, 9179 gallons; liqueurs, 2501 gallons; all other spirits, 5847 gallons; wine, 197,713 gallons; manufactured tobacco: half-tierces, 223,224 lbs; quarters, 126,417 lbs; boxes and cases, 287,698 lbs.; repacked, 8336 lbs.; leaf, 36,330 lbs.; cigars, 14,073 lbs.; snuff, 571 lbs.; tea, 2,683,155 lbs.; chicory, 138,095 lbs.; opium, 1204 lbs.; sugar, 892 tons 17 cwt.; coffee. 123 tons 7 cwt.

BREADSTUFFS AND CEREALS.—Four cargoes of Californian to hand during the current month constituted almost all the imports; stocks have consequently become very much reduced. This is particularly the case with Adelaide flour, and holders are obtaining an advance of £1 per ton on the prices quoted last month. Best brands are selling at £13 10s. to £14; Californian changed hands at £11 to £11 10s.; trade lots may be quoted at £11 10s. to £12; higher rates are asked by some holders. The wheat harvest in the Western districts equalled expectations, the yield large and the grain of good quality; none has yet been offered here, and very little in the country markets. Adelaide old wheat is held at 5s. 9d. to 6s.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—There has been hardly a transaction worthy of mention. Prices continue nominal, and supplies excessive.

CANDLES.—Prior to the receipt of last English advices best brands were offered at 10d. to 10¼d. Sales were made last week at the latter. Quotations have recently advanced to 10½d. Inferior brands are held for 10d., light weights 8¼d.

COAL.—Our returns show that San Francisco again heads the list of shipments for the month. Exports to foreign ports have been far below the average. The extensive coal deposits adjoining the Bowenfels section of the Western railway have been taken upon lease, and will shortly be worked, but can have little or no effect upon our foreign trade. Orders are supplied by the Newcastle companies at about 8s. per ton. Foreign shipments during the past four weeks were: To San Francisco, 9193 tons; Hongkong, 2137; Mauritius, 2003; Shanghai, 1661; Petropaulovski, 1495 tons. There is very little tonnage at present on the berth.

COFFEE, &c.—A good supply of all qualities; Plantation is offering at 9½d. to 9¾d. Java is firmer; trade lots are quoted at 7½d. Really good Manila would bring about 7d.; inferior, 6d. upwards, according to sample. Chicory has been offered at a reduction; 2½d. to 2¾d. is present value. Epps's cocoa is scarce, and brings about 1s. 6d.; Taylor's, 1s. 3d.; inferior brands, nominal.

DRIED FRUITS.—Short shipments of currants are advised, and caused an advance in this market. There is scarcely any stock in first hands. Good samples of figs are also very scarce. Muscatel raisins bring 8d. to 9d.; sultanas are quoted 5d.; eleme, 5d. to 5½d.; Jordan almonds, 1s. 9d.; Barcelona nuts, 6d.; dried apples, 7½d.

DUNDEE GOODS.—Several sales of corn sacks have been made at 11s. 4½d. to 11s. 6d. A firmer tone is now perceptible, and 11s. 9d. is asked. Woolpacks are quite nominal. Canvas is slow of sale at 10d. to 10½d.

FISH.—Higher prices are asked for sardines; quarters are held for 6s., halves for 10s. 1-lb salmon is lower owing to heavy shipments received from California, 13s. is the current rate. Dried ling brings 5d. to 5½d. White herrings, if prime, are worth 30s. to 32s. 6d. per half-barrel; 1-lb oysters, 8s.; lobsters, 7s. 6d.

HOPS.—For small lots of new Kent 1s. 6d. is obtained, old samples are difficult to quit except at low rates.

LEATHER.—Supplies are equal to consumption. Sales, privately, were made at the following quotations:—Kip, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.; colonial calf, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d.; English calf, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; French ditto, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.; kangaroo, 23s. to 27s.; harness, 11d. to 13d.; bag, 11s. to 14s.; basils, 5s. 6d. to 8s. At auction large parcels of colonial realised fair prices; sole, 7½d. to 8½d.; harness, 10½d. to 11½d.; kip, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 6½d.; tweed, 1s. 2½d.; cordovan, 9½d. to 1s. 3½d.; yearling, 1s. 10½d.; calf, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; kangaroo, 2s. 6d. to 4s.; basils, 4s.

LIQUORS.—Joule's and Marrian's have been selling at £7 15s. to £8 for retailers' lots; second class brands on the spot are unaltered; parcels to arrive have been placed at lower rates. Brandies in wood are lower; 7s. 3d. is a full value; less money has been accepted recently. There is no change in best case—23s. 6d. for Hennessy's, and 22s. to 25s. for other favorite brands. Stocks of geneva have been increased by the arrival of the Garibaldi; trade demands are supplied at about 11s. The largest holders of rum are asking 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d., though outside lots have been quitted at 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d. Shipments advised by the mail are below the average. Other spirits are nominal.

METALS.—There is very little doing in any article under this head, and prices continue unremunerative.

NAVAL STORES.—In full supply. Very low prices have been accepted for rosin. Pitch and tar are only saleable in limited quantities.

OILMEN'S STORES AND GROCERIES.—There have been no sales at auction, and only limited business privately. Prime English hams, bacon and cheese continue in request; good samples of the latter are worth 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. Quotations for the principal articles of oilmen's stores are—bottled fruits, 10s. 6d. to 11s.; inferior 10s. to 10s. 3d.; 1 lb jams, English, 8s. to 9s.; colonial, 6s. to 7s.; 1 lb. mustard, in glass, 12s. to 14s.; in tins, 11s. to 11s. 6d.; pint pickles, best brands, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; inferior, 6s. 6d to 7s.; half-pint salad oil, 6s. 9d; pints 10s. 6d., quarts 20s.; bulk vinegar, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d., bottled 7s. to 8s.; starch, 4½d.

OILS AND PAINTS.—Kerosene is hardly so firm, although American advices are considered favourable. Sales were recently made at 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 4d. Some parcels of linseed have changed hands on private terms. Castor oil is dull at about 5½d. An invoice of paints sold by auction this week realised fair rates.

RICE.—Sales are of quite a retail character. Lots of a few tons sell at £20 to £21 for Patna, and dressed Java. The only shipment expected here consists of 7145 bags ex Whirlwind, from Hongkong.

SALT.—All descriptions are slightly lower. We quote rock and coarse Liverpool at £3; fine, at £3 10s.

SUGAR.—Prices rule more in favour of vendors. In the early part of the month the cargo of Bourbon, ex Osmanli, good ration and low counter sorts, sold from £32 to £35. The entire cargo of Mauritius, ex Obey, was cleared under hammer last week. Rations and brown counters, at £31 10s. to £33 5s.; medium to finest counters, £33 12s. 6d. to £39; white crystals, £38 2s. 6d. to £40. Private sales have been above the average in amount. The Sugar Company has replenished stocks, and supplies orders at former rates.

TEAS.—Reports from China, by last mail, lead to anticipations of improved prices before the new crop comes to hand. The Elise, G. H. Peake, and Laurits, all small vessels, are chartered or likely to come forward for the next two months. Damaged scented teas, ex Marquis of Argyle, sold by auction at £4 2s. to £6 12s; and low and medium congous, ex Minnie, at £5 to £6 12s. The cargo, ex Meteor, and the balance of the Metaris' shipments, were offered and mostly withdrawn at importers' limits.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.—There have been but few transactions in this market since our last report. Raven negrohead has been sold at 1s. 5d. per lb., but the chief holders ask 1s. 6d.; honeydew at last month's quotations, say from 1s to 1s. 5d. per lb.; dark half-pounds in little demand at 1s. to 1s. 5d.; aromatic goldleaf (pounds), 9d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; fancy tobaccos, 1s. to 2s. A shipment of American leaf has come to hand but finds no buyers, the kind being unsuitable for the market. Manila Cigars: Market entirely cleared, a shipment if not too large would command 90s. to 100s. per 1000. Hamburghs in demand at good rates.

We have Melbourne papers to the 29th. The *Argus* of that date reports:—

Trade has not been characterised by much activity this forenoon, the attention of dealers having been directed to the winding up of old transactions rather than the entertaining of new engagements. In breadstuffs trade sales of flour are reported at £12 to £13 10s. New wheat is offering more freely, and 5s 6d is required for any samples brought forward. Feeding grains are comparatively neglected. Maize is offering at 3s 9d, but even at that low figure buyers keep back, and no sales worth special mention have come under our notice. New Cape barley is offering more freely; the yield is found to be very large, and sales, in consequence, are difficult to effect over 3s 9d. In rice there is more doing; we hear of the sale of a line of 150 tons of Patna on terms withheld. Supplies of prepared opium having come forward on a larger scale, the price is now a trifle easier; we quote 24s 6d. Candles are very firm, as holders are very sanguine of establishing a higher range of prices; there is, however, little inclination on the part of dealers to operate. New '69 hops are in fair request at 1s 9d to 1s 10d.

The *Hobart Town Mercury* of the 21st says:—

We have no alteration in the state of our markets to report. Flour continues steady at previous quotations, millers having a fair stock on hand. Wheat is scarce, but the arrival of some small parcels is shortly expected. Feedstuffs are in fair demand for local requirements, and a good retail business is being transacted. Fruits for preserves meet with a ready market at our quotations. There is a fair supply of potatoes and onions in the market. Good hay meets with purchasers at £3 to £3 5s per ton. In the wool market prices remain steady, and there is a fair demand for wools of good quality. The timber market is glutted. We append a list of local quotations:—Flour, £13 per ton; wheat, 6s per bushel; English barley, 5s per bushel; Cape barley (new), 4s 6d to 4s 9d per bushel; oats, 5s 9d to 6s per bushel; new oats, 4s 6d to 4s 9d per bushel; maize, 5s 6d per bushel; sharps, £8 per ton; bran, 1s 1d per bushel; potatoes, £3 10s to £4 10s per ton; onions, 6s to 8s per cwt.

The *Launceston Examiner* of the same date states:—

The breadstuffs market is quite stagnant pending the receipt of English advices to-morrow morning. Under the circumstances it is useless to give quotations, which are merely nominal, and which will in all probability undergo a change in the course of a few hours.

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

ST. LEONARDS.—A meeting of the Council of this borough was held at the Council Chambers, at half-past 7 p.m., on Wednesday, 18th instant. Present—the Mayor, and Aldermen Woolcott, Charlton, Cook, Blue, Davies, and Clarke. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. On the motion of Alderman Woolcott, seconded by Alderman Davies, Alderman Thomas John Cook was appointed Returning-officer for the ensuing municipal election. The Council held a Revision Court at half-past 7 p.m., on Monday, the 24th instant. Present—the Mayor, and Aldermen Woolcott, Ward, Cook, Blue, Davies, and Charlton. The claim of H. H. Bligh, to have his name inserted in the list for Albert Ward, was admitted. The claims of H. H. Bligh and Matthew Charlton, jun., to have their names inserted for Belmore Ward, were admitted. Victoria Ward: J. Andrews, jun.'s name was struck out, he having left the ward; and the names of J. Barlow and T. Robertson were struck out also, they being dead. A claim by Matthew Charlton, jun., was rejected, from want of proof of ownership. Claims by William Downes and Sidney Pile were admitted. Objections against the names of some other parties were not entertained, by reason of absence of proof of service of the necessary notices. The following gentlemen have been nominated for election in this borough: As Aldermen—Albert Ward: Messrs. William Tunks and George Allen Bell. Belmore Ward: the Hon. Francis Lord and Mr. G. Matthews. Victoria Ward: Mr. John Blue, John Carr, W. F. Norris, Samuel Crews, and J. Harris French. As Auditors: Mr. Edward Dowling.—GEORGE PILE, jun., Council Clerk.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

DAWSON AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles &c.
G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.
S. GRAHAM.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at half-past 11, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at half-past 12, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Cheese, Fruit, &c.; at 4, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, &c.
HENFREY AND TOOHEY.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Sale Yards, at half-past 11, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at 12, Fat Lambs; at 1, Dairy Produce.
J. DEVLIN, JUN.—At his Produce Stores, at 11, Tallow, Hides, Skins, Horns, Bones, Mess Beef.
O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Produce Stores, at 11, Hides, Tallow, Cocoanut Oil.
H. D. COCKBURN.—At Setter's-terrace, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, at 11, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, &c.
PEEK AND FRERICHS.—At their Rooms, at 11, Curled Fibre.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, General Drapery, Clothing, Sewing-machine, &c.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, the schooner Jane, Chronometer.
H. MOSES.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
G. F. LOSEBY.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
T. JAGELMAN.—At 3, Parramatta-street, at 10, Ironmongery, &c., &c.
LISTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Ironmongery, &c.; at 2, Clothing.
SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11, Fat Wethers.
C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Perfumery, &c.
IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Produce Stores, at half-past 10, Leather; at 11, Hides, Horns, Hair, Tallow, &c.
MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at half-past 10, Tallow, Hides, Leather, &c.
H. S GIBSON.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, Tweeds, Basils, Watches, &c.

Spiritualism, if we may credit its French organ, which appears twice a month at Lyons, is making progress in France, especially among the inhabitants of the provincial towns. Readers of this periodical are assured in an editor's standing note that "communications between the spirit world and the corporal world are in the nature of things, and constitute no supernatural fact; and hence traces of them are to be found among every people at every epoch; in the present day they are general and patent to all the world." A medium (anonymous) discourses to his son on the advantages of "la mediumnité," a word which has not as yet received the sanction of that sceptical body the French Academy. This spirit assures us that the faculty of "mediumnité est innée chez tous les hommes, quoiqu'elle ne se développe chez tous également, et la preuve que cette faveur doit être méritée, c'est que dans certains cas elle est retirée à ceux qui n'en sont plus dignes." In another number the spirit of Lacordaire, who delivers a discourse very different in matter and manner from any that he preached at Notre Dame during his lifetime, comes forward to declare that the Church is one and indivisible, and that le Père Hyacinthe has suffered persecution for maintaining this doctrine. But by far the most garrulous of all the spirits is that of Madame Fouquet, who, under the heading "Freely ye have received, freely give," communicates each fortnight certain new and sure remedies against all kinds of human disorders. For the jaundice, woodlice and other things stewed in white wine are recommended; for corns, a mixture of alum and lard; for neuralgia, valerian and a foot-bath. In the most recent number is a communication from the poet Ponsard, who, perhaps from want of faith in French sculptors, return to express a hope that the project of erecting a statue to his memory will not be carried out. In its place he would prefer a school for the children of working men; and should his wish be adopted by his fellow townsmen, he promises that at each distribution of school prizes "son esprit satisfait, planant dans l'espace au-dessus de ces petites têtes blondes et brunes, allant des élèves aux professeurs, leur inspirera de chaleureux discours, de douces paroles de paix, d'amour et de fraternité."

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 27.

City of Melbourne (s.), 1000 tons, Captain Paddle, from Melbourne 25th instant. Passengers—For Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. E S. Parkes, Mrs Austin, Mrs Mears nurse and child, Mrs. M'Kay, Miss J. Taylor, Miss Wilson, Rev. W. J. Breen, Dr Quick, Dr. Bellsario, Captain M'Niel, Messrs. G. Pickering, J. Orr, F. Lucas, W. Bucher, R. Cave, J. Cave, G. Darley, W. Dunning, P. P. Agnew, A. Carmichael, J. Spain, C. Ryder, D. D. Simpson, J. Teale, C. Pilcher, C. Larkay, J. Tom, F. Flint, G. Board, G. A. Chalmers, W. D. Roberts, T. Brecklenedge, J. A. Curtis, A. Wilson, J. Barker, C. Wilson, and 30 in the steerage. For Auckland: Rev. Dr. Cowie and Mrs. Cowie, Mr. and Mrs. J. M'Gowan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bieber, Mrs M'Niell, Messrs. J. Morphett and Master Morphett, J. A. Sandham, J. Barr, E. Oliver, C. Byron, J. M. Carpenter, C. D. Pollock, J. C. Bates, and 20 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 27.

Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton.
Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane.
Helen Macgregor (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 28.

Ozanam, for Shanghai; H. I. M. S. Marceau, for New Caledonia; Harriet King, for Hongkong; Day Spring, for Geelong; City of Melbourne (s.), for Auckland; You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne; Young Australian, for Cleveland Bay.

CLEARANCES.—JANUARY 27.

Ozanam, barque, 568 tons, Captain Rollier, for Shanghai.

Balclutha (s), 272 tons, Captain Hill, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Mrs. Hendrick, Messrs. Palmer, Moses, Bradford, F. J. W. Beardmore, and 4 in the steerage.

Lady Young (s.), 421 tons, Captain Milman, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Adams, Miss Adams, Mrs. Darley, Mrs W. B. Prizeman, Mrs. M'Ghie, Master Longland, Messrs. H. C. Cleeve, Adams, Jacobs, D. Longland, G. Board, W. B. Prizeman, Fees, M'Ghie, F. T. F. Keogh, and 10 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JANUARY 27.

Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter River, with 216 bales hay, 250 bags potatoes, 150 bags onions, 20 sheep, 2 coops poultry, 2 bales skins, 16 hides, 12 baskets prawns, and sundries; Queen, from Lake Macquarie, with 30,000 shingles, 20,000 laths; Will Watch, from Brisbane Water, with 12,000 feet timber, 20,000 laths; Enterprise, from the Richmond River, with 53,000 feet pine; Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 250 tons coal; Drover, Brilliant, Mariposa, Ino, Lady Emma, Yarra, Hebe, from Newcastle, with 1105 tons coal; Settlers' Friend, from the Bellinger River, in ballast; Uncle Tom, from Newcastle, with 160 tons coal; Tim Whiffler, from Brisbane Water, with 8000 feet timber, 15,000 laths, 14,000 palings, 150 felloes; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 100 bales wool, 124 bales hay, 60 casks tallow; 38 bags wheat, 10 bales sheepskins, 164 bags potatoes, 37 bags onions, 14 bags maize, 19 bags bran, 3 cases cheese, 2 coops poultry, 5 tons shale, 4 hides, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JANUARY 27.

Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Will Watch, for Brisbane Water; Queen, for Lake Macquarie; Enterprise, May Queen, Resolute, Settlers' Friend, for the Richmond River; Lady Emma, Brilliant, Ino, Yarra, Hebe, Uncle Tom, Fox, for Newcastle; May, for Brisbane Water; Tim Whiffler, for Lake Macquarie; Guinare, for Jervis Bay.

IMPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

City of Melbourne (s.), from Melbourne: 1 box, W. L. Barrows; 1 case, T. G. Jones; 5 pieces scenery, Prince of Wales Theatre; 20 boxes milk, Stanford; 2 bars iron, R. Smellie; 36 mail axlearms, 12 moulds, 2 cases, 1 package axletrees, Ward, Brothers; 1 horse-power; 1 intermediate motion, 1 parcel pole-ends, 1 pulley, 1 thrasher, 1 shaker, 1 package boards, Metcalfe, Powell, and Co; 15 cases tobacco, 40 cases, Hebblewhite; 1 pump and valve, 1 tank, 2 pipes, 1 sheep wash reel, F. Barker; 1 case, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case, Powell; 1 case, Sandon; 3 cases, Maddock; 3 packages boots, B. Cocks; 6 packages, Molony; 7 packages, Myers; 1 case, Teakle; 20 cases salmon, 26 cases, J. and G. Harris; 7 packages, Brabant; 1 case, F. Lassetter; 1 case, Holdsworth; 10 bundles iron, Brookes; 364 bags potatoes, J. M'Corney; 1 sack seed, Law, Somner, and Co.; 1 Lowmoor plate, Chapman; 1 case 34 barrels tubes, Government New South Wales; 1 box opium, P. and O. Co.; 2 bales, 1 case, Thompson; 1 case, Simons; 300 bags potatoes, Nipper and See; 2 cases, Howton; 2 cases, Farmer and Co.; 2 cases, W. and S. Gardiner; 25 boxes candles, 2 cases, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 cask, J. R. Cattell; 1 case, Wayton; 1 case, Bright, Brothers; 4 casks wine, A. S. N. Co.

EXPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

Ozanam, for Shanghai: 500 tons coal, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd; 4 casks tallow, Towns and Co.

Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne and Adelaide: 8 cases tobacco, Tin War; 3 packages, F. H. Trouton; 2 boxes opium, On Chong and Co; 29 kegs butter, W. Wright; 40 kegs butter, H. Clarke; 31 kegs butter, R. J. Hardy; 22 kegs butter, C. B. Bond; 50 kegs butter, Bellby and Scott; 50 kegs butter, J. Baptist and Son; 50 kegs butter, G. Toms; 13 bags fish, Chen Ateak; 20 cases fruit, J. Sainty; 15 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 1 case fruit, Flint; 95 cases fruit, Hitchcock; 20 cases fruit, L. Hay; 28 cases fruit, J. Brown; 39 cases fruit, 66 bags oysters, Woodward; 7 cases fruit, 46 bags oysters, P. James; 22 bags oysters, W. Kimber; 201 hides, J. Forsythe; 1 package, Fullerton; 213 hides, Learmouth, Dickinson, and Co.; 2 packages, Wolfen and Co.; 1 case, Government Printer; 8 bales paper, Liverpool Paper Co.; 25 cases fruit, Hargreaves; 3 bags maize, H. Hyam; 109 cases fruit, J. M'Kanney; 119 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 2 kegs butter, C. B. Bond; 27 bags oysters, R. Kimber; 30 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 290 kegs butter, Nipper and See.

Boomerang (s.), for Cleveland Bay, via Gladstone and Bowen: 1 quarter-cask wine, 22 packages brandy, 10 cases geneva, 1 quarter-cask rum, 27 packages beer, 52 bags sugar, 26 packages tea, 106 bags flour, 10 bags bran, 7 bags salt, 15 boxes soap, 8 bags potatoes, 50 packages, Frazer and Co.; 3 packages brandy, 2 packages tea, 3 cases whisky, 2 cases geneva, 5 bags rice, 8 bags sugar, 6 bags flour, 3 packages, T. and J. Skinner; 1 case whisky, 1 case geneva, 4 packages brandy, 12 packages beer, 1 package tea, 1 package, Burrows and Barnard; 17 packages tea, 110 bags rice, 1 box opium, 8 packages, Sum Kum Ti; 20 packages tea, 1 box opium, 4 packages, Sun Kum On; 1 package opium, On Chong and Co.; 15 cases geneva, D. Mitchell and Co.; 21 bags sugar, Allan, Street, and Norton; 43 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 29 packages, F. H. Trouton; 2 cases, G. Wall; 30 packages tea, 5 cases kerosene, 20 boxes raisins, 113 bags sugar, 60 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 39 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 8 bags sugar, 1 bag rice, 2 packages, Dangar and Co.; 21 bundles iron, 8 cases, Towns and Co.; 20 cases kerosene, 1 case, Hoffnung and Co.; 1 case, A. J. S. Bank; 2 packages, Morris; 1 case, D. M'Call; 20 bags potatoes, 5 packages, H. Clarke; 1 anchor, 10 cases kerosene, 5 packages, J. Keep; 25 bags maize, Barker and Co.; 1 case, D. Mitchell and Co.; 80 bars 5 bundles iron, 12 axle boxes, 198 spokes, 10 cases kerosene, 40 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 4 pairs axle arms, 21 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 2 casks, J. Starkey; 1 package, Farmer and Co.; 1 case, Railway Department; 7 packages, Alderson and Sons; 1 case, Wright and Co.; 5 bags flour, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 20 bags flour, Barker and Co.; 1 package, Greville and Co.; 1 case, Gee Ick; 7 packages, Myers and Solomon; 1 package, Renwick; 3 cases fruit, J. C. Humby; 1 package, Cramp; 3 cases, Cohen, Brothers, and Co.; 1 package, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 3 packages, W. Prizeman; 1 package, Shirland; 2 packages, Biggs and Co.; 24 bags potatoes, 4 bags onions, 1 keg butter, Webb and Booth; 8 cases fruit, J. Brown; 10 bags flour, J. Wearne; 1 cask, Hardie and Mitchell; 60 felloes, 51 sheets 11 bars iron, 5 packages, Friend and Co.; 3 packages, S. Owen and Co.; 1 case, J. Watson; 30 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 9 cases fruit, J. Brown; 3 packages, E. Vickery; 42 bags potatoes, 12 bags onions, 20 cases fruit, 1 case cheese, R. Elliott; 3 packages, E. Row and Co.; 4 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 case, Bergin; 3 packages, T. J. Stutchbury; 12 bags potatoes, O'Doud and Co.; 4 cases, Thame, Walker, and Co.; 2 casks, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 111 bags potatoes, 53 cases fruit, 1 case, T. Lawless; 2 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 1 cart, 32 cheeses, Reynolds; 16 bags potatoes, J. Evans; 44 bags potatoes, 5 bags onions, 3 cases cheeses, 1 cart, 3 packages, J. Cameron; 2 oars, 2 sails, 5 packages, Tooth and Co.; 47 bags potatoes, 24 bags maize, 6 bags onions, Blake and M'Donald; 4 cases fruit, J. Brown.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR MELBOURNE AND EDEN.—By the You Yangs (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), this day, at 4.30 p m.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By H I.M.S. Marceau, on Saturday, at noon.

FOR FIJI.—By the Maafu, on Saturday, at noon.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

The mails by the steamship GEELONG will be closed at the General Post Office on FRIDAY, the twenty-eighth day of January, 1870, as follows:—

For registered letters, at 3.30 p.m.
For newspapers, books, and packets, at 5 p.m.
For unregistered letters, at 9 p.m.

Letters (as well as newspapers, books, and packets) posted in the Sydney Iron Receivers must be so posted before 5 p.m.

A Mail will be made up for the United Kingdom for all correspondence specially marked, via Brindisi, at the following rates of postage, viz.:—Letters, 1s 1d per ½ oz; ditto, 2s 2d per oz. Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz, 4d.

Late letters for the United Kingdom, if the postage and late fee be fully prepaid by stamps, will be received on SATURDAY, 29th January, 1870, as follows:—At the General Post Office, whether by Brindisi, Marseilles, or Southampton, up to 8 a.m.; late fee, 6d. Or, via Marseilles only, at Moore's Wharf, up to 8.30 a.m.; late fee, 1s.

S. H. LAMBTON, Secretary.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered outwards, January 27: Castlehead, ship, 825 tons, Captain Armstrong, for San Francisco; City of Melbourne (s.), 815 tons, Captain Paddle, for Auckland; Sarah Pile, schooner, 115 tons, Captain Emerson, for Petropaulovski.

The New England, (s.), built for the C. and N. E. S. N. Company, arrived at Melbourne yesterday, from Glasgow, under canvas.

The Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane, and Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton, with passengers and cargo, left the port yesterday afternoon, and cleared the Heads with a fine favourable breeze.

The following is the list of passengers and specie per R. M. S. Geelong, which leaves for Galle, via Melbourne, at 9 a.m. to-morrow:—For Southampton—Mrs. Elliston. For Marseilles—Mr. Frank Dangar, Mr. and Mrs. Voss, Miss Voss, Miss Campbell, Mr. C. Clive, Mr R. Griffiths, Mr. W. Dumaresq, Captain Hafeeth, Mr. Batty. For Suez—Mr. Sherrey, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Montefiore and servant. For Madras—Mr. E. C. Logot. For Hongkong—Captain Percival, Major Bell. For Melbourne—Captain Farquhar. Specie—10,273 oz. gold, Bank of New South Wales; 3493 oz. gold, Oriental Bank; 616 oz. gold, Daniell, King, and Co.; 5000 sovereigns, Union Bank; 10,000 sovereigns, Bank of Australasia; 58 sovereigns, Royal Mint; 3400 sovereigns, Sun Kum Ty; 1410 sovereigns, On Choong.

The s.s. City of Melbourne left Sandridge pier, Melbourne, on the 24th instant at 4 30 p.m., cleared Port Phillip Heads at 7 45 p.m., was off Wilson's Promontory at 6 a.m. on the 25th, rounded Cape Howe on the 26th at 1 a.m., passed Cape St. George at 5.15 p.m., entered Sydney Heads on the 27th at 3 40 a.m., made fast alongside the Company's wharf at 4 a.m. Experienced light head winds and fine weather to Gabo Island, fresh north-east winds and heavy head sea to Montague Island; moderate south-east wind, with thick drizzly weather, the remainder of the passage. Passed the s.s. Alexandra on the 25th at 9 a.m. twenty miles south-west of Montague Island.

The Morpeth (s.) arrived from Newcastle at 9.30 p.m. yesterday, the passage having been protracted by the strong southerly breeze which prevailed during the day.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

January 26.—You Yangs (s.), 474, Clark, from Sydney.
January 26.—Bravo, schooner, Brown, from Melbourne.
January 27.—Lady Emma, barque, Shimmonds, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

January 25.—Edmund Tressier, French barque, Picard, for Choo Foo, with 440 tons coal.
January 25.—Annie Brown, schooner, Brown, for Hobart Town, with 265 tons coal.
January 26.—Mindet, barque, Brumgnaren, for Hongkong, with 650 tons coal.
January 27.—You Yangs (s.), Clark, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 450 tons coal, 7 tons shale, 59 cases grapes, 250 bags barley.

COASTERS INWARDS.

January 27.—Saxonia (s), Lavina, Horace, Australia, Amherst, Spray, Hirondelle, Prompt, Scotia, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

January 20.—Kirkham, from London.
January 21.—Aala, from Dundee.
January 22.—Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney.
January 23.—Ellen, from Newcastle; Rangatira (s.), from Adelaide.

DEPARTURES.

January 21.—Leonidas, for Newcastle.
January 22.—Jane, Armistice, Dunkeld, Glenshee, Pioneer, Helena, Wave, for Newcastle.

CLEARED OUT.

January 21.—Hilander, 98, Chatsworth, for Sydney, in ballast.
January 22.—Free, 146, Vardon, for Sydney, with part of original cargo from Oporto.

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURE.

January 20.—St. Leonards, for London.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

GRAFTON.

ARRIVAL.

January 26.—Agnes Irving (s.), from Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

January 26.—Florence Irving (s.), from Sydney.

MARYBOROUGH.

DEPARTURE.

January 26.—City of Brisbane (s.), for Sydney.

ROCKHAMPTON.

DEPARTURES.

January 25.—Clarence (s.), for Brisbane.
January 25.—James Paterson (s.), for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

January 26.—Ben Nevis, Katherine, Jane Layard, and Sussex, from Newcastle; Katheran, from Leith; Whirlwind, from Hongkong; Lass of Gawler, from Foo Chow; Claud Hamilton (s.), from New Zealand.

January 27.—Sea Bird, from Port Seymour; New England (s.), from Glasgow, under canvas; Lady Jocelyn, from London.

DEPARTURES.

January 26.—Wonga Wonga (s.), for Sydney; Penola (s.), for Adelaide; Gothenburg, for Hokitika.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Jan. 27.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Fresh, and raining.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

JANUARY 27.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND.				
Woody Island.				
Bowen ...	SE. Fine			
Clermont ...	E. Fine			
Waverley ..	Calm. Fine			
Nebo ...	Calm. Fine			
Rockhampton.	Calm. Fine			
Hawkwood ..	Calm. Fine			
Maryborough	NW. Fine			
Gayndah ...	W. Fine			
Brisbane ...	Calm. Fine			
Toowoomba ...	NW. Fine			
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield ...	W. Fine			
Grafton ...	Calm Fine			
Glen Innes ...	WNW. Cloudy			
Pt. Macquarie.	SW. Fine			W. Raining
Inverell ...	W. Fine			
Gunnedah ...	NW. Cloudy			W. Raining
Armidale ..	W. Fine, hot	26·747	76·	W. Raining
Narrabri ..	W. Dull			W. Raining
Tamworth ..	Calm. Showery			NW. Raining
Murrurundi ..	NW. Raining			Calm. Raining
Singleton ...	SE. Cloudy			Calm. Raining
Maitland ..	Calm. Showery			SSW. Cloudy
Port Stephens	W., light. Raining			SSW., str. Raining
Barranjuie ...	NW. Raining			
Newcastle ...	SW. Dull, cloudy	29·575	69·	S., str. Thick
Windsor ...	S. Raining			SE. Dull
Sydney ...	S., str. Raining			SW. Cloudy
South Head ...	S., strong			S., str. Raining
Wollongong ...	S., str. Raining			S., str. Raining
Kiama ...	S., str. Raining			S., str. Raining
Mt. Victoria ..	Calm. Raining			SE. Raining
Bathurst ...	SE. Raining	27·754	71·	Calm. Cloudy
Mudgee ...	Calm. Raining			Calm. Dull
Cassilis ...	Calm. Raining			NW. Cloudy
Merriwa ..	Calm. Raining			SE. Showery
Wellington ...	SW. Raining			SW. Showery
Dubbo ...	Calm. Raining			W. Dull
Orange ...	Calm. Raining			Calm. Showery
Forbes ...	SW. Raining			SW. Raining
Young ...	W. Cloudy			W. Raining
Wagga Wagga	W. Cloudy			W. Dull
Urana ...				Calm. Fine
Deniliquin ...				SW., strong. Fine
Hay ..				W., strong. Fine
Moulamein ...				SSW. Fine
Balranald ...				WSW. Fine
Euston ...				SW., strong. Fine
Wentworth ...				SW., strong. Fine
Goulburn ...	Calm. Raining			SW. Showery
Braidwood ..	SE. Raining			SE. Raining
Araluen ..	SE. Raining			SE. Raining
Moruya ..	SE. Raining			SE. Raining
Queanbeyan ...	Calm. Dull			Calm. Overcast
Bombala ..	SE. Dull, raining			SE. Like rain
Cooma ...	ESE. Raining			Calm. Dull
Eden ..	SW. Steady rain	29·77	57·	SW. Dull
Yass ..	SW. Raining hard			Calm. Raining
Gundagai ..	W. Dull, cloudy			Calm. Raining
Tumut ..	W. Showery			Calm. Dull
Kiandra ...		25·220	46	SSE. Raining
Albury ...	S. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
VICTORIA:				
Melbourne ...	SSW. Dull	29·955	58·5	
Queenscliff ...	S. Fine	29·980	64·	
Cape Schanck...	S. Fine	29·750	61·	
Cape Otway ...	S. Cloudy	29·746	59·	
Portland ...	S. Fine	30·08	63·	
S. AUSTRALIA				
Guichen Bay	S. Cloudy	29·792	63·	
Adelaide ..	S. Cloudy	29·970	61·	
M'Donnell Bay	SSW. Cloudy			

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1870.

IN the Legislative Council, yesterday,

The proceedings were purely of a formal character; nevertheless, exactly a dozen ladies had braved the inclemency of the weather in order to be present.

A Commission had issued to the Hon. Sir T. A. Murray, the Hon. R. Owen, or in his absence the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., and the Hon. G. Allen, for the purpose of opening the Parliament.

The proclamation convening Parliament, and the several Commissions having been read, the members of the Assembly were requested to give their attendance, and, having been informed by the President of the course which had been taken, withdrew, to elect their Speaker.

After this, the Commissioners having taken the usual oath, the following members also took the oath of allegiance, and subscribed the roll, viz.:—Mr. Blaxland, Mr. Busby, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. G. H. Cox, Mr. F. M. Darley, Mr. Docker, Mr. Hay, Mr. Holt, Dr. Macfarlane, Mr. H. Moore, Mr. B. Russell, Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., Mr. R. Towns, and Mr. E. C. Weekes.

The PRESIDENT produced writs summoning Mr. C. Campbell and Mr. T. W. Smart to the Legislative Council.

Mr. Smart took the oath, and his seat.

The PRESIDENT then adjourned the Council until half-past 11 on Tuesday next, when the business of the session will be opened by the Governor in person.

IN the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

The House met, pursuant to his Excellency the Governor's proclamation, at noon.

The Clerk having read the proclamation calling the House together, the Usher of the Black Rod invited the attendance of honorable members in the Legislative Council Chamber.

The House having returned, Mr. SAMUEL produced a Commission authorising himself, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Arnold to administer the oath of allegiance to hon. members. Fifty-one members, exclusive of the three Commissioners, took the oath and their seats.

Mr. ROBERTSON proposed that Mr. William Munnings Arnold take the chair of the House as Speaker, and had the more pleasure in doing so, from the fact that during the four sessions of Parliament Mr. Arnold had conducted the business of the House to the acknowledged satisfaction of both sides: whilst the experience he had already gained would be of great value to the present House, consisting as it did of so many new members.

Mr. PARKES seconded the proposal, and thought that the country was to be congratulated at the choice this branch of the Legislature had hitherto made of gentlemen to fill the chair. These had fully comprehended how much the character of the House and the regularity of its proceedings reposed in their hands, and had always made themselves equal to the occasion. Mr. Arnold had been no unworthy successor of those who had filled the chair before him, and had evinced an amount of diligence and of painstaking solicitude to meet the views of hon. members, and to support the dignity of the House, that could not fail to be satisfactory to both sides of the House. It was also gratifying to know that they could avail themselves of the long experience and ability of Mr. Arnold to conduct the proceedings in a House in which so many hon. members were entire strangers to parliamentary business.

Mr. ARNOLD, in submitting himself to the will of the House, considered that the kind expressions used towards him by Mr. Robertson and Mr. Parkes, were due not so much to any ability he had shown, as to an appreciation of the earnest desire he had always felt, fully, fairly, and impartially to conduct the business of the House. None felt more than himself that if his conduct were to be criticised many shortcomings could be brought against him; and had any other gentleman been proposed to fill the chair he should have felt no mortification. He acknowledged the importance of the duties, which as Speaker, were entrusted to him, and hoped if the House chose him that he should now be able to discharge them to the satisfaction of the House. At all events he would promise hon. members that he would perform them diligently, vigilantly, and impartially.

On being called on from both sides of the House, Mr. ARNOLD was led to the chair by Mr. Robertson and Mr. Parkes, and again acknowledged the honour conferred upon him.

Mr. SAMUEL congratulated the Speaker on his election to that high office, only regretting that the leader of his Government was not in his place to perform that duty.

Sir JAMES MARTIN, on the part of the Opposition, also congratulated the Speaker. During a Parliamentary experience of more than twenty-two years, he had never seen the chair filled by a gentleman who had shown a larger amount of ability, attention, and impartiality than had been found in Mr. Arnold.

Mr. SAMUEL moved the adjournment of the House to half-past 11 o'clock, this day, at which hour his Excellency had arranged to receive the Speaker. He also intimated that it was his intention to ask the House to pass through all its stages, in one day, a bill for granting a month's Supply.

The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned to half-past 11 a.m., this day.

THE growing attention paid to the colonies by residents in London will probably receive some check when the opinions of leading men within them are published at home. The extreme difficulty of any representation of colonial interests is increased by the local institutions now established. It is impossible to instruct delegates on points of great difficulty when two parties are within a casting vote of each other. There was a time, before free institutions were granted, when it would have been possible for England to have united the colonies in one political system; and to have given them a kind of Federal Government to deal with questions of united and common concern. The opportunity was lost; and now it is all but impossible to delegate to a body acting in London the management of affairs which on the spot are treated with different views and sometimes even in an opposite spirit. The ascendency of Mr. HIGINBOTHAM and his colleagues, puts far off the smallest chance of united action; and the tone of the ordinary intercourse upon colonial topics hardly invites conference with any hope of a good result. Exterior dangers may do some day what sympathy does not promise; and a common necessity, as in America, may lead to co-operation for the general defence. The abuse of the gentlemen who took part in the proposal to hold a conference in London was, however, far from courteous, and without provocation. They thought they had a right, from their ancient connection with the country, and their acquaintance with its interests, to suggest such concert and deliberation as might be likely to promote their welfare. But language, distinguished for its acrimony in both colonies, repelled their well meant effort. They must wait for the effect of time in modifying the jealousy of parties. It would not be possible to find outside the colonies men who have such strong claims upon them, or more largely representative men than several who have taken an active part in these movements.

The resolution finally adopted by the Conference seems to us to be exactly adapted to the position of all parties. If England really means to throw off the Colonial government, and to withdraw from the superintendence she has hitherto demanded and enforced, it might then become necessary for the colonies to waive their feeling of local independence, and adapt themselves to the necessary conditions of a national life. It was said by Mr. WILSON that a letter of Lord GRANVILLE expressly avowed this policy—that the excision of New Zealand from the Empire' was clearly indicated as a settled plan. We have heard from other quarters similar principles attributed to this nobleman. It is inferred from this object formally avowed that secretly the plan is as extensive as the colonies, and that *the order of their going* is the only thing to be decided. Is it conceivable that the British nation should, for the sake of one colony or the cost of its maintenance, introduce a policy so pregnant with consequences?

It does not appear at all improbable, if the excision of New Zealand be intended, that the same system will be applied to Australia, and that she too will be cut off. It was not, therefore, improper, for the gentlemen who have concerned themselves, and who are indeed so deeply interested in the future of the colonies, to ask Earl GRANVILLE what he means; to have the policy contemplated categorically stated. Is it the idea to establish a new monarchy in these seas? If so, it may as well be given up. The British nation may rely upon it that when the tie is severed between the colonies and England, it will not be encumbered with any dynastic conditions. We are in favour of British monarchy. We are in favour of remaining connected with the British Empire. But statesmen of England may be perfectly assured that in the colonies there are no elements out of which a monarchy can be reared;—there are no materials for an aristocracy, so essential to its permanence. The governing bodies of the colonies have not been hitherto anything like the ideal of monarchical government. The men who have had the chief place have, upon the whole, been rather inclined to treat the essential forms of monarchy as a farce. There may be many parties—perhaps the majority—who would think otherwise; but they are not likely to give a tone to public life in opposition to the democratic current. This, indeed, forms one of the most serious objections to an early severance of the tie with England. It disunites us from the traditions of the past, and with the ancestral glory which, belonging to the whole nation, is shared by all its sons. It separates us *from* all the influences, which, though indirect, are nevertheless effective in modifying opinion. But it cannot be replaced. This may be settled as an undoubted fact.

Whenever England shall resolve to adopt the policy of Earl GRANVILLE, the form which the colonies will inevitably assume is, first, a federative government, and finally the submerging of the federal principles in the plan of one great overshadowing republic. Time may, indeed, destroy institutions which require the continual action of multitudes, and some form of imperialism under whatever name may in the long run take its place; but it would require many years probably to run the inevitable round, and to establish completely the conditions of society in which the nation is great, while everything within it is small and ephemeral—until the conflicts of ambition and equal pretensions end in imperialism. We hope, however, that those who have undertaken to abstract the policy of England from the confusion and mysticism in which it is involved, will compel Ministers to be sincere, even if not just. The time is past for imploring England to accept the government of her dependencies—for pleading the relation of parent and offspring.

The *Times* newspaper calls for greater manliness in our view of our relations, and bids us to treat as equals. What we now require is to be informed from what basis our future relations are to spring, and what is to be the development hereafter. We are quite prepared to contribute any fair quota for services rendered to the colonies—quite ready to do all that properly belongs to a dependency. If the colonies have commercial freedom in reference to England, she grants it to all the world; and we believe, in admitting all other nations to share her commerce, she acted in her own interest, even less than in ours. But these vacillating proceedings are not only puerile, but offensive; and since the illusion in reference to the claims of a young dependency upon an ancient State is dissolved by the philosophy of modern politics, it will be just as well for the Colonial Office to treat the colonists as men should be treated—not cajole or deceive them, but say distinctly what they are to expect and then they will know what they ought to do.

In his pamphlet just arrived, Mr. E. WILSON, of the *Argus*, thus expresses his sentiments in the language of warning which may be worth the attention of English statesmen.

"As an Englishman, I look upon the destruction of our colonial empire as simply the most tremendous experiment that the world has ever seen. It might be a success; but what if it turned out to be a failure? We colonists might find that we had done wrong; but our sun would shine, our wool would grow, our vines would flourish, and, in one way or other, we should manage to pull through. But what of England, with all that highly artificial organisation which has lifted her from her narrow limits and ungenial climate into the employment of numbers incalculably greater than she can maintain from anything grown within her own bounds? What of her if she should find that in wantonly parting with her colonies she had parted with half her trade and three-fourths of her national prestige? How, then, would your shallow *doctrinaire* be detected as the mere lunatic who had tampered with the very foundations of a highly elaborated structure, of the delicate constitution of which he had shown himself absolutely ignorant?"

England has quitted the Continent, and now, in the colonies, entered on the grand career of retreat! Where will her triumphant politicians stop?

THE new Parliament met yesterday. The only business done was to elect a Speaker, and that furnished no opportunity for any trial of the strength of parties. Mr. ARNOLD has filled the chair with firmness, ability, and impartiality; and though before his elevation to that dignity he was a vigorous party man and a Minister, and a very hard hitter in the political struggles in which he took part, no one has had reason to complain of his exhibiting any favouritism in the chair. In that position he has made no enemies—no pretence therefore existed for putting him out; nor was any one prepared to name a member new or old, who would be likely to give the House more satisfaction, or serve it more efficiently.

The first intimation of real business, of a character likely to provoke any discussion, was given by the TREASURER when proposing the adjournment of the House. He then suggested that he should ask hon. members to pass through all its stages a bill to sanction the expenditure necessary to carry on the Public Service. The GOVERNOR will not formally open the new Parliament till Thursday, and it has not been usual to transact any important business till that formality has been gone through, although a motion of some sort is generally made in the Assembly by way of assertion of its privileges. But the circumstances at the present juncture are somewhat peculiar. The Estimates for the year are not yet passed, and the monthly salaries for the Civil Service are due in a day or two. The efforts of the Government to pass the Estimates last year were thwarted by the Opposition, who insisted that an appeal to the people should take place first, and that there was plenty of time for such an appeal before any money would be wanted. By Monday evening, however, the available time will have run out. In its entirety, the old Opposition does not exist in the new House, but the leaders of the party having had their wish in the appeal to the people, have no longer the same reason to offer for any opposition to Supply.

From several circumstances that have lately occurred, it is clear that the Opposition will be vigorous, and, indeed, that both parties are eager for the fray. But an opposition ceases to be healthy when it becomes factious, for it is a perpetual provocation to the Government to be arbitrary. The stoppage of the Supplies, when no constitutional principle is at stake, is simply an abuse of power.

All the people in Government pay, who look to their monthly cheques to pay their way, are anxiously awaiting the action of the Opposition, and hoping that hon. gentlemen will not see it to be their duty to resist an instalment of Supply. In the neighbouring colony of Victoria there was a stoppage of the regular monthly pay for a long time, while the two Houses contended over the grant to Sir CHARLES DARLING. The mischief that resulted from that contest was so great that on every ground it is to be hoped that there will be no repetition of such an experience in this colony, even for a short time. After what passed in connection with that contest, and the despatches that have been received on the subject of unauthorised payments of money, it is not likely that the GOVERNOR will feel himself warranted in sanctioning any payments that have not received the proper Parliamentary authority. If what the Government asks is reasonable, and the mode it proposes is proper, there is no justifiable ground for refusal.

Acquiescence in Supply for temporary wants will not in any way commit the Opposition to an approval of the Government financial policy. That is a fair subject for debate, and has to be fully discussed. The TREASURER has to show how he can discharge all liabilities, sustain the credit of the country, and carry forward all necessary works. And if he repeats his proposal to remit taxes, he must show either that he can safely and honourably do without the money, or that he can substitute other taxes that will be less injurious to the country than those that now exist.

With regard to the statistics for last year, he will be able to deal with realised facts instead of with estimates. And here he will be so far in an advantageous position that he can show that his estimates of last year's revenue have been more than realised. There is nothing at present to indicate that this year will be worse than the last. On the contrary, there are many indications that the year will be a prosperous one. So fine a season has not been vouchsafed for a long time. The harvest has been more abundant than perhaps ever before, and the pastures are luxuriant. Mining industry shows some signs of revival, and the railways have opened up more of the interior than was ever easily accessible before.

An improved revenue seems to be fairly in prospect, but, of course, there must be some uncertainty about it. A still greater uncertainty rests on the probabilities of there being no additional expenditure to run away with the extra revenue. The real problem of our finance is how to keep the outlay within bounds, and the difficulty is aggravated by the natural action of the Parliamentary system. Every member's first care is himself, and his political prospects depend on his recommending himself to a particular constituency. It is only really able men—and they are the minority—who can reckon on being chosen because they reflect credit on a constituency, and who can to a certain extent abstain from promising or performing too much. In a young country there are endless things to be done to make the place more habitable; and in the absence of private enterprise, and in the almost total absence of effective municipal institutions, the Government is looked to for everything. The theory of ultra-democracy generally explodes the paternal system of government, and reduces the functions of the Executive to little more than the protection of life and property. But in practice, at least in a young and growing colony, the democratic tendency is to make the State the all-in-all. It has to make roads, railways, telegraphs, harbours, and wharfs, to be the general educator, almsgiver, and policeman, to be the chief landlord, and employer of labour, to be carrier, manufacturer, and general patron and protector of industry. It is impossible for the Administration to escape from its multifarious duties, and yet to discharge them all requires a staff that makes the number of officials living on the public, seem disproportionate to the number engaged in private industries.

The revenue is not inelastic, and has advanced on the whole very steadily with the growth of the population, notwithstanding some occasional fluctuations; but it stands no chance in a race with the expenditure, the latter though hard-held always running to the front. It has long been seen that a thorough system of decentralisation which should throw all local works on to local revenues would be a great relief to the central Treasury. But we have had no Government as yet capable of fairly grappling with this difficulty, or willing and able to incur the unpopularity that might be the consequence. It must come some day, though its coming may still be delayed.

Meantime, and while the country is in a state of transition, the puzzle of our financiers is how to keep the revenue up without imposing taxes that injure trade. The last experiment—that of ad valorem duties—has been found objectionable, and is now repudiated even by its former advocates. The mere amount that they take out of the pockets of the people would not be grumbled at. But it has been found that they injure trade, as well as give rise to a great deal of dishonesty. They were no sooner imposed, however, to increase the revenue, than the expenditure absorbed them. The present TREASURER is put under pressure to abolish them, and he is anxious to do so. But his puzzle is how to squeeze the expenditure back again to its former limits, or how to get equal funds from less objectionable sources. This is what his friends are to try and help him to do, and this is what those who wait for his halting are resolved that he shall not do if they can help it.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

SUBJOINED is an analysis of the official accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of New South Wales, for the year and the quarter ended December 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year.

The accounts, as usual, are distributed under three general divisions, Consolidated Revenue Fund, Loans Accounts, and Special Accounts.

The whole of the year's receipts and payments, as thus classified, with the balances brought forward and remaining, are given below.

I.—THE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

I.—THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.

	DR.	CR.
To receipts in 1869:		
Revenue proper.. ..	£2,202,970	
Treasury bills ..	350,085	
By payments in 1869 ..	....	£2,617,205
To balance from 1868 ..	256,548	
By balance at December 31, 1869..	....	192,398
	£2,809,603	£2,809,603

2.—THE LOANS ACCOUNT.

To Receipts in 1869	£1,100,209	
By Payments in 1869	....	£643,393
To Balance from 1868........	15,897	
By Balance at December 31, 1869	....	472,713
	£1,116,106	£1,116,106

3.—THE SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

	DR.	CR.
To receipts in 1869	£263,754	
By payments in 1869	....	£261,120
To balance from 1868	155,221	
By balance at December 31, 1869..	....	157,855
	£418,975	£418,975

The aggregate receipts of the year, under all three divisions, including proceeds of Treasury bills and balances brought forward from the preceding year, were £4,344,684; the aggregate payments, £3,521,718; leaving a balance in the exchequer, or at its credit, of £822,966.

II.—DISBURSEMENTS OF REVENUE.

The disbursements of the year on account of the Consolidated Fund may be generalised as follows:—

Expenditure on the General Public Service	£1,717,277
Interest on the Public Debt...........	456,428
Debt Paid Off.........................	443,500
Total	£2,617,205

The amount of Revenue Proper received within the year having been £2,202,770, and the year's expenditure on the general public service having been £1,717,277, we have a surplus of income over outlay of £485,493.

Comparing these operations with those of the preceding year, we find the following results:—

	Year 1868.	Year 1869.
Revenue proper.. ..	£2,045,357	£2,202,970
Expenditure in general public service ..	1,763,428	1,717,277
Surplus revenue ..	£281,929	£485,693

We have thus an increase of £157,613 in the income, and a decrease of £46,151 in the expenditure; and consequently an increase of £203,764 in the surplus of income over expenditure.

The revenue proper of last year averaged £4 12s. 8d. per head of the population. In the United Kingdom the average (in 1866) was £2 5s. 7d. per head; in the United States (in 1866) £8 8s. 5d. per head.

The expenditure on general public service is distributed under the following general heads:—

	Year 1868.		Year 1869.
Civil List	£59,692	..	£59,794
Executive and Legislative.	17,806	..	17,049
Chief Secretary	475,635	..	508 129
Administration of Justice..	98,935	..	62,667
Treasurer...............	211,763	..	194,646
Secretary for Lands	184,919	..	182,057
Secretary for Works	386,014	..	403,284
Postmaster-General	196,576	..	166,584
Endowments, &c.	132,088	..	128,096
	£1,763,428		£1,717,277

The expenditure on general government was less last year than in the year preceding, under all the heads except those of Chief Secretary and Secretary for Works, and a trifling increase in the Civil list.

III.—HEADS OF REVENUE.

The amount of Revenue proper received during each of the last four quarters, compared with the corresponding periods, was as follows:—

	1868.	1869.	Incr.	Decr.
March ..	£467,600	£435,010	..	£32,590
June	454,014	554,834	£100,820	—
Sept.	441,278	469,842	28,564	—
Dec.	*682,464	743,284	60,820	—
The Year	£2,045,356	£2,202,970	£190,204	£32,590
			Net Increase, £157,614.	

The net increase upon the quarter, £60,820, is nearly 9 per cent.; the net increase upon the year about 7¾ per cent.

The respective heads of receipt in each of these periods were as under:—

Quarters ended:—

	March. 1869.	June. 1869.	Sept. 1869.	Dec. 1869.
Customs	£163,192	£226,173	£200,043	£219,566
Excise	37,157	99,462	45,869	49,077
Stamps	15,951	18,116	16,933	16,377
Post Office....	19,288	22,357	21,487	22,568
Telegraphs	6,144	8,703	8,348	8,498
Railways	62 636	57,299	62,598	90,544
Land	85,889	103 244	91 225	303,676
Gold	5,238	6,397	5 660	7,697
The Mint......	2.947	4,065	3,490	4,785
Miscellaneous ..	6,568	9,018	14,189	29,476
Totals	£435,010	£554,834	£469,842	£743 284

Quarters ended:—

	March. 1868.	June. 1868.	Sept. 1868.	Dec. 1868.
Customs......	£209 380	£157,311	£192,270	£226,775†
Excise	37,616	99,149	43 478	47,851
Stamps	15,454	15,175	16 438	15,186
Post Office ..	18 770	21,168	20,185	21,137
Telegraphs ..	6 370	8,700	6,932	7,910
Railways	50,077	53,696	51,658	60,298
Land	100,957	76,858	84,572	278,842
Gold	5,424	5,204	5,338	8,793
The Mint	4,861	4,388	4,728	5 541
Miscellaneous.	18,692	12,365	15,679	10,132
Totals....	£467,601	£454,014	£441,278	£682,464

	Year 1868.		Year 1869.
Customs	£785,737	..	£838,964
Excise	228,108	..	222,572
Stamps	62,253	..	67,377
Post Office	81,259	..	85,720
Telegraphs	29,912	..	31,694
Railways	215,729	..	273,077
Land	541,229	..	584,034
Gold	24,759	..	24,993
The Mint	19,517	..	15,288
Miscellaneous	56,854	..	59,251
Totals........	£2,045,357	..	£2,202,970

The increase and decrease in the respective periods, ended December 31st, 1869, as compared with corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows:—

Quarter ended December 31, 1869.

	Increase.		Decrease.
Customs	—	..	£7209
Excise	—	..	7774
Stamps	£1,192	..	—
Post Office	1,451	..	—
Telegraphs	588	..	—
Railways	30,246	..	—
Land	24,834	..	—
Gold	—	..	1096
The Mint........	—	..	756
Miscellaneous	19,344	..	—
Totals	£86,655	..	£16,835

Net increase, £69,820.

Year, 1869.

	Increase.		Decrease.
Customs	£53,227	..	—
Excise	—	..	£5536
Stamps	5,124	..	—
Post Office	4,461	..	—
Telegraphs	1,782	..	—
Railways	57,348	..	—
Land	42,805	..	—
Gold	234	..	—
The Mint	—	..	4229
Miscellaneous	2,397	..	—
Totals	£167,378		£9765

Net increase, £157,613.

The Customs show a decrease on the quarter of £7209, but an increase on the year of £53,227. The revenue from excise, comprising duties on sugar, colonial spirits, beer and wine, money orders, commissions, licenses, &c., has fallen off in both periods. Stamps, post-office, electric telegraph, and railways have given an increase both on the quarter and on the year. The revenue from gold has a decrease on the quarter, an increase on the year. The Mint receipts have fallen off in both periods. Miscellaneous receipts have increased in both.

The increase from railways and land exhibits great elasticity. From railways there is an increase of £30,246 on the quarter, £57,348 on the year; from the land revenue an increase of £24,834 on the quarter, £42,805 on the year.

The Public Debt at the end of the year 1868 was	£9,585,830
To which there appears to have been added—Railway bills	350,085
Debentures	1,063,879
	£10,999,794
From which deducting the amounts paid off during the year	443,500
There remains for our debt at the end of 1869 the sum of	£10,556,294

Our public debt averages £22 3s. 11d. per head of the whole population of the colony. The average in Great Britain is £26 15s. 9d.; in Holland, £21 17s. 10d.; in France, £14 18s. 9d.

It would thus appear that we are relatively more in debt than Holland and France, and only £4 1s. 10d. per head less in debt than Great Britain.

* In the Abstract published in the *Government Gazette* of 12th January, 1869, the Revenue Proper for the quarter ended 31st December, 1868, is stated at £744,264, a difference of £61,800.

† In the official abstract published in the *Gazette* of 12th January, 1869, this quarter's receipts from Customs are given as £288,575, a difference of £61,800.

THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.

PER MAIL STEAMER GEELONG.

FROM THE 1ST TO THE 7TH JANUARY.

The children of the Destitute Children's Asylum, seven hundred in number, were feasted at the expense of Mr. John Baptist, on Christmas-day. Mr. Baptist has, for the past fifteen years, liberally provided the children of the institution with their Christmas dinners.

A man, named Louis Hammer, a native of Germany, died suddenly, on Wednesday last, of organic disease of the heart.

On Thursday, the 30th December, Mr. William F. Sinclair, manager of the Commercial Bank at Inverell, was killed by a fall from his horse.

Two stacks of hay and a number of farm implements were destroyed by fire, at Duramana, near Bathurst, on Christmas Day. The fire originated in the unwelcome fact that a large farm-shed was struck by lightning.

A new and admirable variety of wheat has been produced on Mr. John Paulding's farm at Appletree Flat, in the Western district.

It is stated that a large amphibious animal has recently been seen at Freeman's Reach, on the Hawkesbury. It is supposed, by those who have seen it, to be an alligator or the Mythical Bunyip.

During the week just elapsed the new year has been inaugurated with all the customary festivities. The 1st instant appears to have been observed everywhere as a *close* holiday.

On Sunday last the body of a boy named Charles George Gough, was found drowned in Darling Harbour. He had been missing from the Friday previous.

On Sunday last a little child, named William MacGregor, was, at Waterloo, found drowned in a well, into which he must have fallen.

On Saturday afternoon, the 1st instant, a man named Gallagher, under the influence of liquor, was run over by a 'bus. He died afterwards, at the Infirmary, of the injuries received.

A boy, named Peter Stephen Murphy, fell into a well, at Newtown, on New Year's Eve, and was drowned.

Last Tuesday week a woman named Mary Anne Long, of Round Hill Station, in the Western district, died of animal poison.

About ten days since a fatal buggy accident took place at Dubbo. Mr. Mark Manging, of the Burroway Station, was killed instantly, and a Mr. George Smith so dreadfully injured, that he died shortly afterwards. Manging was buried on Christmas-eve, and Smith on the following day.

The regatta at Newcastle on New Year's Day is spoken of as a decided success.

At Newcastle, on the 1st instant, a little boy, named Arthur Burgoyne, fell off the cliffs and was killed.

A young man, named Jacob Allen, was thrown from his horse at Two-mile Flat (in the Western district), and was killed.

There was a Highland Gathering at the Albert Ground, Redfern, on the 1st instant.

On the 1st and 3rd instant, there were races at Randwick.

About ten days ago, a lad, named William M'Masters M'Kenzie, was thrown from his horse on the Throsby Creek, near Yass, and killed.

Meetings for united prayer have been held by many Protestant ministers, throughout the week, at several of the different places of worship in this city.

The dead body of a white man (supposed to have been a half-caste Chinaman) was found in the bush about a fortnight since, at Eurongilly, near Wagga Wagga. It is feared that the man must have been murdered.

After a sharp contest (which has attracted an unusual degree of interest), Messrs. Lackey and Flood have been returned for Central Cumberland.

A field of wheat, belonging to Mr. Kennedy, of Ponto, in the Western district, was accidentally destroyed by fire a few days' since.

The vacant Under-Secretaryship in the Lands Department has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Moriarty, the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, who will, without additional salary, discharge the duties of that position as well as those of Under-Secretary.

The annual meeting of the Prince Alfred Yacht Club took place at Punch's Hotel, King-street, on the 4th instant.

Richard Buchanan, a miner, was accidentally killed at the Anvil Creek Coal Pit on the 31st December.

The Hon. Daniel Egan, Postmaster-General, has been returned for Monaro by a majority of sixty votes.

A man named William Murphy committed suicide by cutting his throat on board the You Yangs steamer early on Tuesday morning last. He had been drinking.

Greville's Commercial Rooms were opened by a meeting of commercial gentlemen last Tuesday afternoon. Mr. B. Molineaux presided.

Sir Alfred Stephen's admirable lecture upon Intemperance has been reprinted in a pamphlet form.

Robert Williams, chief-officer of the brig Drover, died suddenly on Tuesday morning last, of disease of the heart.

Mr. Gale made a successful balloon ascent, from the Outer Domain, on Wednesday last. He alighted, uninjured, at the Glebe.

The half-yearly annual meeting of the members of the Licensed Victuallers' Association took place on Wednesday evening last, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street East. Mr. Perry, the president, was in the chair.

The new Oddfellows' Hall at Ryde, was opened on the 28th ultimo.

A young woman, the wife of Francis Reece, a German, was accidentally drowned at Rose Hill, on the Clarence, a few days since.

FROM THE 7TH TO THE 14TH JANUARY.

Designs have been prepared by Mr. James Barnet, the Colonial Architect, for proposed additions to the Australian Museum for the purposes of the Free Library, now open to the public at the old Australian Library Buildings, in Bent-street. With the Museum is also to be associated a picture gallery, and a gallery for sculpture.

The annual meeting of the members of the School of Arts, at Richmond, was held in that institution last Wednesday week, Mr. George Bowman in the chair.

The first general meeting of the Cargo United Quartz Company took place at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on the 3rd instant, Mr. Alderman Macintosh in the chair.

James Salisbury and James Gregg, charged with conspiracy to defraud the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank out of £400, were, on the 13th instant, committed by the Bench at the Central Police-office to take their trial for that offence.

The arrangements are concluded between the Agricultural Society and the Corporation, with reference to the erection of the Exhibition buildings in Prince Alfred Park. The building will cover one acre of ground, and will cost a sum of £18,000.

Dr. Badham, Professor of Classics and Logic at the Sydney University, has just published a pamphlet, which is likely to attract the attention of the learned world. It is entitled, "Adhortatio ad Juventutem Academicam Sydneiensem." This pamphlet has met with a good deal of criticism.

A bushranger, near Warrego (supposed to have come there from Roma), has been recently secured by Messrs. Brown, Zouch, and Bradley. He tried to rob them, but they promptly arrested him.

A murder has been committed at Charley's Hill, Fish River Creek; an old man named John Mulcahy, was found dead in the bush with his skull smashed in. A verdict of wilful murder has been returned against Martin Long, now in Bathurst gaol.

An extension of the Pastoral Society at Hay to Deniliquin and other border towns in the south-west has been recently discussed, and resolved upon.

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales was held at the Society's rooms, on the 5th instant, the Hon. Thomas Holt in the chair.

The body of a man, named Edmund Marshall (escaped from the Lunatic Asylum, at Gladesville), was found in the bush, at Eaglehawk Gully, on the North Shore, last Saturday afternoon. The unfortunate fellow had evidently destroyed himself by cutting his throat.

An infant, named Michael Patrick Maroney, died at Albert-place, Surry Hills, on Sunday last, from the effects of a scalding, received on the 30th ultimo.

There was an alarm of fire in Pitt-street, near Liverpool-street, on Saturday last, and another (on the same day) in King-street. In both instances the fire was soon extinguished. A third fire broke out in Samuel-street on the 8th, but was immediately put out by the firemen.

The Sunday School children of St. Luke's, Sussex-street, were taken on the 5th instant to Birkenhead, to enjoy themselves.

On the 29th ultimo, Michael Scanlon, a teamster, was killed by a dray accident near Frankfield Inn, Gunning.

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Philanthropic Society was held, on the 9th instant, at the Synagogue Chambers, in York-street.

At the meeting of the Council of Education, held on Monday last, Mr. Parkes was re-elected to the office of President.

The Anglican Cathedral is to be provided with new and more suitable seats for the congregation and principal clergy. A meeting was held to initiate this desirable movement at St. Andrew's schoolhouse, on Monday last.

A public meeting, in connection with the New South Wales Bush Missionary Society, was held last Monday evening, in the Reading-room at the Temperance Hall, Pitt street. Mr. W. Bradley occupied the chair. The proceedings showed that this society must be doing much good.

It is believed that the late fire at the Town Hall on the 30th ultimo, originated in the act of some incendiary.

The Hon. Charles Cowper, C.M.G., was, on the 11th instant, appointed Vice-President of the Executive Council. On the 13th instant, Mr. John Robertson resigned the post of Chief Secretary, and Mr. Cowper was sworn in to that office—formally resigning his seat in the Legislative Assembly for Liverpool Plains.

A man, named W. Toole, was struck with lightning during a recent storm at Walker's River, in the Western district. The poor fellow was dangerously injured.

The annual general meeting of the New South Wales Cricket Association took place at Tattersall's on the 11th instant. Mr. J. C. Calvert presided.

There was an excellent dinner provided for the poor at the Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen on Christmas Day.

A little boy, named Stephenson, was scalded to death at Oberon, in the Western district, a few days since.

A woman, named Elizabeth Bride, of unsound mind, died in Darlinghurst gaol on the 10th of January from debility and exposure.

Mr. Charles James Manning, M.A., barrister-at-law, has been appointed to be a Parliamentary draftsman; and Mr. William Hattam Wilkinson, barrister-at-law, to be a Crown Prosecutor at Quarter Sessions within the colony of New South Wales.

The annual general meeting of the Australian Jockey Club was held in the Clubroom, Pitt-street, on Tuesday last. Mr. M. Burdekin presided. A report was read and adopted, and other business transacted.

The thermometer at Araluen on Tuesday and Wednesday last stood very high. It reached 154° in the sun, and 110° in the shade. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, it was also unusually hot in Sydney.

On Wednesday last, the Sydney Volunteer Fire Company No. 2 gave their fifteenth annual picnic, at the Balmoral Gardens, Middle Harbour. At this pleasant *reunion*, a magnificent gold medal was presented to Mr. William Camb, the superintendent of the company, for his intrepid conduct and many valuable services.

A man, named Patrick Herbert, of Berrima, has invented a telegraphic instrument, which has been tested by Mr. Cracknell, and approved of by him and others.

A little boy, named William Corkan, was accidentally drowned in a tub of water in Clarence-street last Wednesday afternoon.

FROM 14TH JANUARY TO 26TH JANUARY.

The new ministerial arrangement, under which the Hon. Charles Cowper, C.M.G., returns to office, has been the subject of a rather smart correspondence during the past week. Sir James Martin declares the course adopted to be "unconstitutional," and Mr. Cowper appeals to the letter of the law, and to the common sense of the people.

Thursday, the 13th instant, is declared to have been the hottest day experienced in Sydney for many years past. The mercury of the sympiesometer stood at 111° in the shade.

A few days since Mr. George Thompson, the Postmaster of Murmungee, whilst riding towards the Ovens River, was suddenly thrown from a restive horse and killed.

Mr. James Snape, Police Magistrate of Warialda, has been appointed to be Commissioner of Crown Lands.

An eclipse of the moon occurred at Sydney during the night intervening between Monday and Tuesday last. The "total phase" began at 12 hours 29 seconds, and ended at 13 hours 38 minutes and 53 seconds, local mean time. The clearness of the night caused many deeply interesting circumstances of the phenomena to be readily perceptible.

One of Mr. Sauer's sheepsheds at Nulla Nulla was burned down, a few days since, by the carelessness of some passing traveller.

An experienced miner named William Beveridge, was accidentally killed, whilst at work in the New Lambton Pit, Newcastle, on the 12th instant.

Several cases of *coup de soleil* have occurred in the Hunter River district. In most instances the parties soon recovered, but a man, named George Wells, at Greenwood, near Singleton, died, on the 12th instant, within half-an-hour after he was struck.

Mr. Gale, the aeronaut, prepared to make another ascent in the Domain, on Tuesday last. Unluckily, however, the balloon burst before it could be fully inflated.

Last Monday night, in the Masonic Hall, York-street, the Rev. Dr. Lang gave, in the presence of a numerous audience, a sketch of his Parliamentary life, from the 1st of August, 1843, up to the recent dissolution. The Hon. John Sutherland presided.

On the 15th instant, at the Swiss Hotel, George-street, there was a meeting relative to the fund for the relief of the Irish State prisoners. Some of the subscribers appeared to be rather dissatisfied with the committee's proposed arrangements.

The New South Wales Protestant Political Association met at the Temperance Hall on the 14th instant, and elected their officers for 1870.

A woman, named Maria Sarah Lyon Barlow, was found dead in a house at Newtown, from apoplexy, on Saturday evening last.

At a fire at Mr. T. P. Grant's station at Belubula, on the 10th instant, a flock of 300 sheep were burned to death.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the Exchange last Monday afternoon, when the following report of the proceedings of the Chamber during the year 1869 was presented and adopted.

There has recently been a robbery under arms at Caddell Creek, near Narandera.

A barn of wheat belonging to Mr. R. Fisher, of Three-mile Flats, near Wellington, was destroyed by lightning during a recent storm.

On the 17th instant, a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce waited upon the Postmaster-General (the Hon. D. Egan), for the purpose of representing to him the expediency of reducing the the present telegraphic rates to a uniform charge.

The adjourned general half-yearly meeting of the Freemasons' Hall Company was held last Monday afternoon, at the Freemasons' Hall, York-street. The directors' report, with the balance sheet of receipts and expenditure, &c., for the past year, was laid before the shareholders, and adopted.

Dr. Bartholomew O'Brien, a colonist of more than thirty years' standing, and a medical man whose skill and talents were generally esteemed, died last Tuesday morning at Concord, in his fifty-eighth year.

The residence of Mr. John Hansen, near Grenfell, was accidentally destroyed by fire on Tuesday last.

At Sofala, last week, a nugget of gold, 115 oz. in weight, was found by a man, named Prosper.

At Murrurundi, on the 18th instant, a large public meeting in connection with the Great Northern Railway League, was held at the Court-house, and great dissatisfaction was expressed at the stoppage of the railway works.

The Hon. John Robertson has resigned his seat in the Executive Council.

A married woman, named Elizabeth Smith, poisoned herself by taking arsenic on Tuesday last. She died on the 19th instant.

A new Municipal Conference was opened at the Central Police Office, on Monday last, Mr. E. J. Hawksley, the Mayor of Alexandria, presiding.

Last Wednesday afternoon, a special meeting of the Scientific Committee of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales took place at the offices of the society, in George-street. Dr. W. Morris brought up an interesting report upon the microscopic examination of wool.

At Deniliquin, last Wednesday week, the thermometer was 117° in the shade.

A new year's *fête*, which had been postponed to ensure the attendance of the Parramatta Volunteer Band, took place at the Hospital for the Insane at Gladesville, on Tuesday last.

The dead body of a young woman, named Margaret Boyce, was found floating in Darling Harbour, on Thursday last. The cause of her death is still the subject of an inquiry.

A man, named George Quinlan, of Waterloo, died on Wednesday last from exhaustion, consequent upon intemperance.

On the 20th instant, at Yass, the first rivet of the new bridge was driven by Mr. Laidlaw, in the presence of numerous well pleased spectators.

Mr. O. B. Ebsworth has just set up and got to work at his wool-washing establishment at Waterloo, M'Naught's patent woolwashing apparatus. It is considered to be the most complete machinery of the kind that has ever yet been imported into the colony.

At a meeting of the Captain Cook Statue Committee, on the 21st instant, it was resolved that a fresh effort should be made to complete the granite column for the intended statue of the great circumnavigator. Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., presided at the meeting. The sum now required to be raised is only £600.

The eleventh annual meeting of the New South Wales Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance, was held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on the 21st instant—Mr. George Lucas in the chair. A report was read and adopted.

A man named Frederick Brown, suffering from *delirium tremens*, died suddenly in Darlinghurst Gaol on the morning of the 23rd instant.

Mr. Gale, the aeronaut, made his fourth and most successful ascent, on the 22nd instant. The balloon went up with him in the Domain, and came down in an open paddock at Marrickville.

The annual meeting in connection with the Destitute Children's Asylum, at Randwick, took place on Tuesday last, when the annual elected officers were appointed, and prizes were distributed to the children. The Institution was found to be in a thoroughly satisfactory state.

Mr. S. C. Burt, a resident well known in commercial circles in this city, is reported to have very suddenly and unexpectedly left this colony.

There was a meeting of the New South Wales Cricketing Association at Tattersall's last Monday night, the 24th instant.

The annual meeting of the Sacred Heart branch of the "Catholic Association" took place on the 24th instant. The Rev. Dr. Polding and his Vicar-General addressed the meeting on the subject of the Public schools.

The annual meeting of the Philharmonic Society took place at the Temperance Hall last Monday night.

An important deputation from the Gold-fields waited upon the Colonial Secretary on Tuesday morning last. Alterations of the gold regulations were asked for.

The annual general meeting of the Bathurst Agricultural and Pastoral Association was held at Bathurst on Monday last—Mr. W. H. Suttor in the chair.

On the 25th instant a deputation waited upon the Minister for Works, in the interest of the Western Coal-fields, to ascertain if increased facilities could not be afforded by the Government for the transit of coals by the railway.

On the 19th instant, Miss E. Border, of Benadine, was accidentally burned to death.

Last Tuesday evening, Mr. David Winders, of Maitland, was accidentally drowned in the river Hunter whilst bathing.

POLITICAL.

The political events of the month have not been numerous, but they are of importance inasmuch as we have had a change of Premiers. Mr. Robertson, by reason of circumstances of a private nature, has withdrawn from the Government, and his place is filled by the Hon. Charles Cowper, C.M.G., whose large experience of official life is equal to that of the late Premier. He has fallen, however, upon difficult times and will meet the House with anything but the prospect of a pleasant campaign.

The acceptance of office by Mr. Cowper rendered his seat vacant according to law, and a second appeal to the electors of Liverpool Plains was thus necessary. The writ for this new election was issued by his Excellency the Governor, upon the advice of Mr. Cowper himself, two or three days after the return of the writ certifying the first election, and before the time specified in our Electoral Act as the period within which petitions may be received against the return of a member. The issuing of this writ called forth a letter from Sir James Martin in which he charged his Excellency the Governor with having acted illegally and unconstitutionally in issuing the writ before the days allowed for the reception of election petitions had expired. Sir James Martin based his charge upon English Parliamentary practice and the rule laid down in *May*, which had been observed on a previous occasion in the issuing of a writ where a seat had become vacant by acceptance of office, and also in the case of private members, who, having been elected for two constituencies at the same time, declined until the eight weeks expired to elect for which they would sit. "Lord Belmore" says Sir James Martin, "has been advised to do what the Assembly has held itself, by common consent, unable to do; namely, to issue a new writ before the expiration of the eight weeks; that is to say, within THREE DAYS after the previous return. The 29th section of the Electoral Act undoubtedly gives the Governor the power to issue a writ in the case of a vacancy 'after a general election, and before the meeting of Parliament,' just in the same way as it provides that in other cases the Speaker shall issue the writs on a resolution of the Assembly. But if the House itself cannot declare the vacancy and order the new writ within the eight weeks, how can it be held that the Governor is at liberty to do so? If he can do so, then, in the case of a general election, he has the power to prevent a petition against any return being successful."

On the following day, the Hon. Charles Cowper, by way of a refresher, quoted the following from the statutes of the colony defining our electoral and constitutional law:—

"By the 19th clause of the Constitution Act, it is provided that 'If any member of the said Assembly shall accept of any office of profit or pension from the Crown, during pleasure or for term of years, his election shall be thereupon and is hereby declared to be void, and a writ shall forthwith issue for a new election.' And by the 29th section of the Electoral Act it is also provided that 'For the purpose of every General Election of members to serve in the Assembly, and also in the case of any vacancy of a seat by death, written resignation to the Governor, or otherwise, after such General Election and before the meeting of Parliament, the writs for the several electoral districts shall be issued by the Governor.'"

In a later letter he pointed out that the word "forthwith" in the Act of New South Wales was not contained in the 26th clause of the Imperial Act 6 Ann, cap. 7, of which the clause in our Act was said to be a copy. He also referred to the legal maxim that it is the duty of all courts to confine themselves to the words of the legislature, "nothing adding thereto, nothing diminishing." The remaining letters contain much that is smart and irrelevant. Mr. Cowper points out that the word "forthwith" in our Electoral Act makes a distinction between the duty of the Speaker of the English House of Commons and that of the Governor of this colony, and that from the practice of the former no argument can be drawn as to what ought to be the practice of the latter. Sir James Martin replied that the word "forthwith" does not annul the eight weeks' delay provided by the Electoral Act, and that the Governor has no greater powers than the Speaker. The case that has occurred was not thought of when the Electoral Law was framed, and is, of course, without precedent in England, because there the practice of Parliament is part of the law, whereas in this colony written law is our highest authority, and in this case it was clearly the Governor's warrant for the course of action he has pursued. It is likely that we shall have this matter further discussed in the House, and that the business of the country unconnected with any question relating to the possession of power will be inconveniently postponed.

Holders of miners' rights have, during the recent elections, exercised greater political privileges than it was the intention of the Legislature to bestow upon them. It has never before been held to be legal for a miner to vote by virtue of his miner's right, and afterwards to exercise his franchise in regard to the electorate within which his gold claim is situated. The proviso of the 5th clause of the Electoral Act states—"that the constituting of Gold Fields electoral districts shall in no respect interfere with or affect the boundaries of any other electoral districts set forth in this Act, nor the right of any person to vote, except as hereinafter specified, within and for any other electoral district."

The thirteenth clause says that unless affected by some disqualification or incapacity before mentioned a miner may vote in virtue of his miner's right, but it has this provision—"that if he so vote, he shall, although upon the electoral roll of any other electoral district within the boundaries of which there shall be a proclaimed gold-field, not be entitled to vote at the same election for any member of such other electoral district. And every last-named person who shall so vote contrary to this proviso shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour."

The Attorney-General's opinion was given as follows:—"The 13th section of the Act is not very plainly expressed, and probably does not effectually carry out the intention of the Legislature. As it stands, I do not see that a miner can be prevented from voting for a gold-fields' candidate on the ground of his having previously voted in the election for the district in which the gold-field is situate."

The clause admitting miners to vote in virtue of their special calling was agreed to in the terms of a resolution moved by Mr. Parkes in the Legislative Assembly, and carried on the 22nd July, 1858. It was assumed by the mover that if the Legislature omitted to secure the representation of miners it would overstep the bounds of justice, and cause natural discontent among the gold diggers, who were said to number then about ten thousand, and who paid a heavy class-tax. It was held that their mode of life was exceptional and that they could be admitted to the franchise only on exceptional grounds. Among other things the mover urged upon the House that by conferring the franchise upon the gold diggers as a class, the Parliament would prevent them from exercising their votes so as to interfere with the ordinary course of elections by destroying the effect of the voice of a large portion of settled voters.

The intention of the Legislature was clearly expressed at the time. The Act in which the Parliament sought to embody that opinion may not be equally unmistakable. It is remarkable, however, that while, with the exception of the gold-fields, population, and not classes, is taken as a basis, the class for whom the exception was made have had a double vote; and what is more remarkable still, it is said that the legal opinion and the votes which followed have favoured those who divided against the motion to confer special representation on the gold miners. This matter will, no doubt, be set right when the Parliament again deals with the law in relation to the representation of the colony.

The proceedings on the occasion of the meeting of the new Parliament appear in this day's issue.

PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAYS, &c.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Government has accepted a tender for 1260 feet of the new iron wharf at the head of Darling Harbour, designs for which were prepared by the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

The dredge Lytton has been bought from the Government of Queensland, and tenders have been invited for the supply of a new steam-tug to be worked in connection with it.

The reclamation of the Blackwattle Swamp is still under the consideration of the Government, and a commencement with the work has not as yet been made.

The snagging operations in the Rivers Murray and Murrumbidgee are suspended for the present.

The coal staiths at Newcastle are completed. The rails are nearly all laid, with the exception of a small portion on the land which has to be obtained from the executors of the late Dr. Mitchell, and in reference to which there has been some delay. The dispute with the A. A. Company with regard to the other portion of the land is in a fair way of being settled.

The repairs to the Southern breakwater are being rapidly proceeded with by the deposition of large blocks of stone on the sea face of it. The contract for twenty screw moorings, in addition to the nine already in place, is also in progress.

Of the works in progress in the department of the Colonial Architect, that of the new Post Office is perhaps the most important. Upwards of one hundred stonemasons, sculptors, and other men, are now employed there, and the building is being erected as fast as the massive nature of the structure will admit. All that portion of the work which is in granite is necessarily difficult and tedious. Since our last notice, almost another story has been completed, and the walls have now reached an elevation of fifty feet. The staging is being built for the hoisting of stone to the next story. Ten more polished granite columns, with Corinthian capitals in Pyrmont freestone, are in place in the George-street front, and most of the sculpture in that elevation has been finished. The Royal Arms, with the Duke of Edinburgh's monogram, &c., is the most conspicuous and central figure of the lower arch, and the sculptured spandrils representing Art, Science, Literature, and Commerce, which have also been finished, add much to the beauty of this portion of the edifice. The key-stones of the arches on the upper story are ornamented with sculpture, the central figure being a well-executed copy of the head of her Majesty Queen Victoria, the heads of the Prince of Wales, and of Prince Alfred, being represented on the key-stones of the other arches—the former on the right and the latter on the left. The figure-head on the right has only just been commenced, and cannot yet be seen from George-street. The carved granite capitals of the polished granite columns supporting the arcade appear now to be finished after several months chiseling on the part of the artificers, who, in this case, have had to exercise their skill on material as tough as any which could well test their patient persevering labour. A great deal of the finer work which embellishes the arcade, and the whole of the northern front has been finished. It is a matter of great regret that no provision has yet been made for making a good street of St. Martin's-lane instead of a footway, twenty feet wide. The great traffic which exists in this part of the city requires that an ample roadway for vehicles should be made between George and King streets; and in all probability the Government will sooner or later be compelled to make a suitable approach.

The extensive repairs at the Glebe Island Abattoirs, lately completed, have vastly improved that establishment. The slaughter-houses have been enlarged, and the whole of the premises have been repaired. Increased light and ventilation have been given by the substitution of iron partitions for the upper portions of the stone walls. The outer boundary has been enclosed by a stone wall, adjoining which are men's dining-room, lavatory, bath-rooms, horse and cart sheds, stables, and other conveniences. The yards have been rearranged and greatly improved, and spacious sheds have been erected at the back of each range of houses, 250 feet by 40 feet, for the protection of the sheep and cattle. The drains have been relaid, and reserve water supply capable of holding 520,000 gallons has been hewn out of the rock on the high ground opposite; and every arrangement necessary for ensuring cleanliness and economy has been made

RAILWAYS.

Arrangements have been made which, it is believed, will enable the Government to open the line to Bowenfels for goods as well as for passenger traffic by the 1st of next month, and towards the close of February, if not before, the line will be finished to the Mudgee Road station. This extension of the line will be of immense advantage to the north-western interior; and if the Minister for Works can open the line in a month from the present time, the railway will be available for the carriage of the wheat and flour produced in the Mudgee district this year. Owing to the failure of the contractors, the season's clip of wool, and indeed the whole traffic of the West, has for a distance of something like forty miles been lost to the country, and the sum represented by it would be no inconsiderable item in the revenue receipts. Perhaps the loss and inconvenience to the trading community and the inhabitants of the Western districts are incomparably greater.

The principal works in progress are those in the West. On No. 5 contract two miles and a quarter of the permanent way have been laid beyond Bowenfels; and we believe that on No. 6 contract arrangements have been made with a view to at once begin with laying the permanent way. Nineteen cuttings are at work on No. 7 contract—nine of them with waggons and ten with dobbins. Very little progress has been made with the brickwork. The bridge at 98 miles 41 chains is now nearly ready for the springers, that at 98 miles 56 chains is finished up to the string-course and on the bridge at 98 miles 78 chains the string-course has been set. The centres are being set for the bridge at 100 miles 37 chains, and the eight-feet culvert, at 109 miles 44 chains, has the side walls and invert in. Two gangs of fencers are at work. Nine cuttings are in progress on contract No. 8. The work in one of the cuttings has been stopped for a few days in consequence of an accident to the engine, but the cutting will be worked with horses until the necessary repairs can be effected to the engine. The waggon road for cutting No. 24 has been laid. Two five-feet and one three-feet culverts are in progress, and at the date of our last advices the eight-feet culvert in Tindal's Hollow was to be begun in a few days. Bricks are being carted to all the small culverts between the beginning of the section and Tindal's Hollow, as well as to the thirty-feet culvert at Dirty Swamp Creek. A little progress has been made with the fencing.

In the North the works progress but slowly; and matters have not been at all improved by misunderstandings which have recently taken place between one of the contractors and his men. The permanent way on No. 4 contract has been laid for two miles and a half beyond Muswellbrook, and we believe that the only obstacle which now retards the progress of the works there is the scarcity of labour. The earth works are completed ready for trimming up to the side of the viaduct at Aberdeen, and the culverts are all complete on that length. The bridges at 79 miles 20 chains and Sandy Creek are built, and the permanent way is laid over them. The bridge at 82 miles 8 chains is ready for the permanent way, that at 82 miles 50 chains requires a few transoms to complete it, and that at 82 miles 62 chains has only about half the girders fixed. Beyond Aberdeen, the piles have been driven and head stocks fixed to the bridge at 87 miles 45 chains. The long embankment and the road crossing are complete. Cutting No. 13 will take at least another month, but the cuttings as far as No. 20 are very nearly finished. Three small brick culverts still remain to be done between Aberdeen and Scone. The contractor has commenced to cart from Muswellbrook the cylinders for the erection of the piers of the Aberdeen bridge. On contract No. 5 the bricks are still supplied in small quantities compared with the necessities of the work, and there is ample room for at least double the number of excavators that have been employed at any one time on this contract. The works have been in progress for twelve months, and during that time only 253,000 cubic yards in cuttings have been done. The quantity which has yet to be done is 420,000 cubic yards, or at the rate of 70,000 cubic yards per month, to enable the work to be finished in the contract time. Very little progress has been made with the fencing; but the steam sawmill for cutting sleepers and fencing has been got to work with good results.

The Morpeth extension is complete.

The relaying of the down line towards the Parramatta Junction is still in progress.

TELEGRAPHS.

The line to the lighthouse at Barranjuey Head, has been completed, and Broken Bay is thus placed in connection with Sydney. This is a connection of considerable importance, as in times of heavy weather on the coast Broken Bay is now commonly used as a harbour of refuge. The line from Grafton to the Clarence River heads will also be completed in the course of a month, and another link will then be effected between Sydney and the lighthouses on the coast.

On the 17th instant, a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Messrs. Montefiore, Willis, Chapman, Molineaux, and Ebsworth, waited upon the Postmaster-General, for the purpose of representing to him the expediency of reducing the present telegraphic rates to a uniform charge. Mr. S. H. Lambton, the Under-Secretary of the Post Office, and Mr. Cracknell, the Superintendent of Telegraphs, were present at the interview. Mr. Montefiore stated that the object of the deputation was to urge upon the Government the necessity of reducing the telegraphic charges to the same level as the charges of other colonies. He pointed out that in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, all messages were sent at a uniform rate of 1s. for ten words; and he contended that New South Wales ought to follow the example of the sister colonies. He also stated, that in India there was a uniform charge of 1 rupee for each message. Mr. Cracknell produced a statement of the revenue received from the telegraph in South Australia, during the years 1866 to 1869 inclusive, from which it appeared that since the charges had been reduced there had not only been a decrease in the revenue, but a decrease in the number of messages transmitted. Mr. Willis pointed out that the reason of the loss was, that the reduction applied to messages sent within the colony alone. If the reduction was extended to intercolonial messages there would be a great increase in the number of telegrams sent, and also in the revenue derived therefrom. At the same time, the statement produced by Mr. Cracknell showed that the revenue in 1869, after the reductions had been made, was considerably in excess of the revenue received from the same source in 1866. Mr. Chapman contended that a slight loss would be more than counterbalanced by the benefits the reduction would confer upon the community generally. Mr. Cracknell was of opinion that a reduction to the uniform rate of one shilling for each message of ten words would cause a considerable decrease in the revenue. He said the Government would have to put up new wires, as the circuits were now all overloaded, and the clerks had to remain late in the offices to get through the business. The expense would be much greater here than in the other colonies, as the lines in Victoria and South Australia were very much shorter than the lines here; the number of messages sent from the large towns might be increased, but there would be no increase in the number of messages sent from the small towns throughout the colony. The reduction would only reduce the revenue from those places. He pointed out that this scheme had been tried in England, and the result had been almost ruinous to the small companies, while the large companies had been severely injured. With regard to India, he said that country was divided into sections, and the charges were different in the different sections. He thought a reduction in the present rates of telegraphic charges should be made, but that we should not go to an extreme. If the charge were made as low as one shilling, and it were found too low, we should never be able to raise it again. Mr. Montefiore said that when Mr. Rowland Hill introduced the penny postage, if such an argument as that of Mr. Cracknell had been considered, the system would not have been initiated. There was a loss at first, but it was soon pulled up, and the advantages to the community soon out-balanced the loss. He pointed out that the lines being formed here, the reduction of price, and consequent increase of work, would not lead to greater expense. Mr. Cracknell said the working expenses would be increased. Mr. Chapman said there was not one merchant in Sydney who, for one message he now sent to Melbourne, would not, if the charge were reduced, send half a dozen. He submitted also that the telegraph offices, at least in Sydney and Melbourne, should be kept open, if not all night, at any rate for a longer period than they now were. Mr. Cracknell agreed with that, but said the Government could not afford to do it, as they would have to increase the staff. He also stated that it would be better to increase the number of words in a message than to decrease the price. Mr. Egan said he had had the expediency of doubling the number of words in a message for some time under consideration, and he was exceedingly obliged to the deputation for bringing the subject so prominently under the notice of the Government. As it was, however, a matter affecting the revenue, he could not deal with it as he might deal with any mere departmental question; but he should bring the subject before the Government, and as soon as the Government arrived at a proper decision he should inform the deputation of it. His own opinion was that there should be a reduction, and he should give that part of the scheme his strongest support. He was quite sure his colleagues would give the subject that fair consideration which its importance deserved. After thanking the Minister for his courtesy the deputation withdrew.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

In the road department, the general road works, for 1869, on the main roads are nearly completed, except on the Northern road, where the metalling of a long length between Wallabadah and Goonoo Goonoo is being proceeded with, and also bridges over Deep Creek and Willow Tree Creek, in the same vicinity.

The bridge at Musclebrook, being an approach to the railway, is being constructed by the Railway Department.

On the minor roads, north of Casino, the works for the year are being proceeded with, a long bridge across the swamp, near Ballina, being the principal. On the road from Grafton to Casino several bad lengths, between the Flying Horse and Traveller's Rest inns, are being constructed; and on the Lawrence and Tenterfield road some of the recent clearings, between Lawrence and the Junction, are being metalled. The metalling of the new pass over the Richmond Range is being proceeded with, and the deviations avoiding all the bad portions between Fairfield and the top of Sandy Hill are in progress.

The Casino punt has been moved to the junction of the rivers at Coraki, and approaches have been cut to the same

On the road from Tenterfield to Glen Innes several minor works are in progress.

The new line via Newtown Boyd from Glen Innes to Grafton is now open, and is used by a large proportion of the traffic, which will be still further increased when the bridges at the Nimboy and the Urara are completed, and some works yet required between Broadmeadow and Newtown Boyd executed, as also the widening of cuttings on the Little River, which, together with some metalling where required, it is intended should all be executed from this year's votes.

A survey has been completed of the line from Armidale to the Guy Fawkes, and a traverse been run thence to the Little River in the general direction which it is considered the road from Armidale to Grafton should take so as to utilise the bridges. The exact line is not determined on yet, but the question will be submitted for the decision of the Government in a few days, and if the new line is decided on, a careful detailed survey will be made, and the works be proceeded with when the money is voted.

A flying party has been employed on the present road near Blick's River making the new line with easy grades from the bridge to Perrott's.

On the road from Armidale to Glen Innes several minor works have been commenced, and the available balance will be expended on the crossing of Beardy Creek and Plain, near Glen Innes, great objection having been made to the proposal for expending the money on the Devil's Pinch.

Lately the construction of a road from Kempsey to the Bellinger, with punts and bridges on the same, has been given into the charge of the department, under the direction of the Engineer-in-chief, and Commissioner for Roads (Mr. William C. Bennett).

On the road from Kempsey to Armidale a large proportion of the amount voted for 1869 has been reserved to supplement the proposed vote for 1870, in order to make improvements on this road so as to render it available for wheels throughout.

On the road from Kempsey to Port Macquarie, the contract for the construction of the road from Muddy Creek to Blackman's Point, will absorb the amount available for 1869.

The bridge over Cedar Party Creek, Manning River, has been completed, and the works have been done on the road from Port Macquarie to Armidale, to the amount of the available funds.

A *reconnaissance* has lately been made by an officer of the Roads Department from Nundle to the table land east of it, where there is a great extent of good land heavily timbered, with a view to the opening up of the country by a road, to facilitate settlement and the conveyance of the timber to the lower land, where it will soon be required for railway extension. Instructions have been given for the execution of works on the Nundle road to the extent of the votes.

On the roads from Tamworth to Manila, and from Willow Tree to Tamworth via Currabubla, works have been completed to the amount of the available votes.

On the road from Willow Tree to Narribri, some further works are about to be let.

On the road from Cassilis to Coonabarabran, the bridges at Greenbah and Spring Creek are in progress, and other works at Cooiah Gap to the amount of the Parliamentary vote.

Works are also in progress on the road from Musclebrook to Cassilis, to the amount of the balance available; this road will, after the completion of the works for 1869, be handed over to trustees.

On the main Western road, works to the amount of the votes have been completed, as also on the Mudgee Road; and everything is ready to invite tenders for works of 1870, when the money is voted. The opening of the railway for traffic to Bowenfels will afford very desirable relief to that length of road, which was suffering much from the heavy wool traffic.

The works for 1869 on the minor roads in the vicinity of Bathurst and Orange, and thence to Carcoar and Forbes, have been completed, and consist chiefly in the erection of culverts, minor bridges, and in the extension of metalling.

On the main Southern road the works under 1869 votes are all but completed, and preparations well advanced for those of 1870.

The works for opening the new line from Tarrago to Deep Creek, on the Boro and Bungendore road, are completed, and the road now only awaits opening by proclamation.

In the Braidwood district, the works on the Clyde road are now nearly completed, and the road is now graded throughout, and a great portion metalled.

On the Moruya and Araluen Road, from Lamy's Flat to Araluen, is now passable for traffic, and a survey has just been completed from this point to Moruya, via Muckendore Mountain and Kiora, to determine on which line should be adopted as the permanent road; when this is decided arrangements will be made for the commencement of the works.

On the roads in the Bombala district the works for 1869 have been completed, the new approach from Crankey's Plains to the town of Bombala is still in course of proclamation, and no work can be commenced until proclamation is issued. The road from Panbula to Eden has been transferred to the charge of trustees.

In the Tumut district the works have been completed for 1869, as also in the Wagga Wagga and Albury districts.

There are some works on the road from Wagga Wagga to Deniliquin waiting inspection before commencement.

Timber girder bridges are in progress, under the department, at Wentworth, Menindie, Yanga Yanga; two at Forest Creek, a large queen's truss bridge over the Bredbo River, at Rylstone, at Evan's Plains on the Carcoar Road, and at Reedy Creek on the Braidwood and Boro Road; and tenders have been invited for a timber bridge of two 100-feet arches over the Ellenborough.

The large timber bridge at Cowra has been completed. It is 750 feet in length, and has three central openings, of 130 feet span each, with piers 46 feet in height from the water surface; being the largest opening yet spanned by a timber bridge in the colonies. The girders are on the M'Callum truss principle, are 20' 3" high in the centre, have diagonal bracing overhead, the roadway (15 feet in width) passing between the trusses. The girders are very stiff, and the deflections on removal of centreing have been less than two inches in the 130 feet. The whole work has been completed in a most satisfactory manner by Messrs. Baillie and Chalder, under the supervision of Mr. P. Dooner, to whom the greatest credit is due for the way in which he has had the work carried out. The workmanship and timber of the trusses are very superior, though the greatest difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable timber, the entire district for a radius of forty miles having to be searched. It would now be impossible to obtain within any reasonable distance as much more timber of the same character.

The bridge at Wellington, on the Macquarie, is also progressing well; it will consist of four central spans of eighty feet each and nine spans of thirty feet each.

In addition to the above-mentioned timber bridges there are six iron bridges now being constructed by the Roads Department. That at Bathurst, in three spans of 110 feet, N girders, on cast iron cylinder piers, is nearly completed. All the girders are in position, and one bay is floored twenty-one feet in width; the eastern approach is not yet commenced, as the necessary formalities for entering on the land have not been complied with, so that the bridge will be completed some time before it can be used. Messrs. Russell are the contractors for the construction and erection of the superstructure and for the casting of the cylinders, which were sunk and fitted by the department. Mr. R. J. Statham is the local officer in charge.

The bridge at Yass, consisting of one span of 180 feet, on cast iron cylinder piers seven feet in diameter. The girders are double web lattice with trough booms; the struts are formed of channel iron, and the ties of flat bars. The roadway will be twenty-one feet in width. The bridge has been constructed and put together by Messrs. Russell, and the erection has been contracted for by Hanwright and Co. The whole of the ironwork of this and the Bathurst bridge has been made, in every respect, in Sydney. The larger plates and bars only were imported. A great portion of the angle and smaller iron has been rolled expressly for these works at the City Ironworks. Mr. E. T. Whitside is the local officer at Yass.

The Nimboy bridge, of three spans of 150 feet each, is being constructed by Mr. Rodgers at Newcastle; the cast-iron cylinders have been forwarded, and are now being sunk in position. The wrought-iron cylinders and superstructure are in progress. This bridge will consist of iron lattice girders, on wrought-iron piers, with cast-iron bases. The roadway will be 16 feet in width. The girders will have the usual channel iron struts and flat bar ties, but the booms are of a description not before used, making the work as compact as possible, so as to carry to its fullest extent the principle of central stress.

As a matter of economy in this remote district, where timber is plentiful, the cross girders will be of timber, with occasional bracing girders to stiffen the trusses, which can be increased in number if found necessary.

The bridge at Hay, just let to Messrs. Russell, will consist of four openings, two central ones of 60 feet each, formed by one girder, turning on a central cast-iron pier, 12 feet in diameter, and two side spans of 60 feet, resting on 5-feet iron piers of cast-iron cylinders, with screw pile abutments.

The other two iron bridges are foot bridges of the same design; one, in three spans of 75 feet each, across the Fish River; and the other, in two spans of 75 feet each, across the Peel River, at Bowling-alley Point. Both have been made by the Waterview Dry Dock Company, and are being erected by the Department.

Tenders will be invited, before the departure of the mail, for an iron bridge, of two spans of 125 feet each, over the Urara near Grafton, on the road thence by Newtown Boyd road to Glen Innes, with wrought iron braced piers, and cast iron bases.

Tenders will also be invited in a few days for bridges over the Minamurra near Kiama, over the Mulwaree Ponds near Goulburn, and over the Swallow Creek, on the Bathurst and Ophir road.

In addition to the above-mentioned works, an officer of the Roads Department is engaged making trial borings for wells between the Lachlan and the Darling, tenders for the construction of which, with the necessary tanks, machinery, &c., will be shortly invited.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

We have received from the Minister for Works (the Hon. John Sutherland) a handsome photograph of the design furnished to the Government by the Colonial Architect (Mr. James Barnet) for proposed additions to the Australian Museum for the Free Public Library. The photograph has been produced at the Government Printing Office, and it forms a very elegant and artistic picture. Our readers may recollect that, about three months ago, we published a description of the design, and as a picture of the principal elevation has since been placed in the Free Library, the public have an opportunity of canvassing its architectural merits. A site more central and in every respect more eligible than that to the east of the present Museum could not be obtained; and then there can be little or no room for exception to be taken to the arrangements and exterior of the additions proposed to be erected. The design has already attracted a good deal of attention; and, having regard to the great interest which is naturally felt in this important subject, it may not be out of place to restate some facts respecting the arrangements which find so appropriate and beautiful expression in the picture before us. The design provides ample accommodation and facilities for the literary and æsthetic requirements of the community for many years to come. With the Museum are to be associated a Free Library, a spacious picture gallery, a gallery for sculptures, a lecture room, and in the basement story a commodious hall well adapted for an economic museum. The colossal proportions of the new wing of the Australian Museum seem to dwarf what by courtesy is still called the "main" building. Better days are, however, in store for it, since the new designs require the erection of another story, which will give it an altitude corresponding to that of the new wing, its architectural style also being made to harmonise with that of the College-street front. This story will give an additional apartment to the Museum 100 feet long by 160 feet wide. As already indicated, it is proposed to place the Library to the east of the present building; and between the Library and the Museum there will be a central hall, approached by a bold flight of steps from William-street, giving access to the Library and reading rooms on the left, to the Museum on the right, and conducting to the sculpture gallery, and through it to the picture gallery at the rear. A lecture hall is placed near the centre of the building adjacent to it and in connection with the Museum and the art galleries. The gallery for sculptures will be 80 feet long by 50 feet wide, while the dimensions of the picture gallery will be 235 feet by 45 feet. The picture gallery will form the southern enclosure of the quadrangle, the central space (intersected by the sculpture gallery) being reserved for open court yards. Provision is made for the accommodation of about a thousand readers at one time; and the shelves of the Library will give space for one hundred and sixty thousand volumes. A separate apartment will be apportioned to ladies; and there are lavatories, retiring rooms, and other conveniences for the public, as well as offices and quarters for the librarian and managing officials. The ground falls considerably to the eastward, and the basement of the new portion of the structure will afford ample accommodation for the establishment of an economic museum, with space for a school of design. Owing to the descent of the ground towards the Public school enclosure, the height of the building in this part will probably be about ninety feet. This rapid fall in the ground will tend to add to the imposing appearance which the principal façade, that facing William-street, will have as seen from the heights of Woolloomooloo, the Harbour, Domain, Hyde Park, and other vacant areas in the vicinity. The length of the William-street front will be 370 feet, and that of the lines facing College-street on the west, and Woolloomooloo on the east will be 200 feet. The Government have conferred an important service on the community by the establishment of the present Free Public Library; and we believe that had evidence been wanting of the wisdom of this step it would be amply furnished by the large number of persons who daily avail themselves of the means there supplied for mental culture. The Library, however, at the corner of Bent and Macquarie streets cannot be considered adequate for even the present requirements of the population; and, as it will take some years before the permanent structure can be finished, we do but echo the sentiments of the public when we express the hope that an early commencement on the Museum site may be made.

GOLD MINING.

The gold-fields regulations recently promulgated by the Government have been found to be so very defective, and in some instances contradictory in their provisions, that the Gold-fields Management Act has been rendered almost a dead letter, and lessees and claim holders have been brought into direct collision on the Emu Creek gold-field, in such a way as to give cause for fearing a breach of the law. At the same time, whilst this confusion has been caused, the police magistrates who were appointed to take the places of the old Gold-fields Commissioners have been abolished, leaving to act in their place only the unpaid magistrates, who have little, if any, knowledge of mining matters, and no sympathy with the miners. This absence of all responsible authority from the gold-fields is also being loudly complained of, and a deputation from Trunkey Creek, who, the other day, waited upon the Government, made it one of their demands that there should be a resident and responsible authority on the gold-fields to deal with all gold-fields matters, and that the unpaid magistracy should not be allowed to adjudicate on gold-fields questions. It has become perfectly evident, even apart from the causes mentioned, that the whole subject of gold-fields management should be taken under consideration, and that a law based upon that of Victoria should supersede our present very imperfect measure. There is no doubt whatever that the very unsatisfactory state of our gold-fields management tends very materially to hamper the gold-fields interest and to prevent its ext-

sion. There has recently been shown by the capitalists of Sydney, now that the example has been set them by those of Victoria, a disposition to invest in these fields mining ventures; but already, before the companies in which they have interested themselves have got fairly at work, they find themselves almost paralysed by the absurd provisions of the law as made operative through the regulations. Happily for us, the Victorians are not the Sydney folks: they do not sit down despairingly and call upon the Treasury bench drill to help them. They put their own shoulders to the wheel; and there is some hope that, as they have already commenced the agitation of the question of gold-fields reform, they will not quit it until some good end has been attained.

After being forced, during the last eight years, to submit to the dictation of the men employed, the claimholders of Araluen have been able to effect a reduction of wages. Hitherto, the men have insisted upon a certain rate of wages per diem, and the claimholders had to pay this, or stop work. The effect of this has been that, up to the present time, the claimholders, though getting large quantities of gold, have never been able to make their claims fairly payable. Araluen was at one time threatened with absolute desertion, and not till then was a reduction submitted to. This, with the introduction of a new system of washing with large boxes, has again given an impetus to mining in Araluen, and there are now hopes of satisfactory results being obtained.

The Little River reefs are reported to be barely payable in the majority of instances, although there have been some fine returns in several cases. Sixty-four tons of the Homeward-bound stone, from rich patches, of which 642 ounces were obtained, gave 83 ounces on crushing, thus making a total of 625 ounces, or nearly 10 ounces to the ton. One hundred and fifty tons from the Red, White, and Blue gave only 114 ounces.

At Major's Creek everything is steadily improving. There are two crushing batteries in constant work, and a third has been ordered in Sydney. Of the stone crushed, Levingstone's gave 1½ ounce to the ton, Stewart's 2 ounces, and Darque's ½ ounce. In the latter case the reef is very wide, averaging 7 feet. At Bell's Creek things are dull, as there is as yet no machine on the ground.

Returns of crushings at Adelong show a pretty steady average yield of about 1 oz. to the ton of stone. The last reported crushing is 41½ tons from Hargraves and Co.'s claim, which gave 71 oz. 13 dwts. of gold. The yield of gold from the Tumut is also much larger than might be expected from the present reduced number of miners, for three gold buyers in the town have purchased, during 1869, according to their books, 1515 oz. of gold; so that, with the quantity which must have passed out of the district through other hands, something like 2000 oz. must have been raised.

But of all the gold-fields there are none which can come up to Tambaroora for the richness of its reefs. The following note, from the manager of the Victoria Quartz Crushing Company, M. Renateau, will speak for itself on this point:—"Having just completed the accounts and returns of the Victoria Quartz Crushing Company for the last twelve months, I remit you an extract therefrom, without any comment, the figures speaking for themselves, viz.:—Quartz crushing from 1st January, 1869, till 31st December, 1648 tons 2 cwt.; gold obtained, 9911 oz. 4 dwts., or an average of 6 oz. 17 grs. per ton; against 1426 tons 14 cwt., and 5418 oz. for the year 1868."

Since the commencement of the new year 51 tons of stone have been crushed for Mr. James Brown, the return given being 772 oz. 18 dwts., or rather more than 15 oz. to the ton.

A man, named Prosper, is reported to have discovered a nugget, weighing 115 oz., somewhere in the vicinity of Sofala.

RELIGIOUS MEMORANDA.

Church of England.

January 4.—The Bishop of Sydney laid the foundation-stone of a church, to be called St. Thomas's, at Sackville Reach, Hawkesbury River. Since the flood of 1867, which swept away the church, the schoolhouse, and teachers' residence, divine service has been conducted in a temporary building, quite inadequate to the accommodation of the worshippers. The sum of £450 was named as the probable cost of the building, towards which nearly £200 has been contributed.

10.—A large meeting was held in St. Andrew's schoolhouse, Pitt-street, the Bishop in the chair, to make arrangements for providing improved sitting accommodation in the Cathedral. It was proposed to provide sittings for 1000 persons, in addition to the chairs. A committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements.

11.—A meeting was held in the vestry of St. Matthias' Church, Paddington, the Bishop in the chair, for the initiation of a fund for the erection of a parsonage. About half of the required amount was subscribed on the spot.

The Bishop of Sydney has gone on a trip, for the benefit of his health, to Victoria and Tasmania, and is expected to be absent six weeks.

The Bishop of Goulburn has this month held a series of confirmation services at several places in his diocese. The Rev. J. N. Manning, lately a minister in connection with the Australasian Wesleyan Church, has been accepted by the Bishop of Goulburn as a candidate for admission into the ministry of the Church of England.

25.—The Rev. G. C. Bode initiated a service for religious instruction in connection with St. James's Sunday Schools.

27.—The Bishop of Auckland (Dr. Cowie) arrived by steamer from Melbourne, en route for his diocese in New Zealand.

Roman Catholic.

January 24.—The annual meeting of the Sacred Heart Branch of the Catholic Association was held in the schoolroom of the Sacred Heart Church, the Archbishop (who appeared to have almost regained his usual health) in the chair. This branch contributed during the year £147 17s. 10d., and raised £85 for the schools of the immediate district.

Presbyterian.

July 25.—A meeting in connection with the New Hebrides mission was held in the Scots' Church, the Rev. Dr. Lang presiding. A collection was taken up at the close.

Wesleyan.

January 1.—The foundation stone of a church to be built at Ryde was laid by Mr. Isaac Shepherd, J.P., with the usual formalities. The design is of the Gothic order, and will cost about £1000, of which about £300 is in hand.

17.—The anniversary of the Glebe Sunday school was commemorated by a tea, followed by a public meeting, at which Mr. B. James, jun., presided. The attendance of scholars averages 117. A juvenile missionary society, commenced in August, raised the sum of £18.

Congregational.

January 12.—A public meeting, in connection with the London Missionary Society, was held in the Bourke-street church, the Rev. T. Johnson in the chair. This auxiliary contributed the sum of £75 to the parent society during the past year.

19.—A similar meeting was held in the Newtown church the Rev. S. C. Kent in the chair. About £34 had been collected during the year, mostly by the children of the Sunday-school.

20.—The annual public meeting of the New South Wales Auxiliary of the London Missionary Society was held in the Pitt-street church, the Rev. J. Graham, presiding. The contributions from various churches during the year amounted to £530 8s. 2d., of which sum £369 6s. 9d. has been remitted to the parent society.

24.—A meeting in connection with the New South Wales Auxiliary of the London Missionary Society was held in the schoolroom of the Ocean-street church, Woollahra, the Rev. T. Gainford presiding.

The Rev. John Graham, of this city, and the Rev. M. A. Henderson, of Melbourne, have exchanged services for a month.

Baptist.

January 18.—The Baptist Union commenced its third annual session in the Harris-street church, under the presidency of the Rev. P. Lane, and closed on the 20th by a united communion service. The Rev. J. Voller was elected chairman for the year 1871.

Primitive Methodist.

January 24.—A tea and public meeting was held in the Crown-street church, to welcome the arrival of the Rev. W. A. Wilson, appointed to this station by the last English Conference. Mr. S. S. Goold presided.

Non-Sectarian.

Meetings for united prayer were held during the first week of January, in the Wesleyan churches, York-street, Chippendale, Waverley, and Ashfield; the Congregational churches, Bourke-street, Point Piper Road, Ocean-street, Pitt-street, and Burwood; the Presbyterian churches, Church-hill, Paddington, Phillip-street, and Ashfield; at the Baptist churches, Harris-street and Bathurst-street; and at St. Barnabas' (Church of England) schoolroom. Several midday meetings, for the convenience of business men, were held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. The series was closed by a united communion in the Pitt-street Congregational church.

10.—A public meeting in connection with the Bush Missionary Society was held in the reading-room of the Temperance Hall, Mr. W. Bradley in the chair. This society employs two missionaries, who travel from house to house, and from hut to hut in the bush, distributing Bibles and tracts, and holding religious services as opportunities offer. The income of the last year amounted to £380.

12.—A public meeting was held in the Congregational schoolroom, Ocean-street, Woollahra, at which it was determined to commence an association to be called "The Woollahra, Paddington, and Waverley Ladies Branch Bible Society."

11.—The annual meeting of the Windsor Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the Windsor School of Arts, Mr. W. Walker in the chair. This Branch contributed £25 this year to the funds of the parent society.

13.—The annual meeting of the St. Leonards Branch Bible Society was held in the School of Arts, the Rev. W. B. Clarke in the chair. The sum of £38 had been collected in the course of the year.

17.—The anniversary services of the Independent City Mission chapel was celebrated by a tea-meeting, followed by a public meeting, at which the Rev. Mr. Sunderland presided. An effort was made to liquidate certain special liabilities, amounting to £85.

18.—The annual meeting of the Glebe Branch of the Bible Society was held in St. Barnabas schoolhouse, the Hon. George Allen in the chair. The free contributions, in the course of the year, amounted to £29 17s. 10d., and the sales to £6 4s. 2d.

INTERCOLONIAL WOOL EXHIBITION.

The second Wool Show of the Australian Agricultural Society was opened on Thursday, the 13th January, by his Excellency the Earl of Belmore. He arrived at Messrs. Mort's new wool stores, in Phillip-street, at 12.30, and was received by various members of the Exhibition Committee, including the wool stewards—the Hon. G. H. Cox, Messrs. D. Bell, F. N. Trevor, and A. Bruce. The spacious apartment, in which the wool was well displayed, was filled with gentlemen, and continued to be an attraction to wool men during the day. We observed, besides those mentioned and the judges, whose names were appended to the report already published, the Hons. Deas Thomson, John Hay, Thomas Holt, and W. Busby; Messrs. T. S. Mort, W. J. Dangar, R. L. Jenkins, P. G. King, J. Barnett, Colonial Architect; J. J. Calvert, Howard Reed, Dr. Morris, H. Austen, A. H. M'Culloch, jun., the exhibitors, and others. The President of the Society, Sir William Macarthur, was detained at Camden by sickness.

PRIZES FOR WOOL, 1870.

The following prizes are offered by the Agricultural Society of New South Wales in connection with their great Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870. The Wool Show to be held in Sydney on the 13th January, 1870.

Washed Wool.

Class 1.—For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewes' wool, entire, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5.

Class 2.—For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewes' clothing wool, entire, without being skirted. 1st prize, £7; 2nd, £3.

Class 3.—For the most valuable 20 fleeces of hogget ewes' wool, entire, without being skirted. 1st prize, £7; 2nd, £3.

Class 4.—For the most valuable 20 fleeces of hogget rams' wool, entire, without being skirted. 1st prize, £7; 2nd, £3.

Class 5.—For the best washed bale, not less than 200 lbs. of wool, washed on the sheep's back; excellence of washing, softness, and condition to be the test. Exhibitor to state FULLY the plan of washing, &c. To be skirted in the ordinary way, and such skirts to accompany the wool. 1st prize, £5; 2nd, £2.

Class 6.—For the best scoured bale of wool, not less than 200 lbs., excellence of washing, softness, and condition to be the test. 1st prize, £5; 2nd, £2.

Wool in Grease.

Class 7. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewes' wool, entire, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £7; 2nd, £3.

Class 8. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of clothing wool, entire, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £5; 2nd, £2.

Special Prize.

Class 9. A Silver Cup, value £5, given by N. P. Bayly, Esq., Mudgee, for the best conditioned and most valuable bale of washed wool, that has not been skirted more than one-third.

Angora Goats' Wool.

Class 10. For the best 15 lbs. of Angora goats' wool. Prize, £3.

Alpaca Wool.

Class 11. For the best 15 lbs. of Alpaca wool. Prize, £3.

Regulations.

1. Each lot of wool exhibited for a prize must be the growth of one person or firm, whose name must be declared.

2. Persons wishing to exhibit will please obtain from the Secretary, 227, George-street, Sydney, a Certificate of Entry, which must be returned, filled up, to the Secretary, before the 20th day of December, 1869. The wool for exhibition must be delivered at the place appointed for the Show by the 6th of January, 1870.

3. Competitors may enter as many lots as they please, but can only take one prize in each class.

4. The wool will be judged as if free from grass seeds or burrs.

5. Competitors must certify the number of days' growth of each lot exhibited in classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11; and in judging, a due allowance will be made for the difference in time of growth.

6. No wool will be allowed to compete which is of more than 385 days' growth, except the hogget wool, which may be of fourteen months' growth.

7. Bales to be marked with a distinguishing brand in ink, not the usual brand of the exhibitors, and must also bear the number of the class in which they are to be exhibited. At time of entry, sealed envelopes must be given, declaring the owners of such distinguishing brands.

8. Non-members must pay an entrance fee of 5s. to the society for each exhibit, and which must be sent with the entrance.

9. From each lot exhibited, the society reserves the right of retaining two fleeces for display at their next annual exhibition in May. The wool thus displayed to remain the property of the exhibitors.

N.B.—Extract from the General Rules.—The judges will withhold any prize if they are of opinion that there is not sufficient merit to justify an award.

AWARD OF JUDGES.

Wool, 1870.

Washed Wool.—Class 1. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewes' wool, entire and without being skirted. 1st prize, £10; 2nd prize, £5.

††A1—Age of wool, 370 days; age of sheep, 2 to 5 years—E. K. Cox, Mudgee, New South Wales. 1st prize. Gross weight, 139 lbs.

"Novo Sine Spe"—Age of wool, 353 days; age of sheep, 2, 4, 6 teeth—R. J. Traill, Collaroy, New South Wales, 2nd prize. 134 lbs.

Double diamond Ewes—Age of wool, 354 days—Hon G. H. Cox, Mudgee, New South Wales. 131 lbs.

AB1—Age of wool, 373 days; age of sheep, 5 years—D. H. Campbell, Cunningham Plains, New South Wales. 154 lbs.

TF conjoined—Age of wool, 348 days; sheep aged—J. B. Bettington, Merriwa, New South Wales. 105 lbs.

Star—Age of wool, 368 days; age of sheep, 2 years—C. C. Cox, Mudgee, New South Wales. 105 lbs.

Washed Wool.—Class 2. For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewes' clothing wool, entire, without being skirted. 1st prize, £7; 2nd prize, £3.

F—Age of wool, 356 days—J. B. Bettington, Merriwa, New South Wales. 82 lbs.

Washed Wool.—Class 3. For the most valuable 20 fleeces of hogget ewes' wool, entire, without being skirted. 1st prize, £7; 2nd prize, £3.

F—Age of wool, 13 months; age of sheep, 13 months—J. B. Bettington, Merriwa, New South Wales. 1st prize. 80 lbs.

"Cujus hic est"—Age of wool, 12 months; age of sheep, 12 months—R. J. Traill, Collaroy, New South Wales. 2nd prize. 74 lbs.

Double diamond Hogget Ewes—Age of wool, 13½ months; age of sheep, 13½ months—Hon. G. H. Cox, Mudgee, New South Wales. 89 lbs.

Washed Wool.—Class 4. For the most valuable 20 fleeces of hogget rams' wool, entire, without being skirted. 1st prize, £7; 2nd prize, £3.

Star—Age of wool, 12 months; age of sheep, 12 months—C. C. Cox, Mudgee, New South Wales. 1st prize. 90 lbs.

F—Age of wool, 13 months; age of sheep, 13 months—J. B. Bettington, Merriwa, New South Wales. 2nd prize. 78 lbs.

Washed Wool.—Class 5. For the best washed bale, not less than 200 lbs. of wool, washed on the sheep's backs. Excellence of washing, softness, and condition to be the test. 1st prize, £5; 2nd prize, £2.

"Fortuna"—Age of sheep, 10 months—Travers and Gibson, Peak Downs, Queensland. 250 lbs.

Ella—Age of sheep, various—Peel River Company, Ellangowan, Queensland. 246 lbs.

Clouhie—Age of sheep, various—D. Gunn, Pikedale, Queensland. Weight not stated.

KK over 2 in diamond—Age of sheep, 2 and 3 years—T. Kite, Kangarooley, New South Wales. 270 lbs.

"Success depends on condition"—Age of wool, 12 months; age of sheep, 4 years—R. L. Jenkins, Queensland. 263 lbs.

Washed Wool.—Class 6.—For the best scoured bale of wool not less than 200 lbs.; excellence of washing, softness, and condition to be the test. 1st prize, £5; 2nd prize, £2.

Class 6—C. Catton, Hay, New South Wales. 1st prize.

M in diamond—J. R. Chappell, New England, New South Wales. 2nd prize.

"Silesia"—Age of wool, 335 days; age of sheep, 3 to 5 years—W. J. Dangar, Singleton, New South Wales.

"Placeat"—Age of sheep, various—R. J. Traill, Collaroy, New South Wales.

AA over A in diamond—F. J. C. Wildash, Warwick, Queensland.

Tarlo—T. Gale, Goulburn, New South Wales.

Wool in Grease.—Class 7.—For the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewes' wool, entire, and without being skirted. 1st prize, £7; 2nd prize, £3.

"Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis"—Age of wool, 347 days; age of sheep, 2, 4, 6 tooth—R. J. Traill, Collaroy, New South Wales. 1st prize. Gross weight, 252 lbs.

AC in oblong—Age of wool, 388 days; age of sheep, various—A. Armstrong, Geelong, New South Wales. 2nd prize. 294 lbs.

1869 over H7—Age of wool, 369 days; age of sheep, 5 years—D. H. Campbell, Cunningham's Plains, New South Wales. 238 lbs.

"Semaphore"—Age of wool, 379 days; age of sheep, 3½ years—J. Smith, Bathurst, New South Wales. 275 lbs.

AC—Age of wool, 385 days—J. L. Currie, Lismore, Victoria. 258 lbs.

B in diamond over 404—Age of wool, 365 days—L. M'Bean, Deniliquin, New South Wales. 299 lbs.

Special Prize.—Class 9.—A Silver Cup, value of £5, by N. P. Bayly, Esq., Mudgee, for the best conditioned and most valuable bale of washed wool, not skirted more than one-third.

††A—Age of wool, 360 days—E. K. Cox, Mudgee, New South Wales. The prize.

F—Age of wool, 345 days; sheep aged—J. B. Bettington, Merriwa, New South Wales.

Angora Goats' Wool.—Class 10.—For the best 15 lbs. of Angora goats' wool.

o in Y10—Age of wool, 270 days—J. Black, Musclebrook, New South Wales. 1st prize.

Non-competitive Exhibition (case)—Age of wool, 393 days; age of goats, 2½ years—J. Smith, Bathurst, New South Wales.

"To the Secretary of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales.

"Dear Sir,—We have the honour to submit the following report on the wools exhibited at the stores of Messrs. Mort and Co., for the prizes offered by the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, in connection with their Great Intercolonial Exhibition of 1870.

"Before offering any remarks on the thirty-three exhibits, we trust we may be allowed to congratulate the society on the liberal response made by many of the wool-growers of New South Wales to the invitation of the society, and on the alacrity with which they have embraced the opportunity afforded them of testing the success of their efforts in improving the breed of their sheep and the condition of their wools.

"At the same time, it is much to be regretted that our friendly rivals in the adjoining colonies of Victoria and Queensland have denied us, on this occasion, the gratification we, and the public generally, would have derived from an inspection of samples of some of their most celebrated flocks.

"We are satisfied many of them would have come out of the contest with honour, and can only express the hope that next year they may muster in force, with the determination to maintain their well-earned reputation, and to beat us, if they can, on our own ground.

"In expressing the opinion that the present exhibition of washed fleece wools is the finest, both in quality and condition, that has ever been seen in Australia, we feel confident we are only stating a simple fact.

"The show of greasy wools, on the other hand, could not well be poorer. With the exception of the bale entered by Dr. Traill, whose present success, we trust, will more than compensate for failure on a former occasion, the exhibits of unwashed wool were decidedly below par, and compare very unfavourably with the entries for the Exhibition of 1869.

"Very reluctantly, but, we think, with ample reason, we were compelled to pass ALL the bales entering in Class 5, to compete for 'the best washed bale.' There was not a decently washed bale among them, and we cannot do better than recommend their respective owners to correct their notions of washing by a careful inspection of the wools exhibited by Messrs. Cox, Dr. Traill, and Mr. Bettington.

"Classes 8 and 11 did not fill.

"Class 10, a single entry of Angora goat's wool, deservedly carried the prize.

"In Class 2, there was but one exhibit, entered by Mr. J. B. Bettington, consisting of 30 fleeces of very good wool in very good condition, but, unfortunately, not entered in accordance with the terms of the schedule.

We would, however, call particular attention to classes 1, 3, and 9, the wools in which, to our thinking, constitute the cream of the exhibition.

The weight of fleeces in Class 1 (139 lbs.) combined with splendid condition, good combing properties, and evenness of quality, turned the scale in favour of Mr. E. K. Cox, who was closely followed, however, at a difference of 5 lbs. only, by Dr. Traill, to whom, probably, in consequence of his having washed a little harder, we could only award second place.

"The entries for Class 3 were limited to three bales, between two of which, however, the contest really lay. Both reflected the highest credit on their owners, Mr. Bettington and Dr. Traill; to the former of whom, on account of the superiority displayed by his wool, in point of breed, quality, and length of staple, we were compelled to award the prize. The condition of Dr. Traill's bale was very superior, and proves what really efficient spout-washing can effect, in improving the appearance of first-class wool.

"Class 9 contained "THE BALE" of the Exhibition; we allude to the one entered by Mr. E. K. Cox for Mr. N. P. Bayly's special prize, than which we can conceive of nothing more perfect in its way. It is quite true that Mr. Bettington's competing bale had a decided call in point of quality; but in density, elasticity, condition, strength of staple, life, and vigour—in fact, in every property that gives wool a value for every practical purpose—Mr. Cox may congratulate himself in having satisfied all the conditions.

"Mr. C. Cox's bale in class 4 is well worthy of inspection, and contains twenty beautiful hogget ram fleeces, of which the length of staple, strength, quality, and condition, leaves very little to be desired.

"In the scoured division, Class 6, Mr. Hinchcliff, as the proprietor of the largest wool washing establishment in New South Wales, did not feel justified in offering an opinion on the competing bales. Colour carried the day against quality, and the success of Mr. Catton and Mr. Chappell will, we hope, encourage our country scourers to enter the lists in larger number at future exhibitions. The brilliancy of colour noticeable in Mr. Catton's wool speaks volumes in favour of his system of scouring, but we cannot help thinking if he had tried his hand on wool similar to that contained in the bale marked "SILESIA" he would have found the scouring process a much more difficult one. Mr. W. J. Dangar, the exhibitor of this bale, has to pay the penalty of having sent to be scoured the most difficult description of wool he could possibly have chosen.

"At the same time it is proper to remark that the intrinsic value of Mr. Dangar's exhibit was many pence per lb. above that of the two successful bales."

R. Kummerer.
A. Hinchcliff.
D. M. Parker.

The exhibits number thirty-three. This is small considering the position held by wool in the products of the colony. It is very small when it is remembered that it is an intercolonial show. Queensland has contributed fairly, but not with success. Victoria has contributed two bales of greasy wool by Messrs. A. Armstrong and J. L. Currie, and the former has secured a second prize. The remainder are from our own flocks. The premier district carries off the premier prizes—Mudgee is still in the ascendant.

Having dealt with these preliminaries, let us at once proceed to the material of the show—the wool itself. The greatest competition is in the first class, "for the most valuable 30 fleeces of ewes' wool, entire, and without being skirted." There are 6 entries—Messrs. E. K. Cox, R. J. Trail, Hon. G. H. Cox, W. H. Campbell, J. B. Bettington, and C. C. Cox. Mr. W. H. Campbell's the greatest weight, 154 lbs., Messrs. Bettington's and C. C. Cox's the least, 105 lbs. The entire class, with perhaps one exception, is of admirable quality, but in our opinion the judges have done well in placing Messrs. E. K. Cox and R. J. Trail at the head. The question comes up again in the inspection of these lots, with the assistance of the judges' report,—"What is a combing wool?". It must be something more than length that imparts this character, we suppose—such as separateness of fibre—or the term 'good combing' would scarcely have been applied to the 1st prize. The qualities once distinguished by the terms *clothing* and *combing* will in time become obsolete we imagine—what have been *clothing* machinery will make *combing*. Dr. Trail's wool is signalised for "beautiful condition" with great justice. It is well grown, and of good quality throughout. The Hon. G. H. Cox's is very fine wool, but a little uneven. The Cunningham Plain's wool, though of good weight (154 lbs.) is defective in quality, growth, and condition; Mr. Bettington's, though of fair staple, lacks density and tone, and Mr. C. C. Cox's although of excellent quality and condition, lacks weight—the fleece being light.

In this place it will be well for us to make some observations on the mode of packing for show, and of judging. Dr. Trail's wool packed in deal boxes, does much towards recommending that mode of sending it. It appears to us desirable in future for all the samples to come in this state—say in boxes holding six or ten fleeces. The Society would then have no more to do than to remove the square lid and substitute for it a sheet of glass. A bale might also be sent and an appeal made to it if any doubt existed in the minds of the judges; but this would certainly be the best mode of exhibiting the wool. Now, there is one point respecting the judging. As we did not see the mode adopted by the judges our remarks may not apply to their case. It appears however to us that such a system should be followed as obtained in the judgment of machinery. The judges' award sheet should be tabular, and besides the usual columns for age of wool, age of sheep, and general remarks, &c., there should be others wherein should be placed particulars relative to the *length of staple*, the *density* of the wool, its *firmness*, *strength*, *cleanness*, *colour*, *softness*, *elasticity*. These particulars should be registered by points—indicating degrees of comparison—4, perhaps, being the highest in any column. The prizes would then be accorded to the highest number, and when the report drawn out in this way came to be published the exhibitors would see, whether prize takers or not, where they stood. Now all that is known is that E. K. C. and R. J. T., stand first and second, but we know not where W. H. C. or C. C. C. are in the series. It would be easy to obviate this omission, and we hope the Society will in future take the hint, and make their show so much the more educational than it is by this addition.

To proceed:—Mr. Bettington has the second class to himself with a very good bale of wool indeed, which wins him the prize in spite of his being alone. In the third class are three competitors. The Hon. G. H. Cox, whose twenty fleeces of hogget ewes' wool weighed 89 lbs., but displays some unevenness; Mr. Bettington's, weighing 80 lbs., in admirable condition and well-grown; and Dr. Trail's, weighing 74 lbs., splendid in point of condition, and fairly grown.

The 4th class for twenty fleeces of rams' wool contains two competitors—Messrs. C. C. Cox and J. B. Bettington, both prize takers in the order placed. Mr. Cox's wool may be characterised as of good length, fair condition, and good quality; Mr. Bettington's is well grown, of good condition, and fair quality.

Class 5 is disrated by the judges. It is below comment; it is almost invidious, therefore, to give the names of the exhibitors, especially as all, with one exception, are Queensland men. If this be the sort of wool grown in Queensland, and no better can be produced, and none freer of grass seeds, it will be advisable for the sheep breeders to turn their attention to cattle, or something more likely to succeed. There is in these bales the clear evidence of a good radical; but in every instance it is also accompanied by as clear evidence of a falling away from it. Some of the bales are not worth 10d. per lb., and these are shown on the same floor with bales worth 2s. 4d. a lb.

On carefully reviewing the bales, however, we object to the sweeping censure of the Judges. There is one bale worthy of better things. For some cause or other the dust has blackened the surface of the wool under the canvas; but on plunging beneath the repulsive exterior a very high class, fairly washed wool, free from seeds, is discovered. We refer to the bale exhibited by Mr. King, of the Peel River Company.

The prizes given to bring out the faculties of the scourers, produced four competitors—Messrs. Catten, of Hay, J. R. Chappell, of New England, W. J. Dangar, of Singleton, and — Wildash, of Warwick, Queensland. Mr. Catten's wool is of brilliant whiteness, soft and exceedingly well scoured; Mr. Chappell's also is very bright and soft. In Mr. Dangar's the scourer has achieved a decided triumph with an exceedingly fine high classed wool, most difficult to operate upon.

Of wool in grease there are six exhibits, but none of them of remarkable merit. The greatest weight is not attained by the 1st prize bale (Dr. Trail's), but by Mr. L. M. Bean's, of Deniliquin (299 lbs. from 30 fleeces, inclusive of skirt).

Mr. Bayly appears only in this show, and we regret the circumstance, as the offerer of a prize. His silver cup for "the best conditioned and most valuable bale of washed wool, that has not been skirted more than one-third," brings Messrs. E. K. Cox and Bettington into active competition. Mr. Cox wins, but his rival does not lose greatly. The prized wool is in first-rate condition; it combines all the good qualities to be looked for in wool; the unprized is a very fine clothing wool, in beautiful condition.

Then follows Mr. Black's very admirable display of what can be done in the matter of Angora goats' wool, or hair. The society's prize will encourage him in his efforts to establish this species of goat as a wool-producer, and we willingly give him "good speed."

INTERCOLONIAL AGREEMENTS.

About a week ago we gave a brief outline of certain negotiations which had been entered into by the Governments of New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland in reference to the establishment of two new mail services—one to Europe via Torres Straits, and the other to San Francisco via New Zealand—and the construction of a telegraphic line from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Batavia, which would bring the Australian colonies *en rapport* with Great Britain. Being now in possession of full and authentic information as to what has actually been done by the three powers above mentioned, and also as to what they purpose doing, we lay the results before the public.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

For some months past the Governments of New South Wales and Queensland have been consulting together as to the expediency of constructing a telegraphic line from the Gulf of Carpentaria to India via the Dutch colony of Batavia. In August last year, Mr. Robertson, who was then the Premier and Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, visited Brisbane, had several interviews with the members of the Queensland Executive, and opened negotiations upon this and other important questions. During the following month the Hon. John Douglas, Postmaster-General of Queensland, came to Sydney, and, on behalf of his Government, renewed the negotiations which Mr. Robertson had begun. The importance of the subject was fully recognised. It was felt that a scheme which had been submitted to the various Colonial Governments, for connecting Australasia with the mother country by a telegraphic wire, was feasible and worthy of earnest consideration. The scheme in question was proposed to the colonies by Mr. Frazer, of Batavia, who has supplied the different Cabinets with detailed information upon all the main points of his project. Mr. Frazer, who is now in London, and who expects that the Government of Batavia will co-operate in carrying out his design, proposes to connect Batavia with the Northern coast of Australia by means of a submarine cable, to continue the wire across the island of Java, and thence to the Indian lines which are already connected with Europe. The estimated cost of this work is stated at £600,000, which sum Mr. Frazer proposes should be provided on the guarantee of the Dutch Government conjointly with the Governments of the several Australian colonies. Another mode of effecting the same object has been proposed by Captain Sherard Osborne, who advocates alternative routes based upon subsidies varying in amount from £55,000 to £47,000 per year—these subsidies to be furnished wholly by the Australian colonies. There are now three cables laid across the Atlantic Ocean, and the Telegraphic Maintenance and Construction Company, by whom those ocean lines were laid, are now connecting Suez with Aden and Bombay.

The Governments of the Southern colonies do not appear to have viewed Mr. Frazer's scheme with very great favour. They have manifested some inclination to adopt the suggestion of Captain Osborne in preference to the other. But the Governments of the Northern colonies—that is to say, New South Wales and Queensland—have from the first been of opinion that the line via Java would be simplest, easiest, cheapest, and, in every respect, the best.

Upon the 6th October last, Mr. Robertson, on behalf of this colony, and Mr. Douglas, on behalf of Queensland, agreed to a memorandum which testified their confidence in the scheme originated by Mr. Frazer. That memorandum suggested that in spite of the hesitancy of the Southern colonies with reference to this matter, the colonies of New South Wales and Queensland should, if needful, undertake jointly the required responsibility, and guarantee a sum not exceeding £17,500 per year, for this line. The Dutch Government, of course, is expected to contribute; and the colonies of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, though not at present included in the arrangement may at any future time take their share of the benefits derived from the line, upon paying their share of the expenses. Beyond this the Government of Queensland were to construct at their own cost a land line through their northern territory to Normantown or to some other eligible site upon the shores of the Gulf. The memorandum stated that the scale of charges payable on the section between Australia and Java, should be fixed by the guarantors, but should be from time to time subject to revision.

This memorandum was agreed to by the Cabinets of the two colonies, and the Governments of Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, and New Zealand were communicated with on the subject. Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia have not yet intimated a desire to join in the scheme, but it is probable that all these colonies will co-operate. The Victorian Cabinet has, it is said, expressed willingness to enter into the contract. The Government of New Zealand seemed ready to become parties to the arrangement, and a few weeks ago two delegates from that Government, Mr. Julian Vogel and Mr. Charles Knight, arrived here for the purpose of conferring with our Government upon the subject. The Premier of Queensland, Mr. Charles Lilley, also came to the Conference, and, after several days' deliberation, the delegates agreed to a memorandum, of which the following is a concise *précis*:—That New Zealand should co-operate with Queensland and this colony in establishing the telegraphic line via Java, and also in laying a cable between Australia and New Zealand; that New Zealand should bear its proportion of the guarantee for the Java line; that these three colonies should guarantee a subsidy of £18,000 per year for the laying of a cable between New South Wales and New Zealand, in the proportion of:—New Zealand, five-tenths; New South Wales, three-tenths; and Queensland, two-tenths. That the other colonies should be invited to join in the undertaking, but should they decline, New Zealand, New South Wales, and Queensland should be pledged to carry them out; that the scale of charges on the land lines of the colonies should not exceed present rates, but that there being no fixed rates from the southern boundary of Queensland to the Gulf, the price should not exceed 10s. for ten words, the signature, address, &c., being free; that each contracting colony should enjoy equal rights as to precedence of Government and urgent messages, alterations of tariff, &c.; that copies of the memorandum should be sent to the Governments of all the colonies; and that the agreement should be subject to the approval of Parliament. The scales of rates current in each colony were affixed to the memorandum. The New Zealand tariff is extremely moderate, and is uniform, the charge for the first ten words being 2s. 6d., with 6d. for every additional five words or fraction of five words; and press telegrams being transmitted at 1s. 6d. for every ten words, and 6d. for every additional ten words.

Subsequently to the adoption of the above-mentioned memorandum by the conference, Mr. Robertson addressed letters to the delegates from New Zealand and Queensland, pointing out that there was a possibility of Mr. Frazer failing in his negotiations with the Dutch Government, that that Government might prefer to deal directly with the Governments of the contracting colonies, and that, therefore, these contracting colonies should pledge themselves to carry out Mr. Frazer's scheme, even without the intervention of Mr. Frazer himself. Mr. Robertson also suggested that so soon as the several Cabinets had approved of the scheme, the Dutch Government should be communicated with, and made acquainted with all that had been done here.

The memorandum agreed to at the Conference was approved of by the New South Wales Cabinet on 7th instant.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICES.

One of the subjects with regard to which Mr. Robertson, on his visit to Brisbane in August last, opened negotiations with the Queensland Government, was the establishment of a postal service between Sydney and Great Britain by way of Torres Straits. This mail route was some four or five years ago opened up by the Queensland Government, who dispatched a monthly mail to Europe via Batavia. The line was not kept open very long, although the advantages to be derived from such a service were made apparent. The financial difficulties which the Queensland Government had to struggle with, necessitated an abandonment of the Torres Straits mail service. The colony had established and maintained it for a considerable time single-handed, but the expense of the undertaking was too great to be borne by Queensland alone, and her Government took the subsidy off the Estimates. The route was, however, considered a good one. It was thought that by establishing this mail service a great trade might be created between these colonies and Dutch settlements; and the Queensland Cabinet readily agreed to join with New South Wales in re-establishing the postal route.

Some agreement upon this subject was arrived at between the Governments of these two colonies, the colonies of Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia not manifesting any inclination to join in the scheme. At the recent conference the question was discussed, and a memorandum agreed to, by the delegates from Queensland and New Zealand, and by Mr. Robertson on behalf of this colony. By the terms of that memo. the New Zealand Government must submit to the General Assembly of that colony a proposal to be one of the contracting parties in the establishment of the Torres Straits mail service, and to pay one-sixth (such sixth not to exceed £16,000) of the cost of such service. Half the cost of carrying the mails between Sydney and New Zealand will be paid by that colony, and half by the other two contracting colonies; the whole expense not to exceed £5000 per year.

New Zealand, however, only agrees to this arrangement on condition that Queensland and New South Wales assist her in establishing and keeping up a mail service between Sydney, Auckland, and California. The three colonies have therefore, by their delegates, consented to the following arrangement: New Zealand is to contribute three-fifths of the cost of this Californian mail service; New South Wales and Queensland are jointly to contribute the remaining two-fifths, with the proviso that the cost to the latter colonies shall not exceed £10,000 per year. The mail steamers are not to remain at Auckland more than thirty hours, nor are they to occupy more than six days in voyaging from Sydney to Auckland, or *vice versa*. New Zealand is to arrange with the non-contracting colonies as to the conveyance of their mails and pending such arrangements the mails are not to be forwarded by New South Wales. The memorandum proposes that the Parliament here shall be asked to sanction the arrangement for five years; from the commencement of the service that until such sanction is obtained the mails be carried by special agreement; and that New Zealand must not be expected to carry the mails of this colony free of charge until effect is given to the memorandum. Each colony having joined in the contract is to be on a level as regards rights, privileges, and controlling powers; and the memorandum is of course provisional, and subject to the approval of the legislators of the several contracting colonies. This memorandum was on the 7th instant approved of by the New South Wales Cabinet.

On the 12th instant Mr. J. Vogel, the Postmaster-General of New Zealand, addressed a letter to Mr. Robertson, enclosing a copy of the contract entered into with Mr. H. H. Hall for this Californian mail service. Mr. Vogel's letter suggested that, pending the proposed permanent arrangement, New South Wales should, month by month, contribute to the extent of the specified £10,000 for twelve services. Mr. Robertson, in reply, said that the Government had no authority to do that, but that the Postmaster-General would be asked to give, by departmental arrangement, whatever allowance he could fairly and legally make.

This postal service may be regarded as established, the contract having been completed, and arrangements made for dispatching the first mail early in March next.

INTERCOLONIAL AND FOREIGN TREATIES.

At the same conference, the delegates agreed to a memorandum setting forth the desirability of the several colonial Governments uniting in an appeal to the Imperial authorities with regard to certain disadvantages under which the colonies labour. The power of these colonies to make arrangements for the interchange of their produce duty free, has been questioned; and they are not enabled to make treaties with foreign nations. Canada does not occupy the same unfavourable position, and it is considered right that the Australian colonies should have the same privileges as Canada. It is desirable, too, that the Imperial authorities should aid the colonies in making treaties with foreign powers; and that such aid should be at once granted, by facilitating negociations with the United States, with the object of allowing wool, the product of Australia, to enter that country duty free. The memorandum also suggested that the United States' Government should be at once asked to admit Australian wool duty free into their ports. It further advised that legislative provision should be made by the Imperial Government to enable trustees to invest trust moneys in colonial securities; that steps should be taken to facilitate the arrest of offenders passing from one colony to another; and that all the colonies should be invited to aid in promoting these objects. This memorandum was, on the 7th instant, agreed to by the Cabinet of this colony.

ANNIVERSARY DAY.

Wednesday, the 26th January, was the 82nd celebration of the foundation of the colony. At Botany there was novelty in the way of amusements. There, one hundred years ago, Cook first placed his foot upon Australian ground. The great place of resort upon Anniversary Day is the harbour. The Anniversary Regatta has become an institution of the colony, the oldest inhabitant hardly recollecting the time when the Anniversary Regatta was not. To the native-born Australian the visit to the harbour has become a kind of national pilgrimage, and the assistance, in the French sense, at the regatta, almost a national duty. Thousands upon thousands clustered upon every point of vantage in the harbour from which a view of the races could be obtained, and yet thousands had been drawn away elsewhere by the many inducements held out to them; whilst the trains, special and otherwise, were crowded to excess by visitors bound to the many highly picturesque and romantic spots which abound in the vicinity of the railway lines. There is a curious kind of process that goes on upon a holiday. Sydney people seem all to rush out into the open air, and, where possible, into the country; whilst country people, on the contrary, all make a dash towards the City, and find no enjoyment unless in the vicinity of the sea breeze and the salt water. Some of the older natives, living within a day's ride of Sydney, would consider they had lost a year if by any accident they missed spending the Anniversary in Sydney, and failed to witness the Anniversary Regatta; whilst others who have heard it talked about and been present perhaps only once or twice, now that the train has brought them within convenient reach of the great national event, seize upon the opportunity with avidity, and revel in all the enjoyments of the regatta with a zest that a City man can hardly appreciate. As usual, the streets were thronged from an early hour until the middle of the day by holiday parties, all clad in their best, and directing their steps towards the various points of attraction. Quietness, however, soon settled down upon the streets of Sydney, as party after party cleared off, so that in the afternoon they presented an appearance of utter desertion, until the returning pleasure seekers once more made all life and bustle, as they thronged in from all quarters in their passage to and fro.

FRAUD ON THE ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.

On the 31st ultimo, the E. S. and A. C. Bank, Sydney, was robbed of the sum of £400. The fraudulent transaction was very cleverly carried out, but, unfortunately for the perpetrators of it, the detective police were rather too smart for them. The following was the plan adopted:—On the 20th of November last, a small account was opened in the name of F. H. Lee with the Newtown (suburban) branch of the Commercial Bank, £10 was deposited; but £9 10s. of this was subsequently drawn out by cheques. On the 29th December, a person assuming the name of W. Oliver, opened an account at the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, Sydney. The account was opened with a cheque for £534 10s., purporting to have been drawn by F. J. Lee, on the Newtown Branch of the Commercial Bank. On the following day this cheque was sent out by the bank for collection in the usual way. Before the exchange was returned, however, a cheque for £400 was presented at the bank, and cashed, the bank authorities not suspecting at the time that the £534 10s. cheque was not good. Very shortly after the cashing of the £400 cheque, the other was returned from the Commercial bank, marked "Not sufficient funds." Information of the fraud was at once conveyed to the police authorities; and two days after the cashing of the cheque they succeeded in apprehending two persons—Joseph Salisbury, a printer, carrying on business in Bathurst-street, and James Gregg, who was employed as his foreman. Gregg was apprehended at Goulburn, with £186 of the money in his possession. Another £184 of the money was found tied up in a parcel at a house of a friend of Salisbury's at Redfern, to which place, as the evidence points, Salisbury had sent it. So that the whole of the money, with the exception of about £30, has been obtained by the police. Both Gregg and Salisbury have been examined at the Central Police Court. The evidence showed that the person who assumed the name of F. J. Lee was James Gregg, and that he also assumed the name of Oliver at the E. S. and A. C. Bank. The paying teller of the bank identified Salisbury as the person who cashed the £400 cheque. Both prisoners have been committed to take their trial at the Central Criminal Court. Subsequent to their committal, a person named James Calder was apprehended on the same charge—namely, of having conspired with others, in defrauding the E. S. and A. C. Bank of the sum of £400. Calder was formerly a clerk in the Bank of Australasia, and subsequently in the Commercial Bank. He now describes himself as being an occasional writer for the Press, and wrote for a small paper—the *Police News*—published by Salisbury. Gregg and Salisbury have given evidence against him; but the case against him has not yet been concluded at the Police Court. From the evidence that has been given, it would appear that arrangements had been made for practising upon other banks in the city.

VOLUNTEER INTELLIGENCE.

The challenge which was received a short time ago through Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, from the 1st Gloucestershire Rifles (Bristol), for a match between that corps and the Sydney Battalion, has been accepted by the latter. A meeting of the Volunteer force was held on the 10th instant, at the Volunteer Barracks, Hyde Park, to make arrangements for the match. The chair was occupied by Major Raymond, who read the letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, conveying the challenge for a rifle match with thirty or forty men—January, February, or March, for Sydney, and April, May, or June, for Bristol; ranges 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each, one sighting shot at five and six hundred yards. It was moved by Captain Wells, and seconded by Ensign Strong, "That the challenge be accepted." The motion was put to the meeting, and carried. A discussion ensued as to the number of men, whether it be thirty or forty. Captain Phillips proposed, and Mr. Slade seconded—"That the match be shot with thirty men." Carried. It was moved by colour-sergeant Cavanagh,—"That twenty men be at once selected, and that Ensign Cooper and corporal Browlow select them, and also that twenty men be requested to attend at the Rifle Range and compete for the remaining ten men, two out of three practices to be appointed to qualify them." This motion was also carried. A sub-committee, consisting of Captains Phillips and Wells, Ensigns Cooper and Strong, sergeant Cavanough, and corporal Browlow were appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements. A subscription list was then opened for the purpose of defraying the cost of tankards in the event of the Sydney Battalion losing the match. In whatever light this contest may be viewed in England, it will be of considerable interest to the New South Wales Force. From the little that is known in this colony of the efficiency of the Gloucestershire corps, it would be premature to hazard a conjecture as to the probable result of the contest. The Sydney Battalion, however, possesses some first-rate marksmen, who are sanguine of success. The sending of riflemen home from the colonies, to compete in matches, has been more than once talked of; and the day may not be far distant when such an event will take place, or when, perhaps, English representatives will visit the colonies. It would be much more satisfactory if the contest could be carried on on the same grounds and in the same weather; the competition would be more equal, and the presence of one company would give a zest to the movements of the other, and tend to increase public interest in the competition. With reference to the forthcoming match, the thirty men have not yet been chosen, but no delay will take place.

Beyond the above, there has been little or nothing to report with regard to the Volunteer Force during the past month.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The following is a complete list of the gentlemen returned to represent the various Electoral Districts in the new Parliament, to assemble on the 27th instant. A list of the Members of the late Assembly is also appended:—

Electoral District.	New Parliament.	Old Parliament.
Argyle	Butler, E.	Dignam, P.
Balranald	Phelps, J. J.	Same.
Bathurst	Suttor, W. H.	Same.
Bogan, The	Lord, G. W.	Same.
Braidwood	Kelly, M. W.	Same.
Camden	Morrice, J.	Same.
"	Onslow, A.	Roberts, R. H.
Canterbury	Hill, R.	Same.
"	Stephen, M. C.	Oatley, J.
Carcoar	Driver, R.	Simpson, S.
Clarence, The	Bawden, T.	Robertson, J.
Cumberland Cen.	Lackey, J.	Same.
"	Flood, E.	Lyons, S.
Eden	Clarke, H.	Egan, D.
Glebe, The	Allen, G. W.	Smart, T. W.
Goulburn	Alexander, M.	Same.
Gwydir, The	Dangar, T. G.	Same.
Gold Fields, North	Wisdom, R.	Hoskins, J.
" South	Baker, E. A.	Rodd, J.
" West	Church, W.	Same.
Hartley	Neale, J. H.	Lucas, J.
Hastings, The	Dean, H.	Forster, W.
Hawkesbury, The	Moses, H.	Cunneen, J. A.
"	Piddington, W. R.	Same.
Hume, The	Fallon, J.	Mate, T. H.
Hunter, The	Dillon, J.	Burns, J. F.
" Lower	Wisdom, R.	Same.
" Upper	Bell, A.	Same.
Illawarra	Osborne, J.	Stewart, J.
Kiama	Parkes, H.	Same
Lachlan, The	Watson, J.	Martin, Sir J.
Liverpool Plains	Cowper, C. *	Lloyd, J. C.
Macquarie, East	Cummings, W.	Same
" "	Suttor, J. B.	Same
" West	Webb, E.	Driver, R.
Maitland, East	Dodds, A.	Same
" West	Lee, B.	Same
Monaro	Egan, D.	Grahame, W.
Morpeth	Campbell, James	Same
Mudgee	Stephen, M. H.	Terry, S. H.
Murray, The	Jennings, P. A.	Lansdale, R.
Murrumbidgee, The	Macleay, W.	Same
Narellan	Leary, J.	Hurley, J.
Nepean, The	Ryan, J. T.	Same
Newcastle	Lloyd, G. A.	Hannell, J.
New England	Weaver, C. T.	Cooper, T.
Newtown	Brown, S. C.	Same
Northumberland	Brookes, Dr.	Tighe, A. A.
Orange	Samuel, S.	M'Kay, G.
Paddington	Sutherland, J.	Same
Parramatta	Byrnes, J.	Same
"	Farnell, T. S.	Same
Paterson, The	Arnold, W. M.	Same
Patrick's Plains	Hoskins, J.	Wilson, J. B.
Queanbeyan	Forster, W.	De Salis, L. F.
St. Leonards	Tunks, W.	Same
Shoalhaven	Garrett, T.	Same
Sydney, East	Buchanan, D.	Burdekin, M.
" "	King, G.	Hart, J.
" "	Martin, Sir J.	Neale, J. H.
" "	Parkes, H.	Stewart, R.
Sydney, West	Robertson, J.	Campbell, W. R.
" "	Speer, W.	Eagar, G.
" "	Wearne, J.	Lang, Dr.
" "	Windeyer, W. C.	Same
Tenterfield	Fraser, Dr.	Gordon, H.
Tumut, The	Brown, E. G.	Same
Wellington	Spring, G.	Samuel, S.
Williams, The	Nowlan, J. R.	Same
Windsor	Dight, A.	Walker, W.
Wollombi	Eckford, J.	Same
Yass Plains	Fitzpatrick, M.	Isaacs, R.

* The seat of the Hon. Charles Cowper, who was elected for Liverpool Plains, has become vacant by his acceptance of office.

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

The lunar eclipse of the 17th-18th instant was remarkably well seen here. The moon was overspread with a very thin filmy cloud, till about 11.43, but the diminution of her brilliancy was very slight from that cause. She remained unclouded during the rest of the phenomenon. No decided defalcation of light was noticed on the moon's eastern limb till 10.41, but at 10.52 the effects of the penumbra were very marked. The following are the times of the different phases, as near as they could be observed, it being a most difficult matter to fix the precise instants of the contacts owing to the ill-defined character of the earth's shadow:—

	D.	H.	M.	S.	
First contact with the shadow	17	11	1	18	local mean time
Beginning of total phase	"	12	0	29	" "
End of total phase	"	13	38	53	" "
Last contact with the shadow	"	14	38	58	" "

At 11.29, the obscured limb assumed a light copper hue, which changed to a very dark green at the edge of the shadow. The copper hue, as seen in the telescope, seemed to extend even to the filmy cloud which lay along the moon's eastern limb. At 11.43, when the moon shone unclouded, the details on the obscured portion of the lunar surface began to be perceptible in the telescope. A star, too, of the seventh magnitude, which had hitherto escaped notice owing to the overpowering brilliancy of the moon, now made its appearance a few minutes of a degree from the eclipsed limb, and from its position, it was evident it would be occulted. Its disappearance took place behind the limb only a few seconds before the total immersion of the moon in the shadow. The lunar details became gradually more distinct in the telescope, and it was soon observed that the eclipsed body of the moon was surrounded by numerous telescopic stars, and that many occultations would occur during the total phase. Several of these phenomena were observed with tolerable accuracy; some of the stars were, however, too faint for accurate observation. The star of the seventh magnitude above-mentioned reappeared at the moon's western limit, but, owing to a temporary removal of the eye from the telescope, the time noted was probably two or three seconds late. The following occultations were recorded:—

	Mag.	D.	H.	M.	S.		
Disappearance of a star of the	7th mag.	17	11	59	4.7	mean time	
Ditto ditto,	8½	"	12	49½		" "	(approx.)
Ditto ditto,	8	"	13	2	19.2	" "	
Ditto ditto,	8	"	13	5	0.2	" "	
Reappearance,	8	"	13	6	18.7	" "	
Ditto ditto,	7	"	13	25	4.2	" "	(approx.)
Disappearance,	7	"	13	36	24.2	" "	

The moon's disc was of a copper hue throughout the total phase, and continued distinctly visible both to the naked eye and in the telescope. The southern limb was remarkably bright during the whole of this phase. The meridian transit of the first limb was tolerably well observed, but the second limb was too faint. The copper and dark green tints were again observed precisely as in that portion of the phenomena which preceded the total phase.

It will be interesting to our readers to know, that the position of the moon at the end of the eclipse was such that she could be seen not only by the observers in the neighbourhood of Sydney, but also by those at Greenwich and the other astronomical establishments of Europe. The last contact with the shadow would, therefore, serve as an admirable means for determining our longitude, were it a phenomenon that admitted of accurate observation.

JOHN TEBBUTT, Jun.

The Peninsula, Windsor, January 19.

ASCENT OF A BALLOON.

The very unusual occurrence of a balloon ascent (which had not been seen before for eight or ten years) has been witnessed by the colonists since our last summary. The aeronaut is Mr. Gale, a son of Lieutenant Gale, an aeronaut known to fame in the mother country. The balloon is made of jacconet, oiled several times to make it air-tight, its dimensions being 56 feet in length, 34 feet in diameter, and 102 feet in circumference. It is estimated to be capable of holding 22,000 feet of gas. The net covering the balloon is made of stout twine, carefully knotted, containing a large number of meshes, which alternate from one inch at the top to two feet as they approach the hoop. The car is made of wicker work, having a hole in the bottom of it, to enable the aeronaut to escape if necessary. The balloon was first to have ascended at Botany, on Boxing Day, but the thousands who assembled to witness the ascent were disappointed, as, owing to the mismanagement of those who had charge of the guide ropes, excusable on the ground of their inexperience, the balloon caught upon a tree, and was so much injured that the gas escaped, and an ascent was impracticable. Mr. Gale, having repaired the injury, again essayed an aerial flight, on the 5th of January. He took his balloon into the outer Domain, and there connected it with the gas pipe, but the supply of gas proved inadequate to fully distend the balloon by the hour announced for the ascent. Mr. Gale, however, not wishing to disappoint the many thousands of persons who had congregated in the Domain, and which gave the place the appearance of a vast fair, determined to ascend without the car. He fixed himself in the hoop, having a net underneath him, and in this manner, with only a small bag of sand and a grappling iron and line, he started on one of the most hazardous aerial voyages ever undertaken. The balloon was only about two-thirds filled with gas, and its buoyancy was scarcely sufficient to carry the aeronaut with its light weight. After rising and descending two or three times on the ground, the wind finally carried it into the air, and it floated over the city at no great elevation, until it reached the Glebe, where it was driven against a fence. The aeronaut escaped without injury. On a subsequent day Mr. Gale again announced an ascent of his balloon; on that occasion he supplied his balloon partly with hydrogen, and partly with coal gas. But the attempt was a failure, as one of the seams of the balloon opened, when it was well filled—the cause of the accident probably being the chafing of one of the guide ropes. Still undaunted, Mr. Gale made another, and more successful, attempt to ascend on the 22nd instant. His supply of gas was still inadequate; nevertheless, the balloon being nearly filled, he again got into the hoop of the balloon, and went off on his second voyage amid the cheers of the crowd. The balloon travelled in nearly the same direction as before, but went higher, probably reaching an altitude of half a mile or more; and after about half an hour's voyaging in mid-air, the aeronaut descended at Marrickville, about five or six

miles from the place where he ascended. The balloon fell more quickly than the aeronaut desired, but he was utterly powerless over the machine, having ascended without ballast. Happily, however, Mr. Gale received no severer injury than a violent blow on the shoulder on coming in contact with the earth. With the assistance of persons at hand he secured his balloon, and then received the congratulations of a large crowd of people, many of whom had followed him on horseback and in vehicles from the city. The balloon has been constructed as a pecuniary speculation; but it is doubtful, owing to the repeated failures, whether Mr. Gale has been reimbursed the amount he has expended upon it.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The time-honoured Christmas pantomimes have formed the chief theatrical attraction of the month. That at the Prince of Wales was withdrawn on last Saturday evening, and replaced by the spectacular drama, entitled "One o'clock," elegantly mounted, and well played. Last night Mr. W. Dind, the lessee, was the recepient of a complimentary benefit, tendered by the whole of the company and employés of the theatre. The compliment was one fully deserved by Mr. Dind, whose reputation as a liberal and straightforward manager is second to none in Australia. Herr Bandman has arrived, and will make his first appearance to-morrow evening as Narcisse. His engagement is limited to twenty-four nights, after which the dramatic company will be transferred to the Victoria Theatre, and the Prince of Wales will undergo alterations for the opera season. The pantomime is still running at the Adelphie theatre, under the direction of Miss Rosa Cooper, whose industry as directress is as marked as her ability as a thoroughly useful actress. She has able supporters in Messrs. Habbe and Wilson as scenic artists, and in such an actor as Mr. Charles Young, the wellknown comedian. As a cheap theatre the house has received good support from "the million." Musical entertainments have been of rather commonplace character; a complimentary concert, given to Signor Devoti, being the only one of any importance. The *beneficiare*, who may now be considered a Sydney resident, had the assistance of all the available talent. The hall was crowded to excess. The Saturday evening (or people's) concerts are not receiving so much support as when first established.

NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland, January 13.

The *N. Z. Herald* states that it was currently reported in Auckland on the 21st ultimo that Te Kooti had been reinforced to the extent of 400 men, and that he was in full march on Waikato. It will be recollected that a report prevailed to the effect that Te Kooti had been considerably reinforced, but the statement was not then believed, and even now it requires confirmation. We believe we are correct in stating that the Hon. Mr. M'Lean, Native and Defence Minister, has received no positive information of the reported reinforcement—and Lewis Hettit, who is now in town, attaches no credit whatever to the report. It is believed that the only source from which Te Kooti could be reinforced is from the body of Ureweras who some time ago deserted his stand, and of whom Rewi undertook to take charge.

Telegrams were received from the Waikato, reporting that Topia and Kemp, at the head of 600 warriors, had reached the Upper Whanganui in "pursuit of Te Kooti." Their action is said to have been opposed by Topene Mamaku, who, it is said, had expressed a desire to induce Titokowaru to form a faction with Te Kooti. It is said, however, that at a subsequent time he modified his views to some extent. We may look forward to next advices with considerable interest.

Arrangements have been made (says an Auckland journal), in consequence of which any alarm occasioned by the advance of Te Kooti on Waikato may be dismissed. We have good authority for stating that the Government are fully informed of the movements of this turbulent native, and that he is waited upon by a force strong enough to cope with him should he break ground. No alarm need, therefore, be felt. The Waikatos are still steadfast in their determination to resist any occupation of their country. It is not improbable that this rebel chief will see the necessity of acting with greater caution than he has hitherto observed, but this will not abate the vigilance of those who are responsible for the peace of the country.

The latest intelligence to hand touching the proceedings of the King and Te Kooti, can only be regarded as important accordingly as the events which follow may develop themselves, or may affect the relationship of the Kingites with the European population. It is now stated, on authority which is reliable, that Tawhiao has signified his intention of holding Te Kooti, but with what end in view it would take a greater than even a Maori prophet to tell. One thing is clear, that Te Kooti is thoroughly beaten, his followers dispersed, with the exception of those whose crimes have made it dangerous for them again to associate with Europeans. We have a very graphic account of an interview had by Aporo, the King's messenger, with Te Kooti and Kereopa, at a place called Te Maranui, on the Wanganui River. Aporo was commissioned to inform the cannibal chief that if he entertained any hostile design upon the Waikato country he would be put down. Te Kooti had his gun in his hand, and when he heard the words of the Maori ambassador, he cast it away from him, and cried out, "I have done with fighting. I shall cast it (the gun) away for ever and for ever. I will come to the King." Kereopa is said to have been present at this interesting parley, and, hearing that his companion had made peace, said, "Yes, it is very well for you, but what is to become of me?" The response was an invitation to come to the King's country, but whether the invitation came from Te Kooti or from the King's messenger, is not apparent. At all events the last that has been heard of Te Kooti is that, at the time when the telegram was dispatched, he was on "King's Land," and waiting further intelligence from the King. We have already noted that Rewi, who is considered to be one in rank and influence, nearest the King, has with others gone out to receive this infamous Maori. The only question is, what is the probable result of this complication of affairs? Is the news really good or bad? Is it the precursor of peace, or does it forebode the renewal of hostilities at a more favourable season and fitting opportunity?

By the New Zealand *Morning Advertiser* of the 13th January, we have information of the proceedings of the rebellious Maories. The Hamilton correspondent writes:—We have received a telegram, furnishing us with most important intelligence from the Waikato. We have also received a letter from our correspondent, which fully confirms his short despatch which we published on Monday last. Though some would-be authorities, disgusted at the paucity of their own information, announced that the arrival of Kemp and Topia in the King's country was a mere canard, it has since turned out that it was strict truth, and such has even been admitted by them. Our correspondent's letter states distinctly that the two chiefs halted their six hundred men within fifteen miles of Tokangamutu on Saturday last. Topia came on in company with a few of his people to the King's place, and the conference, as we have stated, ensued. Kemp and Te Kooti were thus in each other's immediate neighbourhood, and an engagement seemed imminent. Our correspondent now telegraphs as follows:—Te Kooti and his band (say 300) have disappeared, bag and baggage, from Te Kuiti, on their way to Patatere, an open country near Tauranga. Since last despatch nothing has been heard of the movements of Kemp, Topia, and their 600 Wanganui natives, who have by this time been upon the King's ground some days, they, as I telegraphed to you, having arrived on Saturday last. This is strange. There is now no doubt but that the Kingites have played us false. What Topia is doing is indeed a mystery. It is quite possible that he has deserted us for the King's party. He may have been prevented from action by Tawhiao and Manuhiri. Expectations are rife indeed.

We may state that in consequence of telegrams received by Government yesterday, and which contained the news furnished by us on Monday and Tuesday, the Hon. Donald M'Lean returned hurriedly from the Thames in the colonial Government's p.s. Sturt, at 3 p.m. yesterday. He at once sent the Civil Commissioner to Tauranga, as the emergency is great. Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser has command there of some 150 Armed Constables, and has called the Militia out some time since. A number of Mounted Constables left yesterday afternoon, with their horses, by the s.s. Tauranga, for Tauranga.

Louis Hettit, forwarding information to Auckland on the 11th, as to proceedings at Tokangamutu and Hangatiki, confesses that he is fairly puzzled as to what the intentions of the Kingites are. Topia with 300, and Kemp with other 300 men, armed with our Enfields and Schneiders, are watching Te Kooti, and have been doing so for the last four days; the latter is within twenty miles of the Maorie capital. It is conjectured that the Kingites are playing double, and that they will not allow Te Kooti, whom they consider their guest, to be meddled with whilst on the Ngatiamaniapoto territory. In the meantime, Colonel Moule, with his armed constabulary, has received orders to be on the *qui vive*, as it is impossible to say what turn affairs may take.

OBITUARY.

Dr. O'Brien.—Dr. Bartholomew O'Brien, a colonist of more than thirty years' standing, and a medical man whose skill and talents were generally esteemed, died on the 18th instant, at Concord, in his fifty-eighth year. Dr. O'Brien was the son of a military officer, who held a commission in the 5th Dragoon Guards (Royal Irish). He was educated at Edinburgh, where he passed his examinations very honourably, and was admitted to the practice of the profession he had chosen. At an early age Dr. O'Brien emigrated to this colony, and settled at Wollongong, then a very sparsely populated place, where several years of his life were passed in unremitting toil. After spending a considerable time in the Wollongong district, he happened to attend professionally upon Sir Charles Fitzroy, who in one of his excursions was taken ill. The skill and kindness of the young medical man so favourably impressed the Governor, that upon his recovery he strongly invited Dr. O'Brien to come to Sydney. He came, and speedily became very popular, obtaining a large practice. He afterwards attended Sir William Denison, of whose friendship he received many strong proofs. There was no man in Sydney who was more universally respected by the members of his profession, or more beloved by the people—the poor especially—among whom his name was a household word, being the recipients of his untiring benevolence. Dr. O'Brien has left a widow and seven children; the three eldest are married to gentlemen of well-known respectability in this city, and the four youngest are left in comfortable circumstances. The disease which carried off Dr. O'Brien (softening of the brain, brought on by over-anxiety), first showed itself three years ago. For some time past he forebore practice, and lately has been living at Concord, whither he went for change of air.

THE NEW ROUTE TO ENGLAND.

Our communications with England certainly seem at last in a fair way of being improved. The new line of telegraph from Suez to Bombay by way of Aden is so far on, in the way of preparation, that before the end of the year it may be at work. To judge from recent complaints, it will not come to the rescue of the Eastern communities a bit too soon. A sample of a telegram recently sent over the present Indo-European line was given in the *Herald* of Monday, and those who try their hands at interpreting it will probably find it as difficult to translate as the most crabbed classical extract which Dr. Badham could select for the discipline of his pupils. Perhaps the faith of the public would be somewhat shaken in the value of telegrams if they were served up in their raw state, without having undergone treatment at the hands of sub-editors skilled in discovering hidden meanings. The schoolmaster is certainly abroad in these days, but such a conglomeration as the following is rather too much for the readers of penny papers:—" 22d.—letter popp Kumming Kumming contat allap non—Catholics auter encommedial Concil for discussion from already contend abitury general chained hoels ford times braves suppes deserved with drawtoc to presented spot his government saying excepted instructions ane Washington government disavowes, proedirm a amora King Portugal accepting throne shrit abuicating favour Creditary prince secretary governor tarasend."

A Welch parson, who was occasionally hard pressed for "original matter," and who lived before the halcyon days when manuscript sermons could be bought by the dozen, is reported to have hit upon the ingenious process of translating his old sermons into Latin, and then translating them back again, after which double process none of the congregation ever recognised the original. Some of these Indo-European telegrams seem to undergo a somewhat similar process. They pass through French, German, and Turkish territories, and the operators belong to all three countries; and from the ultimate orthography there is reason to suspect that some of these gentlemen occasionally try their hands at a little translation and counter-translation.

The want of intelligibility, however, is not the only ground of complaint. Our last advices from Galle report the telegraph to Europe as being in a state of thorough disorganisation. Messages intended for this office have been eleven days between England and India, or about the time it takes for a steamer to go from Suez to Bombay. A good submarine line, therefore, under English superintendence throughout, will be a great improvement.

It is not only as far as India that the value of telegraphic competition is about to be felt. A Dutch line is subsidised from Ceylon to the Dutch Indies, and this will bring the benefit of competition to within easy reach of our northern coast. It seems probable that by the time our local link in the great chain is completed, there will be a choice of routes from Batavia to England.

It is not only, however, in the matter of telegraphs that our requirements are to be provided for, as a fresh proposal has been started for a steam line across the Pacific. Scarcely have we made arrangements on this side of the world for a steam line from Australia to Western North America, than we hear that a similar scheme has been started in London. Had we enjoyed the advantage of a through line of telegraph we should have been mutually acquainted with what was being proposed at the same time on both sides of the world. The losses of the late Panama Company were so severe that it was not anticipated that any fresh English Company could be induced to go into any project for connecting England and Australia viâ America, unless subsidised by the mother country. Such a subsidy it is well known has been persistently refused, and in the present temper of the Home Government, which prompts it to ignore all colonial responsibilities, it is not to be expected that there can be any reversal of that refusal.

The gentlemen in London who have addressed the Colonial Secretary on the subject are not so well known in Sydney as to have made it unnecessary to give some credentials as to *bona fides*, or as to competency to carry out the project. Nor would it have been unsuitable to have given the names of some of the Australian colonists who are on the committee referred to. At present we do not know whether we are dealing with an inchoate company or merely with concessionaires who desire a contract for the purpose of trading with it. Nor is it stated with any clearness whether the subsidy asked for is the total Australian subsidy, and whether the Government at Sydney would be at liberty to recoup itself by collecting contributions from other colonies; or whether the proposed company itself looks to treat with other powers. These omissions seem to indicate that the matter has not been very fully considered, and the request to have a plenipotentiary named in London also implies that the projectors want to be made acquainted with the views of the Colonial Government. Under these circumstances, and seeing that all the subsidy is to be payable on this side, it would not have been out of place if the projectors had themselves done what they recommend us to do, and sent out a plenipotentiary.

The projectors propose to put on to the Pacific large steamers of great power, and capable of carrying eight hundred passengers. Many schemes have been ruined by commencing on too grand a scale. There is not at present the amount of passenger trade referred to; and fine ships will not alone create such a trade. We could not wish at present for better steamers than those supplied by the late Panama Company; yet they went and came nearly empty. The present trade across the Pacific may be very comfortably accommodated by vessels now hailing from this port. The fleet of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company is quite equal to present wants, and will probably be equal to the needs of the next few years. It will be quite time enough when the route has been well developed, and the public patronises it, to supply larger and more expensive vessels.

This route, however, will hardly be very available for the purposes of emigration. If immigrants to Australia had to pass through Canada or the Eastern and Central States, and California, before getting on to this great south land, the chances are that many would be tempted to stop by the way. They would have to be very persevering and determined to face the second sea-voyage after reaching California. Moreover, as an immigrants' route it can never be so cheap as a direct sea-passage, and cheapness is an essential consideration. But the project of a line of great screw-steamers from England by the great sea-route, on which, a little while ago, our Victorian neighbours were so hot, seems for the present to have faded out of sight. The capital required for the construction of the fleet does not seem to be forthcoming; nor has the success of the *Great Britain* called into existence a fleet of vessels of similar construction. The *London* came to an untimely end. The *Royal Standard*, lately wrecked, did not answer as a steamer, and was turned into a sailing vessel, and the *omersetshire* has not yet made a great success. The good fortune of the *Great Britain* has been unique, and the direct trade with England is still carried on with sailing vessels.

[Sydney Morning Herald, January 27.

THE SETTLEMENT OF OUR FINANCIAL POLICY.

We have now reached a period when it is necessary to look our financial difficulties in the face, and to come to some systematic adjustment. Liabilities renewed from time to time are a constant peril. Money is plentiful one year, and difficult to obtain the next. The financier, therefore, who takes the chance of the market is exposed to all its vicissitudes. You see a neighbouring Government, pressed by the difficulty of a crisis, offer their securities at 10 per cent. interest per annum. There was no reason in the world beyond the momentary depression that they should not have obtained them for five. They saved their credit, but they wasted their resources. There is no security for any country against similar perils. We were not very far, perhaps, from a danger still greater, and were saved from it by the pressure of personal influence, which procured a temporary accommodation. In less than two years a similar difficulty may arise, and we may have to make great sacrifices.

Our readers will do us the justice to remember the course of this paper for several years past in reference to our public debt. It was by letters and articles in this journal that a deficit was first discovered and pointed out. It would not be pleasant to record all the discussions which followed, and the denial of our facts and our conclusions in terms by no means distinguished for selectness or reserve. But figures will force confession; and when the Martin Government came into office it was with an acknowledged deficit of £400,000. So strong a case for new taxation overpowered considerations of all but equal weight. We sacrificed our trade to save our credit. We voted new imposts that we might be able to pay off old debts. A solemn promise was given that the new taxes should be so appropriated. But when the Martin Ministry quitted office the £400,000 had become £800,000. And it is with this deficit that the new Parliament will have to deal.

The vital interests of the country require that certain taxes should be taken off. We are losing vantage ground, sacrificing permanent interests for the sake of an odious revenue; but even this is not sufficient to redeem the debt. If this be attempted, there is no alternative but direct taxation, or the sacrifice of commerce. We must do one or the other. There are many men, no doubt, who have an hereditary faith in protection; there is a more considerable number who have an interest in promoting it. But the mass of the people have none; and they have pronounced a decided opinion against it. The Parliament, however, by halting between two systems, may lose the advantages of both. They may stop external trade without promoting colonial industry. They may sacrifice both the present and the future. It is necessary that there should be a decision, and that we should be prepared to make such arrangements as the circumstances may require, consistent with fidelity to our public engagements. As journalists we are not responsible for its debt, nor for the failure of its payment, nor for the extravagance of the Treasury, nor for the long neglect of remedial measures, nor for the misappropriation of taxes meant for the purpose. It would do no good to apportion the degrees of blame between the several Administrations; at least, we shall leave them to settle it themselves. Partly from necessity and partly in wantonness, they have dissipated the proceeds of new taxes in objects not contemplated at the time of their imposition. But we have reached the limit of toleration, and must now think of a better system, if we are to maintain our character in the world.

What does the private merchant do in such circumstances? If insolvent, he makes a distribution of his estate, share and share alike. If he is not insolvent, but has abundance of assets, he endeavours to realise. If these are not sufficient, but he has estates, he raises money upon his title deeds. He thus submits to a definite and immutable charge such as he can pay, instead of facing the vicissitudes of affairs until his obligations become more crushing and unmanageable as times grow worse. He has encumbered his estate, but he has limited his liabilities. He has lessened his nominal wealth, but he has assured his tranquillity. He may have to work longer and harder, but he will not have to fear the fatalities of the season.

It is this last course that we must take. We could not pay off £400,000. We cannot pay off £800,000; and the attempt to do so must be given up. We must liberate our trade even though we may nominally lessen our estate. We must make a permanent debt of that which is a floating deficit, because, although we talk of its liquidation, we cannot, except by compromise of great interests, hope to pay it off altogether. There was a time when it might have been useful to protest against increasing the public debt of the country. We did all that was possible; we foretold all that has come to pass; we foresaw, but did not create the evil. We assented, as a forlorn hope, to measures admitted to be dangerous. Something had to be done. We submitted to new taxes; but the members devoured them. However, therefore, any persons may object to converting into a permanent debt that which is such in reality, we wash our hands of the responsibility.

What we have to do is with the present state of affairs. Our present systems of makeshifts are full of dangers. The power of borrowing will decrease as the months roll on, in all human probability. Any revival of confidence at home will send up the interest of money, and lower the price of stock. If factions in the Assembly spend six months in quarrelling before they adjust our financial affairs, we may find ourselves in difficulties almost insuperable. Now is the time to decide with effect. Let the temporary loans which cover the deficiency be converted into a permanent loan. Let us provide to pay £40,000 a year interest, which our former extravagance had imposed upon us. Let us liberate our trade from all its trammels, and henceforth establish a system of finance which may never expose us to such difficulties again. We believe, with the most perfect conviction, that the Customs established upon the basis of freedom of commerce, and the revenue derived from the disposal of land, are amply sufficient for all the purposes of general government, limiting its action to its proper duties. In what form such may be permanent is, of course, a matter of detail easily settled. We have an enormous estate, which, if it be not wasted, will supply an increasing revenue such as may amply guarantee the public creditor.

[Sydney Morning Herald, January 14.

OUR FINANCE.

The financial question is so sure to occupy the early attention of Parliament, that the returns lately published of the revenue and expenditure of last year are likely to receive special attention. From the figures already published it will be seen that the gross revenue for the year was £2,202,970. Inclusive of what is due from Victoria on the Murray River Customs Account this revenue is in excess of that of the previous year by nearly £188,000. If the expenditure, therefore, had only kept stationary there would have been a surplus sufficient to discharge the instalment of debentures falling due; but the gross expenditure of the year amounted to £2,170,973, thus leaving only an available surplus of about £32,000. It is true that the whole of this outlay was not for the service of 1869 only, more than £200,000 having been devoted to paying the outstanding accounts of previous years. But there are always legacies of this kind left, and last year has doubtless left over this quantity for this year to discharge.

The population of the colony is not yet half a million, and an expenditure of four pounds per head ought to be sufficient to govern us; yet it would really be an economical achievement if any Government would bring the annual outlay down to £2,000,000, and rigorously withstand any excess beyond that standard. Of course, to draw a hard and fast line anywhere is a purely arbitrary arrangement, but it would be adapted to the popular intelligence and the popular memory if such a definite sum were for a time accepted as the maximum.

Mr. Cobden, when he was devoting himself to the enforcement of economy in the Naval and Military service of the mother country, took a back year as his standard of expenditure, and demanded a return to it. The standard was arbitrary, but it did good service as a reference, and helped to keep the public mind alive to the growth of the annual expenditure. So, in this colony, it might be well if the sum of £2,000,000 could be fixed for a time as the limit of our expenditure, and if it were held to be a credit to any Government to get it down to that point and keep it there.

We must remember, however, that the most prudent and economical Executive is not free to deal at its will with the whole of the public expenditure. If it were possible to begin *de novo*, with all the light of our present experience, much useful retrenchment might be practised. But, apart from the ramified organisation of the public service, which can only be pruned cautiously and by degrees, there are certain fixed obligations which cannot now be trifled with. Foremost among these is the interest on the public debt, which runs away with very nearly one-quarter of our income. At least it absorbs £450,000. There is no shaking off this liability except by the more laborious process of discharging the principal. In addition to this there are some other special appropriations, most of which are settled by Acts of Parliament, and the total of all these amounts very nearly to £585,000. If we withdraw this amount from the total expenditure, it leaves only three-quarters of it open to the pruning knife.

Then we find that for the service of the Post Office and the Telegraph Department, we pay £166,000. No one likes to reduce any of the advantages that people get from this department. On the contrary, there is a demand for cheaper telegrams, for more frequent delivery of mails, for multiplied post-offices, and for free delivery of newspapers; so that the attempt to increase the revenue of this department, or to cut down its efficiency, would not be very popular. But in some of the other departments it may be possible to exercise a little wholesome retrenchment; and a careful scrutiny of them, combined with a transfer to local shoulders of what are properly local burdens, might result in some effective alteration of the figures.

In saying that the revenue of the country is at the rate of £4 per head it of course is not to be understood that the actual taxation is to that amount. All the land revenue, which is more than one quarter of the whole, is simply payment for the use of the public property. The postage, the telegraph and railway receipts, the tonnage duties, the Mint receipts, escort fees, and gold duty, all come under the same head. The Government is the holder of an immense property which private persons use, and for which use they pay. The principal receipts which can be properly called taxes, are the Customs revenues, stamps, and licenses. These unitedly amounted last year to £1,020,986, or very nearly one half the total receipts. In round numbers, therefore, we may say that our annual revenue is made up, half by taxation and half by payments made to the Government for the use of the public property, or for services rendered to individuals by the public departments. Of the revenue received, therefore, one-half comes in voluntarily, the other half involuntarily—in other words, one-half is taken, the other half is given; and though the revenue is at the rate of £4 per head, the compulsory taxation is only at the rate of £2 per head.

Of the taxation proper, the greater proportion is indirect, and is levied through the Custom House. The only direct taxes are the licenses and the stamps, and these amount collectively to a little more than £145,000, or more than one-eighth of the taxation proper. Both these modes of direct taxation, are capable of extension, although they are both disliked. Stamps only touch a portion of the population, and those most actively engaged in commercial operations. The greater portion of the license money comes from the publicans, and is levied from them very unequally. There is no precise line drawn between those occupations that ought to be licensed and those that ought not; but when the present Treasurer was last in office, his proposal to extend the system of licenses was scouted, and Parliament gave the preference to ad valorem duties. The country is tired now of this last named tax.

Out of the Customs revenue there is a portion to which teetotallers and anti-smokers do not contribute. The revenue draws nothing from them on account of spirits, wine, beer, and tobacco, and the receipts from these articles amount to one-half of the total Customs revenue. The Customs revenue may be roughly said to be a tax upon eatables, drinkables, and wearables,—the great proportion of it being on drinkables. The only articles of food directly taxed are rice and dried fruits, and both together they do not contribute £20,000 a year. The ad valorem duty falls most on wearables. Last year the revenue from this source was about £170,000; and though the tax falls upon many things besides clothing, it touches most articles of attire, and it is the only way in which those articles are touched.

[Sydney Morning Herald, January 15.

THE DEFICIT LOAN.

The amount to be paid off from the deficit loan out of last year's revenue, supposing the Treasurer's plan carried out, was to be £50,000. According to the plan of action laid down when the short-dated loan was sanctioned, the sum redeemed should have been £100,000. But that amount was not available, and it was therefore proposed that half the obligation should be renewed, and its final payment postponed.

It appears on completing the year's accounts, that the revenue was better by £25,000 than was anticipated. How far this improvement may be neutralised by supplementary estimates, or whether those estimates will be met by corresponding savings, has yet to be seen. But if the additional £25,000 is all net gain, it would be possible to appropriate it also to the extinction of the deficit.

There is, however, no assurance on this point, still less is there any certainty that in subsequent years there will also be an available surplus. Not that the prospect of affairs is to be taken as discouraging; on the contrary, there are many hopeful indications. But the expenditure every year mounts up, and until we find out how to curb it, there seems a likelihood of its anticipating any possible creation of surplus. We have been trying for years past to secure such an annual surplus, yet even with all the advantages of increased revenues, we have not been able to secure it; can we therefore rely on it, if any taxes are to be remitted?

The country is discontented, and justly so, with the ad valorem duties. They have been proved to be very injurious to the intercolonial trade, and a fruitful source of dishonesty. Yet, when their abolition is proposed, we are met with the reply that we cannot afford to part with them, because we have to pay off the deficit. The alternative is therefore presented, that either the trade of the colony must be hampered, or the extinction of the deficit must be made more gradual. Freedom of trade has a great annual value for this colony, and its limitation is an annual loss. It might be difficult exactly to appraise this value, but it might not be so difficult to determine whether it was worth as much as the annual interest on the deficit. Five per cent on £800,000 is £40,000 a year. Is the abolition of the ad valorem duties worth £40,000 a year? If the debt were funded, and for a time only its annual charge had to be borne, and if, in consequence of that arrangement, existing restrictions on commerce could be removed would the colony lose or gain?

In considering this question we must remember that practically the extinction of the deficit is already postponed—at least it will be if the programme laid down in the Treasurer's budget speech is adhered to. No vote on the subject was come to by the last Parliament, but it will be one of the first things on which the new Assembly will have to make up its mind. But, if instead of paying off £100,000 a year, the principle should be approved of paying off only £50,000 a-year, the extension of the period of payment from ten years to twenty makes it only a question of degree whether the debt should not be funded for still more gradual extinction.

A portion of this deficit was transferred to the London market in the shape of short-dated debentures, and is paying the highest rate of interest we are giving for any of our securities. Another portion is kept afloat in the colony in the shape of Treasury bills, and is subject to all the chances of annual renewal. The last issue took place under singularly favourable auspices; but such an opportunity is not likely again to present itself. It will not be possible to renew these securities at the same rate. The value of money is steadily rising, and the market is exposed to the risks of great fluctuations. The uncertainty of the French Emperor's health, the possibility of revolution, and the dangers of European war, are all troubles to financiers. While there is still time to act to advantage, it would be policy to fix that portion of our indebtedness which is now floating.

It has often been represented that a small Colonial National Debt would be an advantage. There is a great demand for a secure means of investment for trust funds, and free from the risks which attach to the possession of debentures—a kind of property very liable to be stolen. There would be no difficulty in arranging for stock a funded debt, and it would afford openings for reducing the amount of the debt whenever the Government had a surplus. How much of colonial capital the Government could thus absorb without inconvenience to the commercial finances of the colony cannot be exactly calculated. But at present it would absorb no more than is already absorbed. It would merely change the form of the security. Every year the savings of the colonists increase. A portion of those savings—as becomes an enterprising people—will be invested in fresh productive enterprises; but a portion will seek a safer investment in public securities.

If a local debt should be established, it might probably be expedient to place it under the control of Commissioners. This need not be an expensive arrangement, not more so than the conduct of the Savings' Bank. Indeed one set of commissioners might probably undertake both duties, and with some advantage. The Savings' Bank is at present on a somewhat anomalous footing, and there is no better security for the savings of the people than the Government funds. Indirectly, in fact, they are to a great extent largely so disposed of, and there is no good reason why the process should not be more direct. It would be also easy to add to this arrangement some system of limited life assurance, such as Mr. Gladstone has already partially introduced in England, and where the insurer would not only be guaranteed against the risk of his own insolvency, but against that of the institution he had entrusted with his savings. The recent failures of large life insurance companies have had a very detrimental effect in discouraging insurances, and the guarantee of Government would in many cases be eagerly accepted even though a larger premium had to be paid for it. If we must have debt, there are some advantages in having part of it local, and so funded as to confer on the community some advantages in return for the inevitable taxation.

[Sydney Morning Herald, January 17.

MERCANTILE AND MONETARY REVIEW.

The tenor of Australian advices by the January mail is generally indicative of dulness, and the state of trade during the past month has not been such as to cause any variation from the rule. Though commerce is dull it is without signs of any unhealthy tendency. Encouraging reports respecting the European wool market have infused more life into squatting matters. Those who a few months since looked upon pastoral properties as a source of ruin to those interested, now take a much brighter view of our most important industry, and believe that the future will partly compensate for past losses. The prices of store and fat cattle have improved, and are likely to go higher as meat preserving companies become established. The residents of Goulburn have recently formed one which promises to be in good working order by the coming winter. Money is plentiful, the harvest unusually large, and our public finances in a more satisfactory position than they have been for years. In proof of the latter assertion, we may state that the year's revenue is considerably in excess of the Treasurer's estimate, whose surplus will be proportionably larger, and the expenditure has been kept within the income. A detailed statement of the revenue for last quarter and last year, which appeared in the *Government Gazette* of the 11th instant, gives the following figures:—The actual receipts for 1869 were £2,202,970 5s. 10d., to which may be added £30,000 due by the Victorian Government on account of the Murray River duties, making a total of £2,232,970 5s. 10d. The comparative statement for the quarters ending 31st December, 1868 and 1869, exhibits a net increase in the receipts of "revenue proper" during the latter period of £60,819 19s. 10d., in loans account a decrease of £75,591 5s. 4d., and in special receipts an increase of £29,496 11s. 10d. The increase in revenue proper is attributable to large receipts in the Lands department. Sales forming the heaviest item (£72,356), of which £22,560 was in excess of proceeds realised for the corresponding period of 1868; to the railways, which yielded £30,246 more than in the last quarter of the preceding year, and to miscellaneous receipts which helped to swell the balance by a sum of £19,344. The Customs department, which in the earlier part of last year presented satisfactory credit balances, shows a decline of about £7200, for although sugar and spirits gave an increase of £5633, the falling off in Murray River and ad valorem duties was so large as to produce this unlooked for result. Colonial distilled spirits and refined suga exhibit a decrease of £9786; gold and min receipts, of £1850. Small decreases are also shown in Necropolis fees, licenses, and fines and forfeitures. The principal increases besides those mentioned are postage, £1451, and stamps, £1191. The total receipts for the fourth quarter of 1868 were £682,464, and those for the same period last year were £743,284. The total expenditure during the latter amounted to £736,167, of which £464,865 was from the consolidated revenue fund. The comparative statement for the year places the Customs revenue in a more satisfactory light, inasmuch as it gives an increase of £53,227, and refined sugar an increase of £2695. The land revenue has improved to the extent of £52,805, although rent and assessment of runs gave £18,980 less than in 1868; postage exhibits an increase of £4460; fees of office, £2372; stamps, £5124; railways, £57,348 pilotage and tonnage dues, £3797; miscellaneous receipts, £2397; telegraphs, £1781; and smaller amounts in Necropolis fees, money order commissions, and gold. The greatest falling off appears to have been in colonial distilled spirits, the duty on which was £11,392 less than in 1868; Mint receipts were £4228 less. Contributions under Diseases in Sheep and Cattle Acts, licenses, fines and forfeitures, and rents exclusive of land also appear on the wrong side of the public ledger. Another satisfactory feature in the account is that the public debt has not increased proportionately, last year's addition thereto being £545,112 less than in 1868. Special receipts during 1869 amounted to £263,753—an increase of £47,228. The only item in this portion of the accounts worthy of special notice is an improvement in the revenue of the Church and Schools estate, estimated at £14,145. The disbursements for the year on account of consolidated revenue fund and special appropriations absorbed £2,170,973 of public moneys—the interest of the public debt alone requiring an expenditure of £446,427, and other payments brought up the total to £2,617,205. Under the head of loan services, we have a further sum of £613,393; of this the heaviest items are debited to railway account,—£198,768 was spent on extension of the Western railway, £96,265 on the Southern, and £91,842 on the Northern. Taking the accounts for the past year as a whole, the account stands thus—Receipts, £3,566,931; expenditure, £3,521,718; excess of receipts over expenditure, £45,213.

The Customs revenue received at this port during the month ending 31st December amounted to £59,105 2s. 11d., derived from the following sources:—Brandy, £10,845 18s. 3d.; gin, £3843 8s. 4d.; liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters, £46 14s. 2d.; whisky, £478 16s. 7d.; rum, £12,500 17s. 6d.; perfumed spirits, £99 10s. 3d.; all other spirits, £896; wine, £1785 18s. 1d.; ale, porter, and beer (in wood), £348 6s.; ditto (in bottle), £1546 18s.; tobacco and snuff, £3973 12s. 5d.; ditto, unmanufactured, £342 11s.; cigars, £469 1s. 11d.; tea, £3561 18s. 8d.; coffee and chicory, £303 2s. 2d.; sugar, refined, £102 16s. 2d.; ditto, unrefined, £6806 16s. 7d.; dried fruits, £680 13s. 2d.; hops, £99 15s. 10d.; malt, £20 16s.; rice, £443 4s. 9d.; gold, £1255 19s. 5d.; opium, £43; pilotage, £543 14s. 8d.; dues, £57 17s. 4d.; ad valorem, £8007 15s. 8d.; making the total for the quarter £184,776 13s. 4d., and for the year £748,830 1s. 10d., against £61,351 14s. for the last month, and £187,352 6s. 8d. for the last quarter, and £720,149 1s. 9d. for the year 1868. The past month and quarter both exhibit a comparative decrease, but the year as a whole shows a satisfactory increase, amounting to £28,681 0s. 1d.

The following table exhibits the state of the market at close:—

COMPANIES.	Capital (nominal).	Capital paid up.	Share paid up.	Closing Prices.
BANKS.	£	£		
Australasia	1,200,000	1,200,000	£40	55
Commercial	400,000	400,000	25	57 cd.
City	200,000	200,000	10	13¾ cd.
English, Scottish, and Australian	600,000	600,000	20	16½, 17
Joint Stock	484,656	484,656	8	9, 9¼ cd.
London Chartered ...	1,000,000	1,000,000	20	23, 23½
Oriental	1,500,000	1,500,000	25	41, 42
New South Wales... ...	1,000,000	1,000,000	20	39, 39½
New Zealand	500,000	500,000	10	18½
Union	1,250,000	1,250,000	25	49
Mercantile	120,000	120,000	10	...
STEAM.				
Australasian	320,000	320,000	20	16
Clarence and Richmond, Old	50,000	37,500	10	3½
Ditto, New	8,330	8,330	10	10
Hunter River	55,000	55,000	10	9½
Illawarra	87,000	87,000	5	5
INSURANCE.				
General Marine	600,000	15,000	1½	1½
New South Wales Marine...	150,000	15,000	2	2½
Pacific Fire and Marine ...	1,000,000	81,742	2	2½
Sydney Fire	250,000	50,000	2	2½
Sydney Marine	100,000	10,000	10/	6/6
Southern...	1,000,000	100,000	1	24/6
United	500,000	25,000	1	12/6
MINING.				
Bulli Coal	28,050	28,050	10	12½ cd.
Ditto, preferential ...	8,420	8,420	10	14½
Peak Downs Copper ...	100,000	100,000	1	32/6
Glanmire Gold	40,000	22,433	2	10/
Wallsend Coal	100,000	100,000	20	5 cd.
Waratah ditto	60,000	59,038	6	6½
Cudgegong Cinnabar ...	10,000	3,750	7/6	...
Ditto, proprietary ...	20,000	20,000	1	7/6
Victorian Trunkey Gold ...	30,000	30,000	1	...
Trunkey Gold	36,000	36,000	1	...
Contributory ...	...	...	5/	...
Enterprise Gold	30,000	30,000	1	...
Contributory ...	...	...	5/	...
Woolgarlo Lead ...	30,000	20,000	1	1
Preferential ...		10,000	12/6	12/6
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Gaslight, Old	108,000	108,000	6	13
Ditto, New	66,000	12,000	2	7
Pyrmont Bridge	50,000	24,605	5	...
Sydney Exchange	30,000	26,475	10	...
Western Kerosene	20,000	20,000	1	17/6
Ditto, preferential ...	20,000	19,801	1	...
DEBENTURES.	Issue.	Due.	Interest.	
N. S. W., terminables ...	8,783,500	1871 to 97	5	100
Ditto ditto	24[illegible],830	inter.	5	99
Queensland Government ...	3,0[illegible]2,000	1881 to 91	6	108
Ditto Treasury bills ...	438,000	70 to 74		101½, 104
A. S. N. Co.	50,000	1871	7	...
Ditto	50,000	1874 & 6	6	102
City of Sydney	163,10[illegible]	1870 to 78	6	100, 103
Ditto	5,000	1870	8	...
Pyrmont Bridge	29,300	1874	6	99½
Clarence Steam	10,000	1869	7	...
Illawarra Steam	10,000	1870	7	...
Colonial Sugar Co. ...	17,500	1869 to 72	8	...
Newcastle Gas	8,000	1870	10	...
Wallsend...	15,000	1872-77	7	102½, 103

The Statistical Register for 1868 has been issued from the Government Printing Office, and enables us

to give a brief comparative resumé of the trade and commerce of the colony during that year, as shown by returns from the Registrar-General's department. In 1868, we imported from the United Kingdom goods valued at £2,660,430, and exported thence £3,486,966, leaving excess of exports £826,530. From British colonies we received to the value of £4,200,778, in return for which we sent goods valued at £3,466,229, leaving a debit balance of £734,549. In our trade with "British colonies" a considerable amount is represented by gold sent for coinage and transit to the Home markets. Victoria sent 138,099 oz., valued at £536,952; and received direct in coin £746,995 sovereigns. From New Zealand we got £630,284 worth of gold dust, and returned only £204,000 in coin. Queensland sent 150,735 oz. gold valued at £573,047, and received back only £10,510 in coin. Commercial relations with foreign States are represented by imports valued at £1,190,169, exports £239,715. Taking the two years the account stands thus:—

Imports.	1867.	1868.
United Kingdom	£2,203,462	£2,660,430
British Colonies	3,525,986	4,200,778
Foreign States	870,356	1,190,169
Total	£6,599,804	£8,051,377
Exports		
United Kingdom	£3,111,168	£3,486,960
British Colonies	3,593,038	3,466,229
Foreign States	175,569	239,715
Totals	£6,880,775	£7,192,904

The following table exhibits the monthly receipts during 1868 and 1869:—

	1868.	1869.
January ...	£75,694 16 0	£62,932 9 11
February ...	66,949 3 7	59,060 15 6
March	51,560 6 7	62,108 2 2
April	49,274 16 5	60,623 13 7
May	53,560 5 1	67,607 3 0
June	49,853 8 9	63,596 6 4
July	57,629 7 1	65,355 3 9
August	65,869 7 2	62,377 17 9
September ...	62,027 4 5	60,393 16 6
October ...	63,420 1 6	59,884 16 4
November ...	63,080 11 2	65,787 14 1
December ...	61,351 14 0	59,105 2 11
	£720,149 1 9	£748,830 1 10

The only period in which last year's receipts were exceeded was in 1866, when they amounted to £766,518. The revenue collected at the Sydney Customs during the past ten years has been as follows:—

1860 ...	£560,171	1865 ...	£598,611
1861 ...	587,090	1866 ...	766,518
1862 ...	614,330	1867 ...	740,399
1863 ...	624,091	1868 ...	720,149
1864 ...	543,090	1869 ...	748,830

In the former years the imports were at the rate of 15 0s. 8d., and the exports at the rate of £15 13s. 6d. per head of population. In 1868, the imports were at the rate of £17 5s., and the exports at the rate of £15 8s. 3d per head. Apart from transactions with the colonies last year's account stands: Imports, £3,850,599; exports, £3,726,675. The largest items of export last year were wool, £2,693,105, of which £1,879,751 was the produce of this colony; gold, £2,153,621, of which £1,895,929 was from the mines of New South Wales; coal, 548,036 tons, value £292,201; tallow, £176,340; hides and leather, £105,955; live stock, £47,943; grain, &c., £226,458; salt meat, £35,635; butter and cheese, £19,071; timber, £12,707. The shipping inwards numbered 2078, representing 724,193 tons, an increase of 205 vessels and 77,223 tons on 1867. The value of gold received per escort during 1868 was £894,829, or about £31,000 in excess of the receipts during the preceding year. The wheat crop in 1867 yielded 1,453,807 bushels; in 1868 the yield was 1,887,085 bushels. In 1868-9, 412,587 gallons of wine were made, against 285,283 gallons for 1867-8. On December 31st, 1868, our monetary institutions held coin and bullion valued at £2,379,916, an increase of £598,098 during the year, while in the bank-note circulation there was an increase of £54,866. The Savings' Bank held £874,921 as against £711,245 on deposit on 31st December, 1867. Amongst all our local industries there is nothing that can vie with the rapid progress of sugar-growing. Five years ago the colony produced 280 lbs., during the season 1867-8 it had increased to 134,740 lbs., but during the year ending 31st March last, no less than 3,264,824 lbs., or within a fraction of 1432 tons, were produced. Taking the value of this at £35 per ton—a low estimate if we consider that it supplied the place of an article upon which freight would have to be paid from Sydney—the sugar crop of last year represented the sum of £50,120. These and other facts detailed in the official document, from which we have quoted, amply testify the material progress of the colony.

The Money Market is easy, and a large amount is available for permanent investments. During the past four weeks a considerable sum has passed through the hands of the stock and share brokers, chiefly for the purchase of debentures, of which large parcels have changed hands at full rates. Bank stock has also met a fair inquiry, at prices quite equal to those reported by last mail. Commercial bank shares have been very scarce; a dividend of 7½ per cent., and a bonus of 5s. per share has just been declared for the past half-year. The City has also paid the usual dividend, and intends increasing its capital fifty per cent. This proposal has caused a demand for the stock at quotation. Joint Stock sold steadily at 9 to 9¼; an abstract of the report for last half-year will be found in the Money Article. Union are saleable. A good business was done in Bank of New Zealand, at 16½ and in New South Wales at 39 to 39½. Australasian Steam shares were in better request during the last fortnight, and have advanced to 16. No other transactions are reported in stocks of a similar character. Insurance shares are slow of sale. Some Pacific were taken at 2¼, prior to declaration of an interim dividend and bonus for the past half-year, equal to 3s. per share. Sales since were at 2½. The General has also declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the same period. Transactions in Sydney Fire at 2½, comprise balance of sales.

Most descriptions of mining stock continue difficult to quit, coal and gold mining shares meeting little inquiry at present. The Bulli Coal Company have declared the usual dividend, and the Wallsend Company one of 2 per cent. for last half-year. Woolgarlo Lead Mining is favourably looked upon, and the market cleared of all obtainable at par. Peak Downs Copper, being affected by English advices, are dull at quotations. In debentures we have to report a large business at full prices. The sales comprise:—New South Wales terminables at par; City of Sydney par to 102; Queensland Treasury Bills, due next year, at 104 to 104½; new issue (6 per cent.) due 1873, at 101½ to 102, and New Zealand Government Treasury Bills, bearing interest at the rate of 4d. per diem, at par.

INSOLVENCIES FOR THE MONTH.

	Estimated Liabilities.	Assets.
Peter Balenzuela, Sydney, restaurant keeper	£334 2 11	£122 0 6
Charles Crawshaw, Queanbeyan, dealer	281 19 8	85 15 0
Robert Wicks, Kissing Point, out of business	177 8 2	21 12 6
David Solomon, Bourke, storekeeper, (compulsory)	Schedule not filed.	
Rachel Thompson, Redfern, dairy-keeper	146 13 9	26 5 2
Thomas George Redwell, Sydney, agent	122 9 4	59 0 0
Henry Wright, Araluen, storekeeper	1555 6 1	361 18 2
Edward Willis Leyton, North Shore, out of business ...	415 15 6	5 0 0
John Hughes, Sydney, out of business	122 1 8	11 0 0
Alexander Finlayson Stevenson, Yanko, publican ...	410 17 10	81 5 6
Alexander Stewart, Wollongong, farmer	306 17 9	305 0 0
Henry Solomons, Sydney, dealer ...	51 8 3	2 10 0
Vere Hunt, Sydney, clerk ...	76 14 9	2 10 0
Charles Deacon and Edward Deacon, Redfern, builders... ...	407 16 7	209 10 0
Aaron Seilg, Sydney, labourer ...	113 5 0	2 0 0
Frederick John Eastern, Woollahra, writing clerk	99 10 0	70 0 0
Cornelius Stanley M'Glow, Waterloo, agent	135 3 2	20 0 0
George Wingett, Bowling Alley Point, miner	79 19 1	9 0 0
John Miller, Sydney, agent	211 13 6	13 0 0
John Edward Hill, Bathurst, bootmaker	Schedule not filed.	
Houston Marks, Rydal, labourer ...	59 13 0	2 10 0
Michael Gorman, Glebe, shoemaker ...	65 8 5	3 15 0
Thomas Reece, Grenfell, hotel-keeper	444 8 2	337 11 0
Edward Hunt, Balmain, grocer ...	685 0 0	319 19 5
Henry Bryan, Sydney, salesman ...	37 19 0	10 2 6
George Ebenezer Valle, Sydney, confectioner...	615 7 0	440 0 0
John Russell Jones, Sydney, gentleman	Schedule not filed.	
Edward John Hawksley, Alexandria, writing clerk	442 3 8	352 0 6
Thomas Permeter, Warkworth, farmer	415 6 0	611 2 6
Thomas Penno, Parramatta, messenger	49 16 8	4 2 9

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES DURING THE MONTH.

Commercial Bank.—The report of the Commercial Banking Company for the half-year ending 31st December exhibits profits earned during that period amounting to £45,426 19s. 9d.; balance from previous account £10,293 14s 4d.; total, £55,720 14s. 1d. From this sum £6343 17s. 3d. was deducted for rebate on current bills, leaving a net balance of £49,374 16s. 10d., which was thus appropriated:—To dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, £36,000; bonus, 5s. per share, £4000; to reserve fund, £10,000; balance to new account, £5374 16s. 10d. The reserve fund now stands at £120,000.

City Bank.—At the twelfth half-yearly meeting of the City Bank, the report adopted indicated a steady business; the balance-sheet figures being almost similar to those for the preceding six months. The earnings amounted to £15,735 12s 7d, less rebate on bills current, £5033 1s 11d, leaving net profits, £16,702 16s 8d, which were thus appropriated—dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum £8000, added to reserve fund £2000, written off bank premises £500, balance to new account £202 10s 8d. Mr. S. A. Joseph was elected a director, and Mr. C. Gedye an auditor. At a special meeting held afterwards, it was resolved to increase the capital to £800,000.

Sydney Exchange.—The report of the Sydney Exchange Company adopted exhibits revenue for the half-year amounting to £866 6s 5d; expenditure, £578 1s, leaving a credit balance of £288 5s 5d. The receipts consist of the following items: Rents &c., £627 19s 5d; subscriptions to reading-room, £238 7s, to which is added a balance of £8 11s 1d from previous half-year, making a total of £874 17s 6d. After deducting interest on debentures, current expenses, &c., there was a balance of £206 16s 6d to be carried to next account.

Wallsend Coal Co.—The half-yearly report of the Wallsend Coal Company, adopted at the meeting of the shareholders, gives a more favourable view of the operations of the company than that presented in July last. The account opened with a credit balance of £179 19s 10d, and sales of coal during the six months ending 31st December amounted to £29,655 11s 5d., the expenses in connection with which are estimated at £24,739 7s 6d, leaving a balance of £5096 3s 7d. From this sum is debited interest on debentures and loans £619 14s, and £2100 written off the book value of property. The reserve fund was increased by £200, leaving a balance of £2076 9s 7d, out of which a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum was declared, after payment of which there will be a balance of £76 9s 7d to be carried to new account.

Bulli Coal Co.—At the usual half-yearly meeting of the Bulli Coal Company the report adopted by the shareholders gives, as the result of the operations during the six months ending 31st December, net profits amounting to £3420 18s 11d. After making deductions for depreciation of property, and increases to reserve and insurance funds, there was a balance of undivided profits amounting to £2100 5s 4d. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared on original shares, and 12½ on preferential stock, after payment of which there will be a balance of £171 16s 7d to the credit of the next account.

Lead and Kerosene Companies.—The half-yearly meetings of the Woolgarlo Lead and Western Kerosene Companies have also been held. Progress reports were read and adopted.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BARBER—December 18th, 1869, prematurely, at Humewood, Yass, Mrs. E. A. Barber, of a daughter, stillborn.

BLACK—December 29th, 1869, at Gostwyck, Paterson River, the wife of J. R. Black, Esq., of a daughter.

BLAKE—December 25th, 1869, at her residence, Oakhampton Farm, North Rocks, Field of Mars, the wife of H. T. Blake, of a daughter.

BOOKS—January 16th, at her residence, 38, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, the wife of Mr. George Books, of a daughter.

BOWDEN—January 23rd, the wife of C. A. T. Bowden, of a daughter.

BRENNAND—January 16th, at Manoro Lodge, Norwood, Mrs. T. S. Brennand, of a son.

BROUGHTON—January 7th, at Marengo, Mrs. John Broughton of a son.

BROWN—December 24th, 1869, at Milleinstein, Haddon Riggs, Marthaguy Creek, the wife of Thomas Brown, of a son.

BUCHANAN—January 16th, at her residence, 55, Botany Road, Mrs. John Buchanan, of a daughter.

BURRUR—January 16th, at her residence, Marsden-street, Parramatta, Mrs. James Burrur, of a son and daughter.

CARRON—January 10th, at her residence, in the Domain, Sydney, Mrs. W. Carron, of a daughter.

CHADWICK—December 31st, 1869, at her residence, 73, Liverpool-street, Mrs. Robert Chadwick, of a son, stillborn.

CHARCHA—December 23rd, 1869, at her residence, Balmain, the wife of R. J. Charcha, of a daughter.

CHEERS—December 22nd, 1869, at Yarra Bandini, Macleay River, Mrs. F. H. Cheers, of a son.

COHEN—January 9th, at her residence, Spencer Lodge, Miller's Point, Mrs. Elias Cohen, of a daughter.

CRAVEN—January 24th, at her residence, Missenden Road, Newtown, the wife of T. W. Craven, commission agent, 121, Sussex-street, of a son.

CROUCH—January 15th, at her residence, Verona Cottage, Grafton, Clarence River, the wife of Frederick George Crouch, of a son.

DALLEY—December 27th, 1869, at 225, Macquarie-street, Mrs. R. Dalley, of a son.

DAVIES—January 10th, at the Robin Hood Inn, South Head Road, Mrs. Davies, of a daughter.

DAVIS—January 1st, at Darling Road, Balmain, Mrs. Frank N. Davis, of a daughter.

DAWSON—January 13th, at her residence, Rose-street, Darlington, Mrs. L. Dawson, of a son.

DIBBS—January 15th, at No. 1, Glebe Height, the wife of George R. Dibbs, of a son.

DELOHERY—January 3th, at her residence, Vere-street, Sydney, Mrs. C. Delohery, of a daughter.

DRAKE—January 13th, at her residence, Petersham, Mrs. Alfred Drake, of a son.

EDWARDS—December 16th, 1869, at Burwood, Mrs. F. L. Edwards, of a daughter.

FACE—January 24th, at her residence, Ryde, the wife of George Face, of a son.

FLYNN—January 3rd, at her residence, Papieti-terrace, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. George Flynn, of a son.

FRAZER—January 9th, at Ranelagh, Darling Point, Mrs. John Fraser, of a daughter.

FRENCH—January 1st, at her residence, Marrickville, the wife of G. French, contractor, of a son.

GOWLLAND—January 10th, at "The Monastery," North Shore, the wife of J. T. Gowlland, R.N., of a daughter.

GRAHAM—January 18th, at her residence, Derwent-street, Glebe, Mrs. Malcolm Graham, of a son.

GREVILLE—January 16th, at Hillsboro Cottage, Glenmore Road, Mrs. Alexander Greville, of a son.

GUISE—January 10th, at St. Leonards, the wife of John W. Guise, of a son.

HARDAKER—December 21st, 1869, at her residence, Apsley Store, Walcha, the wife of Mr. T. O. Hardaker, of a daughter.

HINDMARSH—January 12th, at her residence, Alne Bank, Gerringong, Mrs. Robert Hindmarsh, of a daughter.

HINTON—January 16th, at her residence, No. 4, Bligh-street, Sydney, the wife of Mr. J. Hinton, of a son.

HODGE—December 14th, 1869, at Margate Cottage, Rosehill-street, Redfern, Mrs. F. Hodge, of a daughter.

HOWELL—December 25th, at Glen Innes, Mrs. Willoughby Howell, of a son.

ISRAEL—January 4th, at her residence, 36, Campbell-street, Mrs. S. Israel, of a son.

JONES—January 15th, at her residence, George-street, Waterloo, Mrs. Alfred Jones, of a daughter.

JONES—January 19th, at her residence, Cockatoo Island, the wife of Mr. Hugh Jones, engineer, of a son.

JONES—January 6th, at Boonara, Burnett district, Queensland, Mrs. George Hall Jones, of a son.

JONES—January 14th, at her residence, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. J. T. Jones, of a daughter.

JONES—January 22nd, at 193, Macquarie-street, Mrs. Edward Lloyd Jones, of a son.

KING—January 14th, at Muntham, Mrs. C. M'A. King, of a son.

KING—January 18th, at her residence, Waverley, the wife of J. King, of a son.

KINSELLA—December 28th, 1869, at Armidale, the wife of Mr. Patrick Kinsella, of a daughter.

LAMB—January 25th, at her residence, Pyrmont, Mrs. Charles F. Lamb, of a daughter.

LAWSON—January 12th, at Richmond, the wife of Charles W. Lawson, of a daughter.

LOBBAN—On the 21st instant, at the Public School, Croki, Manning River, the wife of Mr. Alexander Lobban, jun., of a son.

LORD—January 13th, at Careening Cove, North Shore, the wife of Edward Lord, of a daughter.

MAITLAND—January 7th, Darling Road, Balmain, Mrs. Charles C. Maitland, of a daughter.

MAY—January 22nd, at her residence, Hawthorne Cottage, Darling-street, Balmain, the wife of C. H. May, of a son.

MARTYN—January 20th, at her residence, 72, Riley-street, Mrs. H. D. Martyn, of a daughter (premature).

M'CARTHY—January 18th, at Lanyon, the wife of J. J. M'Carthy, Esq., of a daughter.

M'KERN—January 3rd, at her residence, Newtown, Mrs. F. M'Kern, of a son.

M'RAE—December 5th, 1869, at her residence, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst, Mrs. John M'Rae, of a son.

M'GRATH—January 3rd, at her residence, 8, Botany-street, the wife of Mr. E. M'Grath, of a son.

M'DONALD—On the 18th December, 1869, at her residence, Peacock's Point, Balmain, the wife of Peter M'Donald, of a son.

MARTIN—January 2nd, at the Cheshire Cheese, Elizabeth-street, the wife of Edward Martin, of a daughter.

MELLY—January 6th, at her residence, No. 5, Ann-street, Ultimo, the wife of John Melly, soap manufacturer, of Bay-street, Glebe, of a daughter.

MOREHEAD—January 7th, at her residence, 160, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, the wife of Mr. R. C. Morehead, of a daughter.

NEWALL—January 9th, at Colo River, Lower Portland, Mrs. wife of the late Thomas Agar Newall, artist, of a daughter.

NORIE—January 17th, at Gibraltar, North Shore, the wife of W. F. Norie, of a daughter.

NORTH—January 18th, at her residence, 278, George-street, the wife of J. B. North, of a daughter.

NORTON—January 23rd, at 22, Lower Fort-street, Mrs. Henry Norton, of a son.

OGILVIE—January 11th, Mrs. Alexander Ogilvie, of a son.

OLIFF—January 2nd, at her residence, Holly House, Lower Fort-street, Mrs. W. Oliff, of a son.

OSBORNE—January 12th, at Throsby Park Cottage, the wife of Alick Osborne, Esq., of a son.

PARSONAGE—January 5th, at her residence, Tambaroora, the wife of Thomas C. Parsonage, of a daughter.

PECK—December 8th, 1869, at her residence, 540, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, the wife of Mr. J. Peck, of a daughter.

PITT—December 15th, 1869, at 496, George-street, the wife of Mr. C. Pitt, of a daughter.

PLATT—January 19th, at her residence, Milson's Point, North Shore, Mrs. W. H. Platt, of a daughter.

POWELL—December 30th, 1869, at Wallumbilla, Maranoa District, Queensland, the wife of F. A. Powell, Esq., of a daughter.

RAE—December 29th, 1869, at her residence, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. John F. Rae, of a son.

RALSTON—January 12th, at Euroka, St. Leonards, Mrs. Alexander J. Ralston, of a son.

REA—January 6th, at her residence, Essington, Newtown, Mrs. A. Rea, of a daughter.

RILEY—January 14th, at Glenmore, Mulgoa, the wife of James John Riley, Esq., of a daughter.

ROWOHL—December 29th, 1869, at Apsley Cottage, Cooper-street, Mrs. Ferdinand Rowohl, of a daughter.

RUCKER—December 28th, 1869, at her residence, Burwood, Mrs. H. J. Rucker, of a daughter.

RUSSELL—December 31st, 1869, at Wellington, N. S. W., Mrs. M. Russell, of a son.

SAYWELL—January 13th, at her residence, Ada-terrace, Jane-street, Balmain, Mrs. Thomas Saywell, of a daughter.

SCARFE—January 10th, at her residence, Glen Rock-terrace, Waverley, the wife of H. C. Scarfe, of a son.

SEDGWICK—January 5th, at 2, Victoria-terrace, Woolloomooloo, the wife of Henry Sedgwick, L.R.C.P., Lond., &c., &c., of a daughter.

SELLORS—December 26th, 1869, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Windsor, the wife of the Rev. Richard Sellors, of a son.

SHEPHERD—January 3rd, at her residence, Darling Nursery, Mrs. P. L. C. Shepherd, of a daughter.

SHARPE—January 2nd, at her residence, 270, Palmer-street, Mrs. A. Sharpe, of a daughter.

SKARRATT—January 9th, the wife of Charles C. Skarratt, of a son.

STENNING—January 7th, at her residence, 220, William-street, the wife of George Stenning, of a son.

STEFFANONI—On the 26th instant, at her residence, Britannia-terrace, Woollahra, Mrs. Steffanoni, of a daughter.

SUSSMILCH—January 7th, at her residence, No. 3, Bridge-street, Mrs. A. E. Sussmilch, of a son.

SWAN—December 16th, 1869, at her residence, 15, Lower Fort-street, Mrs. Lawrence Swan, of a son.

TELFER—January 4th, at her residence, No. 1, Bloomfield-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. A. T. Telfer, of twin sons.

THOM—December 28th, 1869, at Pambula, the wife of the Rev. W. Thom, of a son.

TIDSWELL—January 7th, at her residence, Albion Hotel, Elizabeth and Campbell streets, the wife of F. Tidswell, of a son.

TRENERY—January 14th, at her residence, Stephen-street, Balmain, Mrs. Trenery, of a daughter.

UHR—January 16th, at her residence, Bechleigh Vale, Five Dock, the wife of William C. Uhr, of a daughter.

VANN—January 1st, at her residence, 99, Cumberland-street, the wife of John Vann, of a son.

WALLER—January 17th, at her residence, Burra-place, Botany Road, Mrs. James Waller, of a daughter.

WALKER—January 13th, at Verona, Randwick, the wife of William Walker, Jun., of a son.

WEST—January 7th at her residence, Curtis Road, Balmain, Mrs. W. West of a son.

WILLIAMS—January 15th, at her residence, Oronoko House, Glebe Point, the wife of Mr. F. C. Williams, builder, of a son.

WISDOM—January 24th, at Redfern, the wife of William G. Wisdom, of a son.

WARBY—December 30th, 1869, at her residence, Mossberry Grove, Campbelltown, Mrs. Joseph Warby, of a daughter.

WARING—December 30th, at her residence, Murangaroo, Mrs. Richard Waring, of a daughter.

WATT—January 19th, at Buckhurst, the wife of John B. Watt, of a daughter.

WEDLOCK—January 4th, at her residence, Victoria Road, Marrickville, Mrs. James Wedlock, of a daughter.

WHITMEE—December 24th, 1869, at Leulumoega, Island of Upolu, Samoa, the wife of Rev. S. J. Whitmee, of a son.

WILLIAMS—January 5th, at her residence, Delegate, Mrs. R. Williams, of a son.

WINNING—December 25th, 1869, at her residence, 228, Riley-street, Mrs. J. Winning, of a son.

WINTER—December 27th, 1869, at her residence, Prospect Mrs. F. Winter, of a son.

WOLLOCHAN—January 6th, at her residence, Botany, Mrs. W. Wollochan, of a son.

WYATT—On the 22nd instant, at her residence, 245, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. Frederick Wyatt, of a son.

YOUNG—January 24th, at Burwood, the wife of the Rev. R. W. Young, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALLISON—FURTLE—January 15th, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. John Allison, of Ashfield, to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. Michael Furtle, of Drul Town.

BARNIER—ASHENHEIM—December 25th, 1869, at Forbes, by the Rev. J. H. L. Zillmann, Robert, youngest son of the late James Barnier, of Dublin, to Clara, widow of the late Dr Charles Ashenheim, of Forbes, and fourth daughter of Mr. John Tarpley, of West Maitland.

BENNETT—FLOOD—December 29th, 1869, at the Memorial Church of St. John, Young, by the Rev. W. H. Pownall, Benjamin J. Bennett, of Young, to Anne Josephine, sixth daughter of the late Mr. John Flood, of the Four Courts, Dublin.

BLACK—KENDALL—January 11th, by special license, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. Hill, John Black, Esq., J.P., of Terrara, Kiama, to Charlotte Elizabeth, second daughter of T. S. Kendall, Esq., J.P., of Barroul, Kiama.

BOWER—BANDICH—January 11th, at 45, George-street North, by the Rev. William Leishman, Mariners' Church, Sydney, John Bower, sergeant Royal Artillery, to Rebecca, second daughter of Francis Joseph Bandich, late of Shoalhaven.

BOWEN—STANTON—December 30th, 1869, by the Rev. R. Lewers, St. Andrew's Scots Church, Mr. Edward Bowen, Bathurst-street, to Sarah Stanton, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

BOYDELL—CHAPMAN—December 28th, 1869, at St. Mary's Church, Allyn River, by the Rev. F. W. Addams, James William, son of the late Charles Boydell, Esq., Camyr Allyn, to Henrietta Annette Eyre, eldest daughter of Captain Gilbert Chapman, Glenthorne, late of H.M. 5th Fusiliers.

BURROUGHS—POPE—January 20th, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. Frederick Charles Burroughs, son of Charles Burroughs, Esq., Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Henry Pope, of Goulburn-street, Goulburn.

BUTLER—BORTHWICK—January 18th, at St. Peter's, East Maitland, by the Rev. Lovick Tyrrel, assisted by the Rev. Robert Chapman, George T. T. Butler, eldest son of Spencer Butler, West Maitland, to Helen Theresa, only daughter of the late John Borthwick, East Maitland.

CARBERY—DUNN—January 3rd, by special license, at St. Mathew's C. C., Windsor, by the Rev. Dean Hallinan, D.D., Edwin, second eldest son of Mr Patrick Carbery, Eastern Creek, to Miss Mary Ann, second eldest daughter of Mr. John Dunn Eastern Creek.

CLOTHIER—CORRIE—January 13th, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, George Clothier, of Castle Cary, Somersetshire, England, to Frances Elizabeth Corrie, third daughter of the late Captain Alexander Corrie, Liverpool, England, and granddaughter of the late Captain David Darom, of Deptford, Strood, Kent.

COCKBURN—HAYWARD—December 31, 1869, by special license, by Rev. Wazir Beg, M.D., LL.D., minister of Chalmers Church, Alfred Park, George Henry Talbot, the son of Lieutenant Cockburn, R.N., to Augusta Caroline, the daughter of A. Hayward, Esq., Solicitor.

CRAWFORD—BENNETT—November 1st, 1869, by special license, at Sydney, William Crawford, colour-sergeant 14th Regiment, to Elizabeth Bennett, third daughter of the late Isaac Bennett, of Paddington, sergeant of the 11th Regiment.

CRAWFORD—LOWE—January 15th, by special license, by the Rev. R. Lewers, of St. Andrew's Scots' Church, William Alexander, fourth son of George Crawford, Macquarie-lane, Strawberry Hills, Sydney, to Rebecca Jane youngest daughter of the late George Angel Lowe, of Bathurst.

DALY—SHALVEY—January 4th, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. M'Carthy, Edward, eldest son of the late Mr John Daly, to Lizzie, eldest daughter of Mr. M. Shalvey, Bathurst-street.

DIGHT—GORDON—December 30th, 1869, at Morpeth, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. R. Boag, of Hinton, John Richard, eldest son of S. B. Dight, Esq., J.P., of Clifford, Singleton, to Joanna Isabella, third daughter of the Rev. Adam Gordon, of Taralga.

DIXON—HAYES—December 28th, 1869, at 50, Victoria-street, Ultimo, Sydney, by special license, by the Rev. N. Pidgeon, Edwin Charles Dixon, youngest son of the late William Dixon, to Jane Ivey Hayes, eldest daughter of Mr. William Hayes, and granddaughter of Daniel and Jane Ivey.

DIXON—SLOAN—December 15th, 1869, at St. John's Church, Brisbane, Queensland, by the Rev T. Jones, Joseph Black, eldest son of the late Joseph Dixon, Esq., of Hobart Town, Tasmania, to Louisa Jane, second daughter of the late David Sloan, Esq., M.D., of Maitland, New South Wales.

DONALD—WILES—January 1st, at the residence of the bride's sister, Sodwalls, by special license, by the Rev. William M. Fell, Wesleyan minister, George Donald, fourth son of Mr. George Donald, of Yass, to Marian, youngest daughter of Mr. William Wiles, Inspector of Works, G.W.R., Sodwalls.

DUNN—BYRNES—December 30th, 1869, by special license, at St. Mary's, by the Rev. T. M'Carthy, Mr. M. Dunn, native of England, to Miss B. Byrnes, native of Ireland.

ELLIOT—HUNTER—January 13th, at the Church of England, Bathurst, by the Rev. Mr. Gilberton, Mr. Thomas Elliot, son of Mr. Joseph Elliot, Windsor, to Miss Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. John Hunter, watchmaker, Bathurst.

FISHBOURNE—RADCLIFF—January 13th, at Wickliff Church, Learmonth, Victoria, by the Rev. E. S. Radcliff, A.B., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. G. W. Torrance, A.M., John York Fishbourne, M.D., third son of the Rev. Robert Fishbourne, A.M., Rector of Ferns, Ireland, to Marian Isabella, youngest daughter of the Rev. Richard Radcliff, A.M., Rector of Skryne, county Meath, Ireland.

FLOOD—BRIEARS—On the 19th instant, by special license, by the Rev. C. M. Jolly, at Villa Maria Chapel, Hunter's Hill, Charles Joseph Flood, eldest son of Charles Flood, Esq., of this city, to Maria Mary Briears, second eldest daughter of the late James Briears, builder, of this city.

FRANKI—SCOLES—December 23rd, 1869, by special license, at St. Philip's Church, by the Rev. Canon O'Reilly, M. J. P. Franki, of the Waterview Dry Dock and Engineering Works, Balmain, to Priscilla, only daughter of Mr. W. Scoles, Sydney.

FRIPP—JAMES—December 20th, 1869, by the Rev. B. Chapman, Frank Fripp, fourth son of Mr. T. Fripp, Cook's River, to Catherine James, fourth daughter of Mr. D. James, Wollongong.

GASTON—WILKINSON—December 29th, 1869, at Christ Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Canon Vidal, Alfred James, second son of Mr. J. H. Gaston, to Emma, third daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Wilkinson.

GLADMAN—BEAVIS—November 14th, 1868, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. Thomas Gladman, of Waverley Road, Woollahra, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. Robert Beavis, of Comber-street, Paddington.

GREENTREE—NICHOLLS—December 21st, at St. John's Church, Wilberforce, by the Rev. W. Wood, Reuben, youngest son of Mr. R. Greentree, to Isabella Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. H. Nicholls, Wilberforce.

HART—MACARTHY—January 11th, at St. Mary's temporary Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Macarthy, Francis, fourth son of Peter Hart, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Michael Macarthy, both natives of Ireland.

HAWKINS—GOODWIN—January 6th, at the residence of the bride's father, by special license, by the Rev. E. C. Pritchard, Mr. David Hawkins, of Newtown, Sydney, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Goodwin, of Morpeth.

HAYS—SOAMES—January 15th, at St. Jude's Church, Randwick, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Wilson, B.A., Francis Somers Hays, Esq., of the Richmond River, to Katherine, second daughter of William Aldwin Soames, Esq., Tramore Lodge, Brighton, England.

HEMINGWAY—DOUGLASS—January 7th, at the Scots Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. John Francis Hemingway, farmer, Clarence River, a native of the county Wicklow, Ireland, to Rachel, daughter of Mr. Thomas Douglass, farmer, Richmond, a native of the colony.

HENRY—PELLETIER—January 20th, at the residence of, and by the Rev. Thomas Roseby, B.A., Mr. Isaac Shepherd Henry, of Tahiti, son of the late Rev. William Henry, to Emily Ann Pelletier, of Cook's River, Marrickville.

HERRINGTON—ROBERTSON—December 25th, 1869, at Parramatta, by the Rev B. Kenny, W. Whitten Herrington, to Mary Matilda, only daughter of Thomas Robertson, surgeon.

HEWITT—HALLEN—December 16th, 1869, at Trinity Church, Merriwa, by the Rev. W. S. Wilson, M.A., Henry Vigors, of Minnivale, Merriwa, only son of Captain Hewitt, of the H.E.I.C.S., of Bath, Somerset, England, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Ambrose Hallen, Esq.

HOBBS—HAIGHT—December 15th, 1869, by the Rev. T. Gainford, at the residence of the bride's mother, Denison-street, Woollahra, Lucy, fourth daughter of John and Ann Hobbs, London, to George F. Haight, of New York.

HOUGH—GREEN—December 26th, 1869, at St. Barnabas' Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Canon King, B.A., assisted by the Rev. Joseph Barnier, the Rev. William Hough, to Annie, second daughter of Mr. George Green, Darlington, South Sydney.

HOURIGAN—GUILFOYLE—January 11th, by special license, at St. Mary's temporary Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Macarthy, assisted by the Rev. P. O'Farrell, P. J. Hourigan, solicitor, Sydney, to Marian Josephine, second daughter of M. Guilfoyle, Esq., Double Bay.

HUNT—WATTS—December 24th, 1869, at the bride's residence, by the Rev. Colin M'Culloch, Richard Hunt, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Captain William Watts, of Surrey, England.

JENNINGS—HEWETT—December 16th, 1869, by special license, at the bride's residence, Redfern, by the Rev. C. Creed, Mr. W. H. Jennings, only son of the late John Jennings, auctioneer, South Australia, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Edward Hewett, late of Richmond.

JERREMS—JAMES—December 25th, 1869, at St. Luke's Church, Adelaide, by the Rev. James Pollitt, Edwin Lewis Jerrems, to Miss Mary James.

JONES—O'DONOGHUE—October 29th, 1868, at his residence, 41, Burton-street, South Head Road, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. Charles Jones, of 478, George-street South, to Margaret Alice, daughter of Mr. John Augustine O'Donoghue, of Greek-street, Glebe.

KING—HAYES—October 31st, 1868, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. William King, of Norton-street, Surry Hills, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Henry Hayes, of Vernall-street, Waverley.

LANE—MANTON—January 13th, at Allengreen Cottage, Parramatta, by the Rev. S. Wilkinson, E. H. Lane, Esq., of Wambangalang, youngest son of the late W. Lane, Esq., of Orton Park, Bathurst, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. A. Manton.

LEWIS—MURRAY—December 27th, 1869, at St. Peter's Church, Woolloomooloo, by the Rev. G. H. Moreton, Mr. William Lewis, saddler, Kiama, to Johanna Annie, youngest daughter of the late John Murray, Sydney.

M'CLINTOCK—NOAKES—January 1st, by special license, at the bride's residence, Rydal, by the Rev. A. W. Sinclair, Presbyterian Minister, Mr. John M'Clintock, storekeeper, Rydal, eldest son of Mr. William M'Clintock, Gowan Hill, to Ellen Eliza Gorringe Noakes, stepdaughter of Mr. John Mottam, Government Inspector, Rydal.

M'CULLOCH—HOWELL—January 15th, at St. Mark's Church, Darling Point, by the Rev. Thomas Kemmis, Andrew Hardie M'Culloch, jun., to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late J. T. Howell, Esq.

MURDOCK—GRIFFIN—January 11th, by special license, at St. Paul's Church, Redfern, by the Rev. Canon Stephen, assisted by the Rev. Zachary Barry, Henry, third son of Henry Murdock, Esq., formerly of Newry, Ireland, to Elizabeth Susan, second daughter of the late Foster Griffin, Esq., of Galway, Ireland.

MURRAY—CARROLL—January 18th, by special license, at St. Patrick's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Father Mounier, Francis P. Murray, to Catherine Carroll, widow of the late John Carroll.

O'CONNOR—PARSONAGE—December 27th, 1869, at Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. Edward Rogers, Patrick Joseph O'Connor, of Harrington-street, to Henrietta Priscilla Parsonage, of Gloucester-street, Sydney.

NASH—ALLEN—January 13th, at Balmain, by the Rev. J. G. Fraser, M.A., Mr. Charles Nash, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Philip Allen, of Darling-street, Balmain.

PAUL—KEYS—January 11th, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Newtown, by the Rev. George Martin, of Morpeth, Joseph Paul, of Hartley, New South Wales, to Irvine Keys, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Keys, county Fermanagh, Ireland.

PERRY—BULL—January 4th, by special license, by the Rev. R. Leigh, M. Perry, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., &c., to Sarah, only daughter of Joseph Bull, Esq., both of Goulburn.

PIKE—FENNELL—December 20th, 1869, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Eliza, eldest daughter of William Fennell, of Greek-street, Glebe, to John Pike, of Sydney.

POTTER—MILLET—November 21st, 1868, at his residence, 41 Burton-street, South Head Road, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. Samuel William Potter, of Pitt-street, Waterloo, to Catherine, daughter of the late Mr. John Millet, of Raglan-street, Waterloo.

RUTTER—ARAHILL—October 30th, 1868, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. Thomas Gainsborough Rutter, bookseller, to Norah, daughter of the late Mr. James Arahill, both of Milson's Point, North Shore.

RYDER—MULLALLY—December 27th, 1869, at Drayton, Queensland, by the Rev. Father Byrne, L. A. Ryder, Esq., of Weembilla Station, to Kate Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr. F. Mullally, Parramatta.

RYRIE—SALMON—January 11th, at Kalkite, Manaroo, by the Rev. Thomas Druitt, John Cassels Ryrie, of Eunonoreedha, Dubbo, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Salmon.

SHARPE—RUSSELL—January 12th, at the Woolloomooloo Presbyterian Church, Palmer-street, by the Rev. John M'Gibbon, M.A., LL.B., John, fourth son of Mr. Peter Sharpe, Toberbilly, county Antrim, Ireland, to Rosina Emily, youngest daughter of the late Charles Russell, Reading, Berks, England.

SMITH—WEBB—October 30th, 1869, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, John William Smith, only son of Mr. John Smith, of 73, Druitt-street, to Jane, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Webb, of Sussex-street; both natives of Sydney.

SMITH—TURNER—November 5th, 1868, at his residence, 41, Burton-street, South Head Road, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. Henry James Smith, of Elizabeth-street, to Caroline, daughter of the late Mr. John Turner, of Darling-street, Ultimo.

SUTHERLAND—CHEW—On the 21st instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, Dunnabilla Station, Stewart's Gap, by the Rev. James Adam, minister of the Scotch church, Carcoar, Andrew, second son of Mr. John Sutherland, Leith, Scotland (N.B.), to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late John Chew, Esq., of Daunabilla.

TAYLOR—GARDNER—January 1st, at the Scots Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. George Taylor, boilermaker, eldest son of Mr. George Taylor, of Sussex-street, Sydney, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. James Gardner, limeburner, Jewitt-street, Sussex-street, Sydney.

TURNBULL—ARMSTRONG—January 8th, at St. Mark's Church, Appin, by the Rev. J. H. Wilkinson, Mr. George Turnbull, of Bulli, to Hannah, eldest daughter of Mr. John Armstrong, of Appin.

VINCENT—DOOLAN—December 23rd, by the Rev. James Milne, at St. John's Church, Paddington, George Vincent, of Portsmouth, Hants, England, to Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. William Doolan, of Riley-street, Sydney.

WEEKS—HOUSE—January 1st, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. Edward Charles Weeks, engineer, of Grosvenor-street, Woollahra, to Ellen, daughter of Mr. Henry House, of Botany-street, Waverley.

WESTMAN—PARKER—December 27th, 1869, at St. Barnabas Church, Parramatta-street, by the Rev. Joseph Barnier, John, second son of Mr. Richard Westman, of the Glebe, to Elizabeth Ellen, daughter of Mr. Richard Parker, of Raglan-street, Alexandria.

WHEELER—HAYES—January 13th, at the Scots Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. William George Wheeler, quarryman, North Shore, a native of the colony, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr. John Thompson Hayes, also of the North Shore, a native of the county of Donegal, Ireland.

WHITING—COLLINS—January 5th, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Singleton, by the Rev. George Lane, William Henry, third son of Mr. Joseph Whiting, Taralga, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Collins, Esq., of Mount Louis, near Sydney.

WHITNALL—OSBORNE—November 10th, 1868, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. George Whitnall, of William-street, Double Bay, Woollahra, to Eliza, daughter of the late Mr. Edwin Osborne, of Glenmore Road, Rushcutter's Bay.

WILLIAMS—TAYLOR—January 17th, at Paddington House, by the Rev. Dr. Stanley, John Williams, Esq., J.P., of Anglesey Villa, Bondi, near Sydney, to Annie Plunkett, eldest daughter of Joseph Taylor, Esq., Seaham, Williams River.

WILSON—LINDSAY—December 21st, 1869, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney, Irwin William, eldest son of the late Rev. William Davis Wilson, M.A., vicar of Farringdon, Berks, to Selina, only daughter of the late Andrew Lindsay, Esq., of Summerville, Ryde, Parramatta River, and stepdaughter of J. H. North, Esq., of this city.

WINTLE—GILLESPIE—November 25th, 1868, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. Walter Wintle, son of William Wintle, Esq., linen merchant, Belfast, Ireland, to Emily Emelia Mary, daughter of Michael Gillespie, Esq., both of Bega.

YOUNG—SIMPSON—January 1st, at Christ Church, Newcastle, by the Rev. A. E. Selwyn, Mr. Peter Young, storekeeper, of Lambton, to Rebecca Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. David Simpson, of Springfield, near Waratah.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—December 18th, 1869, Mr. James Melville Balfour, Colonial Marine Engineer, was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in Timaru Roadstead, New Zealand. He was the youngest son of the late Rev. Lewis Balfour, D.D., of Colinton, near Edinburgh, and was 28 years of age.

BARBER—December 12th, at her residence, deeply regretted, Frances Margaret, the beloved wife of R. A. Barber, Esq., and daughter of F. R. Hume, Esq., Burrowa.

BENJAMIN—January 7th, at Armidale, Ernest Arthur, infant son of Mr. Lewis Benjamin, aged 1 month and 3 days.

BOBART—December 26th, 1869, at Bourke, Ethel Mary Merrita, only child of H. C. and M. E. V. Bobart, aged 13 months and 26 days.

BOWERMAN—January 10th, at her residence, Pennant Hills, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of George Bowerman, aged 48 years, leaving a husband and nine children, and a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn their loss.

BOWMAN—January 15th, at Archerfield, George Pearce Bowman, aged 48, eldest son of George Bowman, Esq., of Richmond.

BRINDLEY—January 11th, at No. 4, Baptist-terrace, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Sarah Ann, wife of Robert Brindley, in the 76th year of her age.

BROWN—December 31st, 1869, at Milleinstein, Haddon Riggs, Marthaguy Creek, William, the only beloved son of Sarah and Thomas Brown, of convulsions, aged eight days.

BRADLEY—January 22nd, at his residence, 207, Campbell-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, of consumption, in his 36th year, Mr. John Bradley.

BUCK—At the residence of his mother, George Buck, aged 21, son of the late George Buck, of the city of York, Yorkshire, England.

BURKE—January 21st, at the residence of his sister, 112, Stanley-street, Denis Burke, aged 16 years.

CANNY—December 30th, 1869, at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Brewster, No. 96, Phillip-street North, after a short illness, Mr. Henry Canny, late compositor of the Government Printing office, leaving a wife and five children and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. Aged 32 years.

CATLETT—January 1st, at the residence of his son, Grantham Cottage, Burwood, William Catlett, M.D., in his 70th year, deeply regretted.

CHAMBERS—January 7th, drowned in the Joamilla Creek, Mooroowoolen, near Goulburn, William Stephen Chambers, second eldest son of William Chambers, quarryman, of this city, in his 23rd year.

CHOWNE—January 4th, after a short illness, at his residence, Pyrmont, much respected, Mr. Thomas Chowne, shipbuilder, in his 69th year.

CLARK—January 14th, at his late residence, Devonshire-street, West Maitland, Charles Miller Clark, professor of dancing, eldest son of the late N. Clark, Baulkham Hills, Windsor Road, eldest brother of Mr. John Clark, Elizabeth-street, and Mr. William Clark, of Athol Gardens, Bradley's Head.

COCHRANE—January 17th, at her parents' residence, 64, Market-street, Helen, the beloved daughter of William and Margaret Cochrane, aged 16 years.

COCKROFT—January 11th, at his residence, Gipps-street, Surry Hills, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, John Cockroft, aged 49 years.

CORRIE—January 21st, at Claremont, Concord, Walter, youngest son of C. P. Corrie, aged 13 months.

COZENS—January 4th, at the residence of his parents, Manly Beach, James William, eldest son of J. C. and A. Cozens, aged 15 years and 9 months.

DANGAR—January 8th, on board the P. and O. Co.'s steamship Avoca, between Galle and King George's Sound, from inflammation of the lungs, Flora Farhane, second daughter of A. A. Dangar, Esq., aged 6 months.

DOLE—January 19th, at the Medical Hall, Glebe Road, Ada Clara, the infant daughter of James and Ellen Dole, aged 11 months and 19 days.

DUFF—January 10th, at her parents' residence, Botanic Gardens, at quarter-past 5 o'clock, Mary M'Naughton, infant daughter of John and Mary Duff, aged 1 year and 7 days.

DUNN—January 9th, at her residence, Purchase's Cottages, Parramatta, late of William-street, Redfern, Mrs. Ann Dunn, aged 65 years, after severe affliction of rheumatism, confining her to her bed for 35 years, which she bore with truly Christian fortitude.

EDMONDS—January 4th, after a severe illness of 7 weeks with rheumatic fever, Mimy, aged 19 years, the beloved wife of Charles Lee Edmonds, of 249, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

EVANS—January 8th, at her late residence, Crown-street, near Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo, after a long and painful illness, of consumption, Annie Josephine, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. James Pevan Evans, aged 25 years.

FARRELL—January 20th, at his residence, Jamison-street, Thomas Farrell, Esq., spirit merchant, in his 49th year.

FITZ—January 4th, at Lorn, West Maitland, the residence of Alexander W. M'Dougall, Esq., Anne, the widow of the late Robert Fitz, Esq., of Windsor, in her 93rd year.

FLETCHER—January 23rd, at Terrara, Shoalhaven, Mary Turner, youngest daughter of Archibald and Jemima Fletcher, aged 3 years and 7 months, of croup.

FLEMING—January 11th, at Albury, Annie Eleanor, youngest daughter of George Toutcher Fleming, aged 6 months.

FORRESTER—December 22nd, 1869, at his residence, Cornwallis, Windsor, Mr. W. Forrester, sen., after a long and painful illness.

FRANCIS—December 24th, 1869, at the residence of Mrs. Alexander, Elizabeth-street, Redfern, Elizabeth Jane, infant daughter of Mrs. Edward Francis, Surry Hills.

FRASER—December 25th, 1869, at his residence, 349, Victoria-street, John Fraser, mason, eldest son of the late Donald Fraser, dyer, Haugh, Inverness, Scotland.

GRAY—December 7th, 1869, at Kynnumboon, Tweed River, Amy Beatrice, youngest daughter of Samuel William and Mary Gray, aged 8 months.

GUNN—December 20th, at the residence of his son, Cleveland-street, Redfern, Mr. W. N. Gunn, late of Parramatta, aged 65 years.

HALLETT—January 21st, at her residence, Canterbury, Elizabeth Henrietta, relict of the late W. B. Hallett, Esq., Higham, Kent, England.

HANNELL—December 20th, 1869, at Newcastle, N. S. W., after a long and painful illness, in the 23rd year of her age, Adeline Matilda, the beloved wife of John Edward Hannell, Esq., and only daughter of R. B. Theobald, Esq., of the same city.

HAYES—On the 26th instant, at the residence of her grandfather, 414, Kent-street, Emily Mary, the dearly beloved and only daughter of James Edward and Johanna Hayes, aged 4½ years. Dearly beloved by all that knew her.

HUNT—January 3rd, at his parents' residence, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, Henry R., the infant son of Vere and Rebecca Hunt, aged 5 months.

HUNT—January 13th, at the residence of her son, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Mary, relict of the late Josiah Hunt, Esq., late of Hayes, Middlesex, England, aged 72 years.

JOHNSON—December 29th, 1869, at St. Leonards, Rebecca, the wife of Edwin Johnson, Esq., Inspector of Schools, aged 50 years.

KIMPTON—January 9th, at her late residence, Waverley, Mrs. M. Kimpton, relict of the late Edward Kimpton, of Finchley, England, mother of Mrs. M[illegible]er, Newtown, and Mrs. Porter, Waverley, in the 79th year of her age.

LEA—January 4th, at her brother's residence, William and Palmer streets, Woolloomooloo, Catherine Ann, eldest daughter of Mrs. Margaret Lea, aged 19 years.

LEHANE—December 27th, 1869, at the residence of his parents, Reedy Creek, Coppabella, Yass, John Thomas, infant son of Jeremiah and Hannah Maria Lehane, aged five months and ten days.

LYONS—January 21st, at 219, Macquarie-street, Ellen Christina, infant daughter of John Perry Lyons, Maryborough, Queensland, aged 10 months.

LYONS—January 6th, at his residence, 266, Castlereagh-street, Mr. Isaac Lyons, aged 70 years.

MACDONALD—January 14th, at Welaregang, Upper Murray, Charles Hubert Graham, youngest son of R. S. G. Macdonald.

M'NAMARA—January 3rd, at her parents' residence, Cumberland-street, near Churchhill, Margaret, the only and beloved child of Bartholomew and Anne M'Namara, aged 14 months, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

MARSH—On the 26th instant, at No. 1, Wellington-place, Upper Dowling-street, Christiana J. A. Marsh, aged 50 years, relict of the late Edwin S. Marsh, formerly of this city, and youngest daughter of the late Andrew Aitken, Esq., of Tintockland, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and dearly beloved sister of Robert L. Aitken, of this city, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude. Was much respected by all who knew her for her amiable qualities.

MILLER—January 3rd, at his parents' residence, 78, Clarence-street, Robert, infant son of Robert and Isabella Napier Miller, aged 1 year.

MURPHY—January 11th, at the residence of his parents, 305, Kent-street, John, the second and dearly beloved son of John F. and Sarah Murphy, aged 16 months and 17 days.

MULHOLAND—December 28th, 1869, at East Bargo, at the residence of her parents, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Mr. James Mulholand, of West Bargo, in the 32nd year of her age, leaving a husband and 6 small children to deplore their loss.

MURIEL—January 17th, at Moreton Park, drowned whilst bathing, Robert Bertram, youngest beloved son of Robert Muriel, aged eleven years and ten months.

O'BRIEN—January 18th, at Concord, Bartholomew O'Brien, M.D., aged 58 years.

ORTH—January 18th, at her residence, 176, Castlereagh-street, Emilie Louise Therese, the beloved wife of Mr. Jacob Orth, daughter of Mr Allan Cassen, Westphalen, leaving an affectionate husband and two children to deplore their loss.

PARTRIDGE—October 14th, 1869, at Leagrave, Bedfordshire, England, aged 79, Ann Linnell, widow of the late Thomas Partridge, Esq., mother-in-law of Walter O'Reilly, M.D.

QUINLAY—January 19th, at his residence, Garden-street, Waterloo, Mr. George Quinlay, formerly of Parramatta Road, Glebe, in the 60th year of his age. Deeply regretted by all who knew him.

RICHARDSON—January 4th, at Market-square, Newcastle, Catherine Frances, second daughter of the late Martin Richardson.

REEKS—January 2nd, Mr. William Reeks, of Ann-street, aged 96 years.

RICHARDSON—January 4th, at Market-square, Newcastle, in the 18th year of her age, Catherine Frances, second daughter of the late Martin Richardson.

ROBINSON—December, 28th, 1869, at the Public School, Lambton, of typhoid fever, Susannah, the beloved wife of John Robinson, aged 38 years.

ROBERTS—On the 8th instant, at her residence, Elizabeth-street, Emma Rose, the beloved wife of James J. Roberts, and youngest daughter of the late Thomas Fennell, aged 33 years. New Zealand papers please copy.

RODD—On the 26th instant, at his residence, Tarpeian, Potts's Point, John Savery Rodd, Esq., aged 63 years.

ROWLEY—January 26th, at the residence of her parents, 37, Searle-street, Woolloomooloo, Ellen Jane, only and beloved daughter of William and Tempest Rowley, aged 14 months.

SANCTO—December 27th, 1869, at Tomki, Richmond River, James Stanley Sancto, aged 31 years, late of Maidstone, Kent.

SCOTT—November 12th, at his house, No. 26, Stafford-street, Edinburgh, Scotland, Mr. James Scott, of J. and T. Scott, 10, George-street, in the 68th year of his age.

SEATH—January 13th, at Narrabri, of inflammation of lungs, caused by going into the river, Thomas the dearly beloved son of John and Ann Seath, of Rouse Hill, Windsor Road, in the 23rd year of his age. He leaves a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their loss.

SHEPPERD—January 19th, at her parents' residence, The Five Cross Roads Hotel, Upper William-street, Emma Louisa, the beloved daughter of Joseph and Louisa Shepperd, aged 13 months.

SHORT—December 28th, at her brother's residence, Waverley, Mary Short, aged 20 years and 1 month, the beloved sister of John and William Short, after a short but painful illness.

SIMMS—November 15th, 1869, at Winterbourne, near Bristol, in the 54th year of his age, Mr. George Bennett Simms, only son of the late Mr. Benjamin Simms, watchmaker, of Parramatta-street, Sydney, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their loss.

SIMMONS—January 24th, John, third son of Mr. Isaac Simmons, in the 27th year of his age.

SIMPSON—January 5th, at Camden, Janet Grace, the beloved child of Ebenezer and Janet Simpson, aged 18 months.

SOLOMON—January 11th, at St. Leonards, Samuel, son of Lewis and Sarah Solomon, aged 11 years.

SPALDING—January 1st, at Mayfield, Forest Lodge, Glebe, Margaret Emma Jane, the infant daughter of James and Ellen Spalding, aged 4 months.

STORM—January 4th, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Storm, of Union-street, Sydney.

TALBOTT—January 19th, at her residence, Camperdown Road, Newtown, Martha, the beloved wife of H. Talbott, aged 60 years.

TEBBUTT—January 20th, at Murrurundi, Henry Wesley, eldest son of Mr. J. L. Tebbutt, aged 18 years.

TREPAND—November 12th, 1869, at her residence, M'Iver-street, Sandhurst, Victoria, Jane, the beloved wife of Captain Trepand, and daughter of the late Mrs. John Eccleston, of Campbelltown Road, aged 52 years.

WADDINGTON—January 25th, at Sydney Infirmary, William Waddington, aged 35.

WEBB—January 20th, at 11, Arundel-terrace, Glebe, Cecil Paton, the infant son of Allan and Janet Webb, aged 5 weeks.

WILLIAMSON—September 29th, 1869, at Knockfin, Strathglass, Inverness-shire, Scotland, Mr. Alexander Williamson, in the 74th year of his age, father of Mrs. Duncan Cumming, Scott-street, Newcastle, New South Wales.

WOOD—January 6th, at Waverley, Harry Edmund, youngest child of Charles H. and Rebecca Wood, aged 14 months.

WORSLEY—On the 20th instant, at Kiama, after a short illness, Peter Jackson Worsley, brother of Mr. Samuel Jackson Worsley, of Campbell-street, Surry Hills, aged 38 years.

WRIGHT—January 7th, at the residence of her grandfather, at Balmain, Jessie Goodwin, aged 1 year and 8 months, youngest daughter of John and Eliza Wright.

SHIPPING SUMMARY.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.

January 3.—Underley, ship, 1292, Tidmarsh, from Plymouth, 82 days out.
January 5.—Glendower, ship, 1192, Brinsden, from the Lizard, 100 days.
January 15.—Canaan, ship, 940, Wilson, from Portland, 103 days.
January 15.—Tamana, ship, 600, Mann, from the Clyde, 95 days.
January 16.—Woolloomooloo, ship, 700, Anderson, from the Lizard, 92 days.
January 16.—Ceara, schooner, 172, Daig, from Alloa (Scotland), 108 days.
January 20.—Mary Ann Wilson, ship, 944, Kitson, from the Lizard, 87 days.
January 22.—Sir J. Lawrence, ship, 878, Fernie, from London, 87 days.
January 24.—John C. Munro, ship, 612, Kidder, from the Lizard, 114 days.

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

December 31.—Ionia, barque, 174, M'Lean, from Tahiti.
January 1.—Xulla, barque, 526, Howes, from New York.
January 11.—Anna, barque, 430, Mernsia, from San Francisco.
January 18.—Lizzie and Rose, ship, 400, O'Hagan, from San Francisco.
January 19.—Nymph, barque, 298, Rabe, from San Francisco.
January 23.—Avoca, P. and O. steamer, Farquhar, from Galle.
January 23.—Rebecca, barque, 282, Davidson, from New York.

VESSELS LOADING.

For London.—Canaan, ship, 940, Wilson; City of Manchester, ship, 659, Shand; City of Sydney, ship, 1184, Ankers; Glendower, ship, 1192, Brinsden; Maid of Judah, ship, 665, Ayling; Parisian, 110, Sullivan; Parramatta, ship, 1450, Swanson; Sir J. Lawrence, ship, 878, Fernie; Sobraon, ship, 2130, Elmslie; Tamana, ship, 600, Mann; Underley, ship, 1292, Tidmarsh; Woolloomooloo, ship, 700, Anderson.

For West Coast.—Castlehead, ship, 580, Armstrong.

For Shanghai.—Aranam, barque, 360, Rollin.

For Hongkong.—Marquis of Argyle, ship, 580, M'Keun; Harriet King, schooner, 184, Champion.

DEPARTURES FOR ENGLAND.

December 31.—Abergeldie, ship, 1152, Duthie, for London. Cargo: 4117 bales wool, 16 bales cotton, 651 casks tallow, 6316 pieces copper, 1162 hides, 24,674 horns, 30,318 bones, 49 tierces beef, 7 casks lard, 16 hogsheads cocoanut oil, 59 bales leather, 15 packages sundries.

December 31.—John Duthie, ship, 1031, Robertson, for London. Passengers—Mrs. Robertson and child, Dr. Peechy, Mr. R. Graham. Cargo: 3621 bales 4 half-bales wool, 4 bales skins, 37 bales cotton, 110 cases cocoanut oil, 499 casks tallow, 1536 hides, 64 bags copra, 560 cases meat, 13 cases tortoiseshell, 44 bales leather, 855 bags copper regulus, 8 packages sundries.

January 10.—Queen of Nations, ship, 846, Donald, for London. Passengers—Miss Donald, Captain Sebert, Madame Sebert, Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. Lannes. Cargo: 1964 bales wool, 49 bales leather, 649 casks tallow, 111 hides, 1027 cases meat, 7 tons shale, 76 cases.

January 12.—La Hogue, ship, 1331, Goddard, for London. Passengers—Mrs. Plomer, Misses Plomer (3), Master Douglas and servant, Mr. H. H. Beauchamp, Mrs. Beauchamp, 7 children and servant, Mrs. R. M. Isaacs, Misses Isaacs (2), Mrs. Lyons, 2 children and servant, Mr. Trimbeskie, child and servant, Miss Miles, Miss Scott, Rev. M. Lassetter, Mr. T. Rodd, Mr. J. Ritchie, Mr. T. W. Butler, Mr. C. Armstrong, Mr. Scott, Dr. Cruickshanks, Mrs. Cruickshanks. Second cabin: Mr. and Mrs. Richard Fry, Mr. W. M'Mickan, Miss Bodie, Miss Handcock, Mr. T. Paterson, Mr. W. Benn, Mr. T. Thompson, Mr. H. Cartenson, Mr. J. M'Leod, and 28 in the intermediate, and 7 naval invalids. Cargo: 2780 bales wool, 10 packages cotton, 5 bales skins, 5542 pieces copper, 320 casks tallow, 42 bales leather, 200 bundles basils, 17 cases tongues, 21 cases wine, 23 cases gum, 14 packages sundries.

January 17.—William Duthie, ship, 968, Johnson, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. J. Powell, Miss Powell (3), Master Powell. Cargo: 3623 bales wool, 533 casks tallow, 703 ingots copper, 8 tons bones, 55 packages cotton, 8 bales skins, 7 bags whalebone, 46 cases wine, 2 packages.

January 25.—Middlesex, ship, 1191, Sotham, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs Garrick and 2 children, Dr. Peel, Messrs. Thomas, Blake and servant, J. Williams. Cargo: 3210 bales wool, 590 casks tallow, 158 casks cocoanut oil, 2 bales skins, 5 fowling pieces, 2 rifles, 2 bundles skins, 2 tons bones, 4340 horns, 19 bales cotton, 1543 cakes copper, 77 bales leather, 10 kegs butter, 266 cases wine.

January 17.—Nourmahal, ship, 846, Fowler, for London. Passengers—Misses Macky (2), Mrs. Challis, Mrs. Grant. Cargo: 2508 bales wool, 110 cases meat, 133 bales cotton, 117 bales skins, 57 bales leather, 145 bags cotton seed, 100 casks butter, 211 casks cocoanut oil, 134 casks tallow, 7 packages sundries.

DEPARTURES FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

For Galle.—January 1, Malta, P. and O. S., 1200, Skottowe.

For Mauritius.—January 1, Zeka, brig, 185, Morris; 7, Jane Maria, barque, 341, Leggett.

For Petropaulovski.—January 7, Charlotte Andrews, barque, 850, Vandervord; 13, Ailsa Isle, barque, 360, Houston.

For San Francisco.—January 9, Adelia Carlton, barque, 594, Carlton.

For Hongkong.—January 22, Agnes Banfield, barque, 480, Bastian.

DEPARTURES FROM NEWCASTLE.

December 30.—Argo, for Mauritius, with 491 tons coal.
December 31.—Robert Kerr, for San Francisco, with 171 tons coal.
January 3.—Frederick, for Hongkong, with 650 tons coal.
January 6.—Puritan, for San Francisco, with 1418 tons coal.
January 8.—Columbia, for San Francisco, with 1300 tons coal.
January 10.—Stranger, for Mauritius, with 370 tons coal.
January 12.—F. H. Ericksen, for Hongkong, with 290 tons coal.
January 14.—Mottl, for Shanghai, with 431 tons coal.
January 17.—Arica, for Petropaulovski, with 564 tons coal.
January 18.—Red Rover, for San Francisco, with 1400 tons coal.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAILS.

Malta, for Galle, sailed January 1.
Avoca, from Galle, arrived January 23.

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE STATION.

Challenger, 18 guns, Commodore Lambert, at New Zealand.
Rosario, 8 guns, Commander Palmer, at New Zealand.
Virago, 6 guns, Commander Murray, at New Zealand.
Blanche, 6 guns, Captain Montgomery, at New Zealand.

FREIGHTS.

At Sydney.

For London.—Wool, clean, ¾d in full; greasy, ½d; tallow, 45s; measurement goods, 35s; leather, 50s; hides, 20s; bones, 25s; copper ore, 2s 6d; horns, 25s; oil (cocoanut) 55s, sperm 65s to 70s; cotton, ¾d; copper, 5s.

For Shanghai, 20s; Hongkong, 20s; Foochow, 10s; Calcutta, 12s; Bombay, 20s; Galle, 10s; San Francisco, 18s; Valparaiso, 5s; Singapore, 8s; Mauritius, 12s.

At Newcastle.

For Shanghai, 18s; Hongkong, 18s; Foochow, 15s; Calcutta, 17s; Bombay, 25s; Galle, 18s; San Francisco, 30s; Valparaiso, 10s; Singapore, 12s; Mauritius, 18s.

SHIPS' REPORTS.

Avoca.—The R.M.S.S. Avoca sailed from Point de Galle at 8 p.m. on the 30th December, 1869 (21 hours late), and arrived at King George's Sound on the 15th instant, at 1.50 a.m. Experienced fine weather and moderate trades to 26° south, from which point the passage was retarded by a continuance of strong head winds (S.E. and E.), with very heavy head seas. Sailed from the Sound at 5.30 p.m. on the 15th instant, passed and signalled Cape Otway at 2 p.m. on the 20th, arriving at her anchorage in Hobson's Bay at 11.20 p.m. same date, having had moderate to fresh S.W. winds during the run from the Sound. Cleared Port Phillip Heads at 7.30 a.m. on the 21st instant, rounded Wilson's Promontory at 4.30 p.m. same day, passed Gabo Island at 10 a.m. on the 22nd, and brought up at her moorings off Moore's Wharf at 10.30 a.m. on the 23d. Fine weather and light variable winds during the passage from Melbourne.

Canaan.—The favourite trader Canaan, Captain Wilson, has again safely arrived in port. The present outward passage has been somewhat prolonged, owing to the prevalence of light moderate weather, but the passengers speak of the trip as being in every way a most agreeable one. She sailed from Portland on 4th October, and with very poor N.E. trades crossed the equator on 7th November, in longitude 21·15 W. The S.E. trades were but moderately good, and were lost in 18° S. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was crossed on the 6th December, and she made her east longitude on a parallel of latitude 45° S., light winds prevailing throughout. Passed Cape Otway on the 7th instant.

Ceara.—The Ceara, three-masted schooner, purchased in England by Messrs. Broomfield and Whittaker, Sydney, and intended for the intercolonial trade, arrived 16th inst. Her port of departure was Alloa, but, contrary winds prevailing, she did not pass the Lizard until the 30th September. She had very bad north-east trades, and in the chops of the Channel lost her fore-topsail yard. The equator was crossed in longitude 24° W., on 8th November. She, however, had good south-east trades, and passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 7th December, Tristan d'Acunha having been sighted on 27th November. She ran her easting down on a parallel of latitude 45° S., westerly winds prevailing, and she passed south of Tasmania on the 10th instant. On the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., the vessel was coming along this coast with a fresh westerly wind and a heavy sea, when she carried away her mainmast in two places at the same time, the mast parting half-way between the trestle-trees and cap, and again some 6 feet below the hounds.

Glendower.—The Glendower, from London, made the passage in 100 days from the Lizard. This protracted run may readily be accounted for from the very adverse weather experienced, and which appears to have marked the passage throughout. The Glendower left Gravesend on the 8th September, and after a series of very heavy gales, during which she bore up for the Downs in company with a large fleet of other outward-bound vessels, left that anchorage again on Monday, the 20th, and the Lizard on the 26th, having had a dead beat down Channel. She then encountered several days of very heavy S.W. weather in the latitude of Lisbon, and did not cross the Equator until the 1st November. Passed the Cape of Good Hope on the 28th November, and Cape Otway on the 28th December. Hove to off Botany at midnight on the 4th. She had very strong N.E. winds and heavy sea from Cape Howe, which was passed at noon on the 1st January.

John C. Munro.—A smart line clipper-built ship, named the John C. Munro, arrived from London on 24th instant. She is commanded by Captain Kidder, who, although on his first voyage to this port, has made many successful passages to Melbourne. His present passage has, perhaps, not been so rapid as other vessels of the season, but his log shows the vexatious winds with which he has had to contend, and will at once account for the delay. The ship has, however, arrived in excellent order, and despite the fact of being deeply laden, and exposure to severe weather, is as trim and fresh as when leaving the docks. Respecting the outward passage, we have received through the courtesy of Captain Kidder the following particulars:—The John C. Munro, after a tedious beat down channel, passed the Start Point on the 1st October. On clearing the land the wind came in from S. and S.E., and blew a heavy gale for fourteen days. The N.E. trades proved very light and unsettled, and the ship did not reach the Equator until the 5th November, on which day she crossed in longitude 25·16 W. The S.E. trades also proved light, and were lost in latitude 19 S. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was passed on 28th November, and she made her easting on a parallel of latitude 44° S., light westerly winds prevailing, which continued to Cape Otway, which point on the voyage was reached on the 8th instant. Here more delay was caused from light airs and calms, and for 36 hours the ship was actually at anchor in Bass' Straits. After leaving the Straits she had N.E. breezes, which continued to Cape Howe, when the wind strengthened in force, but still holding from the same quarter, against which, with the addition of a strong southerly current, the good ship has had to make her way. The J. C. Munro, although not absolutely a new vessel has all the attributes of a clipper, she has hitherto been employed in the China trade, and has done good service in her time, and her present passage will bear comparison with several of the cracks trading to this port from the mother country.

Mary Ann Wilson.—The Mary Ann Wilson, from London, completed her passage in 87 days from land to land. She left the Start Point on 24th October, with moderate N.E. trades, passed the Equator on 18th November in longitude 28 W. The S.E. trades also proved moderate, and were lost in latitude 15 S. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was passed on the 18th December, and her East longitude was made on a parallel of latitude 48 S. The vessel passed south of Van Diemen's Land on the 13th instant, and has felt the effects of the late prevailing N.E. winds. The passage of the Mary Ann Wilson has, however, been attended with a serious loss of life. On the 4th January, at 9 p.m., the vessel running in a strong gale, the second and third officers, named respectively Thomas Johnson and George M'Donald, were on watch and stationed on the poop; they were leaning on the ridge chain which is carried round the poop rail, when it parted, and the two unfortunate souls were precipitated overboard. The ship was at once rounded to, and life-buoys cast adrift with the possible chance of saving life, but unfortunately without effect.

Sir John Lawrence.—The well-known Aberdeen ship Sir John Lawrence, Captain Fernie, arrived in port from London on 22nd instant, after an excellent passage from the Start Point of 84 days. Although the weather has proved the reverse of favourable to the speedy prosecution of a voyage, Captain Fernie reports that he left London on 27th October, passed the Lizard on the 29th October, and crossed the Equator on 21st November in longitude 26° W. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was reached on 16th December, and her easting was made between the parallels of 44° and 45° S.; she had very bad unsettled weather, with variable winds and a great deal of rain; Cape Otway was passed on the 14th instant, and northerly winds have since detained her on this coast.

Rebecca.—The Rebecca, from New York, sailed on the 9th October, and crossed the Equator on the 19th November, in longitude 29 W.; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 16th December; and ran down her easting between latitude 46 and 46 S. She carried favourable winds, and passed south of Van Diemen's Land on the 15th instant.

Tamana.—The Tamana, from the Clyde, made the passage in 95 days, her detention being caused by a prevalence of light winds the greater part of the passage, for, judging from her appearances, she must be a very fast vessel. She sailed from the Clyde on the 9th of October, and came through the North Channel. Very poor N.E. trades were met with, and the Equator was crossed on 9th November in longitude 23 W.; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 6th December, and made her easting on a parallel of latitude 47 S., heavy gales prevailing from N.N.W. to W. until abreast of the Crozets. On the 18th December, in latitude 47·7 S, longitude 68 E., sighted four icebergs, apparently from one mile to half a mile in length and some 200 feet high. The Tamana came south of Tasmania and rounded Cape Pillar on the 8th instant.

Underley.—The ship Underley left Gravesend on the 9th October, and on the following day landed her pilot. She had moderate weather in passing down Channel, and was off Plymouth on the 13th. The N.E. trades were brisk, but were lost in latitude 13 N. Crossed the Equator on the 21st November, had good S.E. trades up to latitude 20 S., when the wind hauled to the southward. The easting was made on a parallel of latitude of 46 S., and Cape Otway was passed on the 71st day out, since then light winds and unsteady weather.

Woolloomooloo.—The Woolloomooloo, well known in connection with the Sydney trade, has again put in an appearance after a fair passage from the Lizard of 92 days. On this voyage she is under the command of Captain Anderson, formerly chief officer of the Maid of Judah, and whose connection with the colony dates from the Phoenician, the pioneer ship of the Aberdeen line. The Woolloomooloo, despite the many miles she has travelled, and the wear and tear encountered while engaged in the trade between this port and England, still looks as smart as when she first entered our harbour, on which occasion she brought us late and important English news, the passage having been made in 82 days. With respect to the present trip Captain Anderson informs us that he left Gravesend on the 10th, and passed the Lizard on the 15th October, having been detained in the Channel by S.W. winds; he had moderate N.E. trades, and crossed the Equator on 9th November, in longitude 23 W.; had good S.E. trades which reached to latitude 29 S.; she passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 6th December in latitude 44 S., and made her easting between the parallels of 44° and 45°. From the Crozets to Kerguelen's Lands the wind for 12 days being to the S. and by E. quarter, but from thence to the south coast of Tasmania, which was reached on the 8th instant, she had N.W. to S.W. breezes. Off the latter island a heavy gale was experienced from N.W. which lasted 3 days, and drove the vessel into longitude 156 E.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE PAUL RIQUET.

We are in receipt of a file of New Caledonian newspapers from the 14th November to the 16th December. The intelligence therewith transmitted is, with one exception, not of much general interest. The chief event is, we regret to state, one of a sinister character—the total loss of a three-masted vessel at the end of her voyage, the French merchantman Paul Riquet. This ill-fated ship, which left Bordeaux on the 11th July, 1869, was, on the 7th of November last (shortly before midnight), most unfortunately wrecked on a coral reef, to the south of New Caledonia, in latitude 22 58 South, and longitude 164 44 East. The Paul Riquet—owned by Messrs. Balland and Company, of Bordeaux—was commanded by Captain Geneviere at the time of the disaster. No lives were lost, and no special blame can be attributed to the captain, who appears to have done his utmost under the circumstances, to save the ship. The reef on which the vessel struck was the *Ngedembi Reef*, near the southernmost cape. The vessel carried a cargo of 500 tons of merchandise, property of the State, and about 150 tons of merchandise belonging to private parties. She had a crew of 15 men, and also carried six passengers. The "Paul Riquet" made Nya Peak, on the Isle of Pines, on the 6th November, at 6 p.m., the distance being about 15 miles. She continued her route to the south-west, with a light breeze from the east during that night. In the morning, Nya Peak stood north 4° west, and about ten miles distant. On the 7th November, at noon, the ship sighted the Ngedembi Reef, and from 12 till 4 in the afternoon she had light shifting winds from the northward, and a broken sea away to the east. At six o'clock, the wind freshened from the south. During the next two hours, the wind died away; and the ship was with difficulty kept clear of the reefs, there being scarcely wind enough to steer her by. During the next four hours there was a dead calm. The ship would now not answer to her rudder at all, and in spite of the united efforts of the captain and his crew, she drifted, under a heavy rapid current, bodily on the reef. It was about half-past 12 o'clock (midnight) when she finally struck. From the point where the vessel struck the bearing of Cape was south-south-west. At about half-past 1 a.m., the wind having changed, the captain made a last vigorous effort to save the ship, but without any result, except a partial change of her position. The waters now broke heavily over her, and she became a perfect wreck. The captain sent the passengers and part of his crew away from the wreck in one of the ship's boats, and remained himself (with four volunteers) on board the vessel. As, however, the ship soon after began rapidly to settle down there had all to leave the ship, and to rejoin their comrades. The united party finally passed through the Great Reef, at the Dumbea Opening, at about 11 o'clock a.m., and arrived (after many dangers) at the lighthouse on the Ameda Islet, at 7 p.m. From this temporary resting-place the captain and his companions proceeded, on the morning of the 9th November, to Noumea, where they arrived at 2 o'clock p.m. The Paul Riquet, amongst other things, had a lot of prizes on board for the children of the public schools of the colony of New Caledonia. This loss has been a matter of special regret both to the local authorities and to the teachers and children. The English schooner Prima Donna brought to Noumea what could be saved from the wreck.

National Library of Australia

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1461530

The Mercantile and Money Article will be found on the third page.

Death of Captain James Malcolm.—On the arrival, last evening, of the steamer Morpeth, from Newcastle, some of our fellow-citizens heard with regret that an awfully sudden death had occurred during the passage which deprived two local companies of a valuable officer, and a large circle of friends of one who was much esteemed. Captain Malcolm left Newcastle yesterday morning in apparent health, and was on the bridge of the steamer a short time prior to his death. He then went below and was seated on one of the berths in the cabin, when he was seen suddenly to lean forward and fall upon the cabin floor. Several persons went to his assistance, and it was found that he was insensible. The services of a medical gentleman, who was also a passenger, were promptly offered, but without effect, as he found that life was extinct. Captain Budd and his officers were most assiduous in their endeavours to render any assistance in their power, and, on finding that death had taken place, made such arrangements as the nature of the case would admit. The deceased gentleman has been long and intimately connected with the maritime interests of this port. He arrived here as a shipmaster, and afterwards became a marine surveyor. In this capacity he represented the New South Wales and Sydney Marine Insurance Companies. His professional ability and integrity were unimpeachable, and in private life he had secured a large circle of friends, who will hear with regret that he has been so suddenly cut off from the land of the living.

Anniversary Regatta.—The official time taken by the umpire for the yacht race is as follows:—Second-class yacht match—Pert finished at 5h. 5m. 30sec.; Peri, at 5h. 5m. 53sec; Ella, at 5h. 11m. 57sec. Peri had to allow Ella 8 minutes, and Pert 11 minutes; the latter, therefore, wins first prize from Peri by 14 minutes 23 seconds, beating Ella in time allowance by 9 minutes 27 seconds. In the race for the Prince Alfred Yacht Club, Australian finished at 5h. 16m. 20sec.; Eva, at 5h. 18m. 10sec; Pomona, at 5h. 20m. 30 sec; Josephine, at 5h. 24m. 14sec.; and Ision, at 5h. 28m. 50sec. Pomona takes the Mayor's [illegible] second prize, and Josephine third.

The Bishop of Auckland.—The Rev. Dr. Cowie, the successor of Bishop Selwyn, in the diocese of Auckland, arrived yesterday, per City of Melbourne, on his way to New Zealand, for which he leaves this evening. We are requested to intimate that an opportunity will be afforded to the clergy and others who may wish it, of being introduced to his Lordship at the Cathedral to-day. The service will commence at 11 a.m.

Australian Library and Literary Institution.—Pursuant to notice, the annual general meeting of the proprietors and shareholders of the Australian Library and Literary Institution was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. A. H. Richardson, No. 277, George-street, for the purpose of receiving the yearly report, together with a statement of the debts, credits, and effects—in accordance with the terms of the Act of Incorporation. The attendance on the occasion was by no means a very numerous one. On the motion of Mr. A. H. Richardson, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Dr. a'Beckett was called to the chair. At the request of the Chairman the Treasurer (Mr. Richardson) then read the following annual report:—"The past year has been an eventful one in the history of this institution. Under the direction and authority of the proprietors and shareholders the books of the Library have been sold to the Government, and a Free Public Library instituted in the Library building, which the Government have taken on lease for twelve months, with the option of purchase. It will be in the recollection of the proprietors and shareholders that, at the annual meeting held last January, objection was taken to a continuance of the Library under the disadvantages of its heavy debt; and special general meetings, duly called, were held—on the 19th of February, 15th of May, 21st of July, and 20th of September—which ultimately conferred power on the committee of management to accept the following terms for sale of the library books, and conditional sale of the land and buildings to the Government. The terms arrived at, by protracted negotiation, were that the Government should purchase the books, bookshelves, fittings, and other movable effects, for £1500, and take a lease of the premises for one year, at the rent of £300, payable in advance, with option to purchase the land and buildings for £4000, at any time within the year of lease,—such £4000 to be made up of £3600 cash, and a contingent liability of £400, for money lent to the library many years ago and not claimed; the Government to pay insurance and all rates and taxes, and to do tenants' repairs. An agreement, bearing date the 24th of September, 1869, was accordingly entered into by the committee of management with the Government on these terms, and the payment of £1800 for the books, including other chattels, and the rent in advance was duly made and possession delivered up to the Government. The following statement shows the debts, credits, and effects of the corporation up to the present date. Debts: mortgage to Savings' Bank—£3200; accrued interest thereon, £348; further interest (three-quarters of a year) to 30th September 1870, £144—amounting to £3692. Contingent liability for loan to library, £400; Richardson and Co., London booksellers (balance of account), £62 8s. 11d.; contingent payments, £81 14s. Making a total of £4235 2s. 11d. The credits and effects were—land and building with contingent liability, as above, per agreement with the Government, £4000; balance in Australian Joint Stock Bank, £302—making a total to credit of £4302. The treasurer's audited account is submitted, showing the cash receipts and payments for the past year, and a balance of £302 remaining in the bank at credit of the corporation. It devolves upon the meeting to elect a committee of ten members for the year ensuing. The affairs of the institution will then be looked after until it be seen what the decision of the Government shall be in respect of the purchase. (Signed) Arthur M. A'Beckett, chairman." The treasurer also read a statement of accounts. On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Lang, seconded by Captain Burn, the report and statement of accounts were adopted. On the motion of Captain Burn, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Lang, the following gentlemen were continued in office as members of committee:—Mr. Thomas Walker, Mr. A. H. Richardson, Dr. A'Beckett, Captain Burn, the Hon. Charles Campbell, M.L.C., Mr. F. Chapman, Mr. W. Forde, Mr. W. R. Piddington, M.L.A., Mr. G. A. Lloyd, M.L.A., and Mr. A. Garran. After thanks had been given to the chairman for presiding, the business of the meeting terminated.

Donations to the Free Public Library, Sydney.—The following donations have been received at the Free Public Library during the present month:—From Mr. H. H. Beauchamp: A handsome edition of "The Works of William Hogarth," from the original plates, restored by James Heath, with a Biographical Essay, &c., on the genius and productions of Hogarth, by John Nichols, 1 vol., atlas folio, half-morocco, gilt edges. Also, "Original Designs of the most celebrated Masters of the Italian Schools," by J. Chamberlaine, 1 vol., imperial folio, half morocco, gilt edges. From Mr. Charles St. Julian: "The Municipalities Act of 1867," with notes thereon, and general instructions for the working of Municipal Councils, and the conduct of elections, &c., thereunder; also, with Draft Code of By-laws, by Charles St. Julian, 1 vol., 8vo. From Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., &c., &c.: "An Address on Intemperance and the Licensing System; delivered in the Masonic Hall, on the 11th December, 1869, by Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., Chief Justice of New South Wales;" a pamphlet. From Mr. James Macdonald, Victoria: "The Origin and Destiny of Comets, or a Change in the Ecliptic of the Earth, being a concise Treatise on the natural economy and the transmutable order of the Planetary System; illustrated with a diagram showing the operation of the Earth's motion round the Sun, by James Macdonald, Prahran;" a pamphlet. The institution has been well attended by readers since the opening on the 30th September last, the total number reaching 19,800, giving an average of 200 per diem for each day open.

The Weather.—A considerable decrease of temperature, from the great heat of morning and noon, took place on the afternoon of Thursday last by the up-bringing of a "southerly buster," which in turn brought up rain in the evening. Since then there has been cloudy, threatening weather, and we have been favoured by intermittent showers from the rainy quarter; a few of them being heavy: the remainder drizzling. Yesterday evening the weather showed no sign of change.

Boys' Band at the Randwick Asylum.—We have been requested to state that Mr. Allen, of South Head Road, is the very efficient and sole instructor of the Randwick Asylum Band, and not Mr. Robert George, who is the head master of the boys' school.

The Excursion to Zigzag.—Among the members of Parliament who by their presence encouraged the Parramatta Public School Board to help themselves on Wednesday, the name of Mr. Parkes, the President of the Council of Education, was accidentally omitted.

St. Jude's, Randwick.—The society of bellringers commemorated the anniversary of their inauguration on Wednesday evening last, being the anniversary of the colony, by a dinner in the parochial schoolroom. Mr. S. H. Pearce, as president of the society, occupied the chair. On his right sat the clergyman of the district, the Rev. Thomas Wilson; Mr. H. Clark the left. The vice-chairs were filled by the churchwardens, Messrs. J. May and Alfred Cook, and the Mayor of the borough, Mr. M. J. Peden. After ample justice had been done to the substantial viands, the chairman proposed, in appropriate terms, the following toasts:—"The Queen," "The Royal Family," "The Governor," "The Ladies of the colony," "The new Parliament," "The Mayor and our Visitors," "Prosperity to the Colony, Randwick especially," "The Clergyman and Churchwardens." The Rev. T. Wilson proposed "The health of Mrs. S. H. Pearce," and spoke of her general kindness of heart. Mr. Pearce replied, assuring the bellringers of her attachment to them. Mr. Alfred Cook proposed "The Bellringers," and spoke of the gratitude due to them from the parishioners generally for their services in calling them together to the services of the Church and on the several festivals. Messrs. Pearce and Kimberley responded. Other toasts followed, and some excellent songs were sung at the conclusion of the repast.

The Australian Banquet.—Mr. Tallerman, in explaining the merits of preserved meats to the diners at the grand banquet at the Lambeth Baths, said:—"He had before him specimens of cured meat, and he had great pleasure in drawing attention to a specimen of raw meat, perfectly fresh, which had just arrived from Queensland per the Flying Cloud. It was the first fresh meat that had been brought into this country from the colonies, and it was to the credit of Queensland that it took a lead in the matter." This reference is to meat cured by Mr. James Manning's process, a very large quantity having been sent from Brisbane in the Flying Cloud. The credit, therefore, so far as the invention goes, is due to New South Wales, whither the patentee was invited to apply his process.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[From our Correspondents.]

GRAFTON.

Thursday.

The ninth half-yearly meeting of the Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Company was held to-day; Mr. Thomas Fisher, chairman. There was a large attendance of shareholders. The report was considered satisfactory. No dividend was declared. The balance, after paying for permanent repairs to the boats, was £492 3s. 1d., which was carried forward to the next half-year. Messrs. Norman and Cowan were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Page and Lowenthal auditors.

The foundation-stone of the School of Arts' new building was laid by Mr. Thomas Bawden, M.L.A., with Masonic honours, yesterday, being well supported by members of the craft. The whole of the friendly societies in regalia, with Public school children, were present. The ceremony was very imposing. Despite the great heat there was an immense gathering, and the affair passed off with *éclat*. Fifty pounds were subscribed on the stone. A cold luncheon, well attended, followed, with ball in the evening.

Weather hot.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday.

Tallow has declined since the mail arrived.

Poole's candidature is not acceptable, and Rutherford, formerly member for Colac, has offered himself in opposition to Mr. Graham Berry, the Treasurer. Mr. Poole has, however, addressed the electors.

Moss, pawnbroker, has been committed for trial, for receiving stolen property.

The Claud Hamilton (s.) proceeds to Adelaide with the officers and men of the 18th Regiment.

The Victoria Sugar Co. has ascertained that cases of drugs broke above their sugar on board the steamer, going to New Zealand; hence the poisoning cases at Wellington.

In the One-innings Match, the metropolitan players scored 110 against their opponents' 77.

Feeding grains are quiet. For maize there is more inquiry.

The Ministerial banquet at Carisbrook was a successful demonstration.

The Collingwood Gas Company has declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

John Brougham, squatter, has failed. His liabilities are £24,000.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Thursday.

Arrived.—Neptunus, Dutch barque, from Batavia; Aldinga (s.), from Adelaide.

HOBART TOWN.

Thursday.

Arrived.—City of Hobart (s.), from Launceston.

Sailed.—Tien Tsin, for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Wednesday.

The motion of want of confidence, by Mr. John Baker, in the Legislative Council, ended with being passed without division. An attempt to defeat it into the previous question was negatived by the casting vote of the President.

Heavy floods reported everywhere, with considerable damage. The Botanic Gardens are flooded, and it was with considerable difficulty that the animals in the zoological department were saved. There was a very heavy rainfall yesterday at Adelaide; it was two and a quarter inches, and at Mount Remarkable five and three-quarter inches.

The motion against lighting the city by gas was carried at a meeting of citizens last night.

Corn market very firm, but no transactions reported.

Arrived.—The Surprise, from the Mauritius.

Thursday.

Mr. Coglin is a candidate for West Torrens.

Serious news of damage by the late floods continue to come into town.

The corn market is firm, without transactions.

Arrived.—Laughing Wave, from Mauritius.

NEW ZEALAND.

A collision between the Friendlies under Kemp and the Kingites is imminent. Te Kooti is at Tauranga, and the settlers are taking refuge in town. The Kingites' intention to shield Te Kooti is now become apparent.

Wellington, January 18.

No sign of the Flying Squadron.

Commissioner for Affidavits.—Mr. J. B. Jackson, of the Crown Solicitor's Office, has been appointed a Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New South Wales for taking bail and affidavits.

The Arrest of Davis in Melbourne.—The question of the legality of remanding persons arriving in the colony from abroad, and apprehended without legal warrant by the police, upon information charging them with specified criminal offences, was decided by his Honor the Chief Justice of Victoria, in Chambers, on the 21st instant, in an application to discharge from custody one Charles James Davis. The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"This is the man who was mentioned in our issue of the 17th instant as having been apprehended on board the ship Yorkshire by Detective Rourke on the previous day. It appears that Davis, who was then described as a decorator, about thirty-five years old, is charged with having committed frauds to the extent of £15,000 to £16,000 chiefly by paying bills of exchange in the name of one Facey. A warrant for his apprehension reached the colony on Thursday night by the mail steamer Avoca, having been brought out by Sergeant John Meiklejohn, of the detective force, Scotland-yard, London. The appearance of the prisoner yesterday was that of an ordinary harmless-looking individual, of very fair complexion, somewhat closely shaven. We understand, however, that he has contrived so to disguise his ordinary aspect, that even the officer who has come so far in pursuit of him, would have failed to recognise him at first, otherwise than by his voice. Under these circumstances, it is not improbable that his early apprehension by our local police has materially expedited the accomplishment of justice. His Honor the Chief Justice puts a construction upon the law which affords very great facilities for the detention of persons visiting the colony from abroad, and accused upon private information of crime. Davis was accompanied into the presence of the Judge by his wife and another female, and upon the decision against him being pronounced, he kissed both women before quitting the room, on his way to the gaol. The result of the application was received by them all without any show of emotion, as though indeed it was no more than they had expected."

The New Opera Company at Melbourne.—The *Age* furnishes its readers with a few biographical particulars concerning the new company. Signora Lucia Barratti, the prima donna, is a pupil of Lamberti, and made her debut at La Scala in Milan, as Leonora in Il Trovatore, with very flattering success, and she has since sustained leading roles at Vienna, and in various parts of the Continent. Her voice is a soprano of first-class quality, and her histrionic abilities are also said to be of a high order. In the character of Norma, and many others of the most arduous cast, she has received warm encomiums from the critical journals of the cities in which she has performed. Miss Lucy Chambers was born among us, and pursued her studies in Italy under Romani and Lamberti. Her standing in the profession is evidenced by the fact that she played for three seasons at La Scala Theatre, and three seasons also at Berlin, where she was honoured with the highest distinction. She has also performed in Hamburg, Brussels, Madrid, Lisbon, Oporto, Turin, Venice, Bologna, Florence, Naples, and elsewhere. Miss Chambers was making arrangements to proceed to London, when she received an offer from Mr. Lyster which led her to determine upon first visiting her native land. She is an accomplished performer in English as well as Italian opera, and will no doubt become the prime favourite among the company. Signor Mariano Neri, the tenor, brings his credentials from the theatre La Scala, Her Majesty's in London, Madrid, Lisbon, Rome, Turin, Genoa, and Constantinople. Mr. Lyster met with Signor Neri in Milan, where he was the leading tenor at La Scala. Signor Neri is an actor of fine presence, as well as an eminent singer. Enrico Dondi, the basso, is a young performer of high promise, with a voice of grand compass and considerable ability. His appearances have been at the Imperial Theatre of Nice, the Theatre Carlo Felice of Genoa, at Cremona, Bologna, and La Scala in Milan. Signor Contini, the baritone, is also an excellent singer and performer, and has distinguished himself at Milan, Barcelona, Cadiz, Seville, and in other cities of the Continent, as also in North and South America.

Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. request us to direct the attention of drapers, warehousemen, and others to their sale by auction, this day, at their sale rooms, at 11 o'clock, of general drapery, &c. The attention of the public is also directed to the sale of a Singer's full cabinet sewing-machine, in perfect order.—Adv.

REVIEW.

The Practice of the District Courts of New South Wales, with an Appendix containing all the District Courts' Acts and General Rules. Also a number of Statutes and some useful Decisions of the Supreme Court relating to the District Courts and general practice. With a copious Index. By William John Foster, Barrister-at-law and Crown Prosecutor for Sydney; and Charles E. K. Murray, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 8vo., pp. 570. Sydney: F. L. Edwards. 1870.

It is very difficult to review a lawbook. As a general rule none but a lawyer can judge of the merits of such a work, and lawyers don't care to discuss, after the manner of reviewers, the books of their professional brethren, lest soundness of their own opinions should be questioned. But the work before us, although a law book, has been written for the benefit of laymen as well as of lawyers, and is one of those productions which bear upon their face the proof of their usefulness.

Mr. Foster wrote and published a book on District Courts eleven years ago, which, in the preface to the work before us he modestly describes as "imperfect," but which has always, nevertheless, been the standard book of reference among professional men. This work now under review, however,—the joint production of himself and Mr. Murray—is much more full and elaborate. It is divided into two nearly equal parts; the treatise itself extending over 274 pages and the appendix over 296. Both appear to be very complete. The title of the book gives a very good idea of its contents, but its object and arrangement may be still better understood from the following extracts from the preface:—

"This treatise upon the practice of the District Court is intended, primarily, for the use of the members of both branches of the legal profession, and for the officers of the Courts; but in these Courts professional assistance is not always obtainable, and it is highly desirable that every man should know enough of the legal procedure to enable him to assert and protect his own rights—at least in respect of the simple matters which may come before the Courts. Care has therefore been taken, both in the arrangement and in the language employed, to make the subjects treated of generally intelligible to all moderately-educated persons of ordinary ability."

* * *

"The several matters and proceedings touched upon have been arranged, as far as possible, in the order in which they naturally occur: thus, the constitution of the Courts, their jurisdiction, and the appointment, duties, and liabilities of Judges and officers from the commencement; the proceedings of the Courts, from the first entering of a plaint to the final paying over of the proceeds of a judgment, including therein motions for new trials, are next consecutively dealt with; and the several collateral proceedings in the Supreme Court form the conclusion of the first part of the work. The second part, which constitutes the Appendix, contains the District Courts Acts, with the several Amendment Acts, the general rules of practice, the schedule of forms in full, and the additional rules, together with a number of carefully selected Acts bearing upon the jurisdiction of the Courts or the practice therein. To this have been added the reports of a number of valuable cases determined in the Supreme Court, which are either not reported, or not so fully reported elsewhere. A carefully prepared analytical index, alphabetically arranged, concludes the whole."

The promises thus given in the preface are fully borne out in the work itself. While it contains all the references that a lawyer would require, it has been so written that any layman of average intelligence can understand it. The number of authorities cited throughout the work show great research. The Supreme Court cases, with which the Appendix closes, are twelve in number, and are of date from July, 1853, to November, 1865. With the exception of the first—Fisher v. Kemp—they have all been taken from the law reports in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the date of the report being given in every case. Fisher v. Kemp is taken from the "Supreme Court Rules;" but, if we remember rightly, this, also, was a report from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, although probably revised by the Judges when reprinted with the "Rules." These cases could not be very well hunted up when wanted, and their collection and arrangement, with the valuable side notes of Messrs. Foster and Murray, is a very useful addition to the work of these gentlemen. The number of cases cited throughout the book is so great that the mere enumeration of them takes up nearly fifteen pages of close printing. Seventeen statutes are given, including the various acts relating to District Courts, and Courts of Quarter Sessions, the Acts which regulate the giving of Evidence and Common Law Procedure, the Distress for Rent and Replevin Act, the Limited Liability of Mining Partnerships' Act, the Acts Shortening Acts, and the Reservation of Addresses of Counsel Act.

The book is got up in a style which does credit to the publisher, to the printers (Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Co.), and to the binders.

North Willoughby.—A public meeting of ratepayers was held at Mr. Thomas Fuller's, Lane Cove Road, on Monday night, to consider matters connected with the municipality, and to take steps to secure the election of two qualified persons as aldermen. It was proposed by Mr. French, and seconded by Alderman Russell, that Mr. Power take the chair. The chairman briefly announced the object of the meeting, and trusted that the efforts of his brother electors might be successful in securing the return of two fit and proper persons at the forthcoming election. Alderman Russell moved that Messrs. F. French and Harnett are fit and proper persons for election as aldermen of the municipality of North Willoughby. Mr. Seldon seconded the resolution. The chairman put the motion to the meeting. Carried *nem. con.* Mr. French briefly returned thanks on behalf of himself and Mr. Harnett.

The Turon and Tambaroora Gold-Fields.—A correspondent writes:—The Turon, Tambaroora, and Wattle Flat Gold-fields have almost been unnoticed since Trunkey has been imposed on the public as the El Dorado of the West. The large returns of gold lately from crushing at Tambaroora, and the discovery of reefs on Palmer's Oakey, Spring, and Cheshire's Creek do not appear to awaken the public interest, or direct the attention of capitalists and prospecting parties to this neighbourhood. On the Upper Turon, Nuggetty, and Wattle Flat the same apparent apathy exists. At the latter place I was pointed out the spot where a nugget weighing 118 oz. was lately unearthed, also the vein opened by Campbell's party, which gave the owners last week a return over 7 oz. to the ton. On Cheshire Creek I was shown three payable reefs that had been opened, but for want of crushing power could not be worked. From personal observation, and information gathered, I feel convinced that there would be extensive mining discoveries if a proper system of prospecting was efficiently carried out conjointly with parties locally interested.

Match against Time.—A match against time began a little after half-past six on Thursday evening, and terminated yesterday afternoon at half-past three o'clock. The *Bathurst Times* says the conditions were that Mr. C. T. Clark's mare "Jenny Lind" was to run in a buggy 100 miles within twenty-four hours, and the respective backers were her owner and Mr. Randolph Machattie. The mare, which was driven by Mr. A. Clark, succeeded in accomplishing the distance in about twenty-one hours, but, as she rested out of that time upwards of five hours, the 100 miles was actually performed in sixteen hours. The course was down William-street, along Durham-street, up George-street, and into Piper-street. To prevent any dispute, after travelling the required journey, the animal was driven another four or five miles, and when she was taken into the yard she did not seem to be at all distressed. In appearance she is a fine little mare, being a skewbald, and she is one of a lot lately brought into Bathurst by Mr. Richard Read.

Lazy.—Jenks says he is acquainted with a young man so lazy that he will not labour even under an impression.

WOOL, TALLOW, AND HIDES.

We have so frequently been in receipt of the inward mail in anticipation of the actual due dates that the delivery this month in about contract time has most unreasonably been regarded, in some quarters, as almost a breach of faith on the part of the P. and O. Company, especially with those whose interests are closely interwoven with the state and prospect of the English market for our staple produce.

It will be remembered that, at the date of the arrival of the last mail, the only information we had of the opening of the November series of sales was derived from a telegram by way of India, which quoted an advance in prices equal to ¼ per cent. This intelligence was, at the time, scarcely considered satisfactory, but there was a general hope, amounting almost to a positive expectation, that a future gradual though slight improvement would take place.

We learn, now, that the opening advance was not long maintained, and that as the sales progressed, prices gradually receded to the average rates of the preceding series. Our latest news now to hand is again by the Anglo-Indian telegraphic line, and is to the effect, that the sales "closed firm," from which we may infer that any further tendency towards lower prices had been checked.

The news by this mail, as telegraphed via Adelaide, much disappointed the hopes of most parties interested in the wool trade, and could not have any other than a present depressing effect on the colonial market.

Messrs. Mort and Co.'s public sale, which should have been held on the 19th instant, was postponed pending the arrival of the mail at Adelaide. The associated auctioneers also contemplated postponing their sales; but as the telegrams came through on the evening of the 19th, the usual series came off, and five auctioneers put in an appearance on the 20th instant. The catalogues comprised numerous lots, some of which were of considerable importance. There was, however, little disposition to do business in the absence of the detailed advices shortly expected on the delivery of the mail in Sydney; and only a very limited portion of the wools offered was allowed to pass the hammer at the prices which buyers seemed disposed to give.

A report more in detail will be given in its more appropriate place, together with the particulars of the subsequent sales held by Messrs. Mort and Co., on the 25th instant, and those of the associated auctioneers on the 27th.

During the last three or four weeks, the arrivals of wool in Sydney have been excessive. Every day large quantities have come to hand by rail, and the coasting steamers have also daily contributed their quota. The Queensland steamers have added, in addition, large quantities; as many as about 1200 bales having arrived in one day. The consequence has been a great pressure on the resources of the several stevedores, and much difficulty and delay in obtaining shipping documents. The amount of shipping on the berth has, however, been sufficient to prevent any material rise in freights; and, as many vessels will in a few days be in a position to commence receiving their cargoes, the present *jam* (for the position of affairs cannot well be described by more expressive word) will soon be at an end. In the meantime, shipments to the English market will be unprecedentedly large for the summer sales, and if the consumption should prove to be equal to the supply, there will be little left for the autumn and winter series; for it is now a well-ascertained fact, that the produce of both this colony and Victoria will be far short of the returns of previous years. It is stated that in Victoria alone there will be a deficiency of upwards of 30,000 bales, inclusive of such of the Riverina wools as are usually shipped from Melbourne; but I feel some hesitation in confirming the probability of so large a decrease. There will also, no doubt, be a large deficiency in the shipments this season of Queensland wools. It is of importance that the above circumstances should be well considered; and that the cause of an unusual pressure of wools on the London market at any particular period should be fully understood.

The present plethora of wools in the stores of the respective stevedores naturally suggests the necessity of some inquiry as to liability in case of fire. Under ordinary circumstances a parcel of wool is pressed and put on board ship in a few hours, and the risk from fire is covered by the policy of insurance taken out on each particular shipment, but at the present time wools are received for vessels which have scarcely commenced the discharge of their inward cargoes. These lie in the warehouses of the stevedores for probably two or three weeks before they can possibly be taken on board, and the question arises, and it is a very important one I think, at whose risk from fire are they subject during the interval between actual shipment and delivery in the stores of the stevedores. It has formerly been regarded as a difficult matter to set fire to wool; but two fires at different wool washing establishments during the last year will probably have induced, by this time, a very different opinion. There must at present be many thousands of bales in the warehouses of the stevedores, and an extensive fire would entail a fearful loss. Should such a possible calamity occur, upon whom would the loss fall? At present nobody, as far as I can learn, appears to know; but it behoves those interested to have the liability clearly ascertained and accurately defined, and the earlier the better; for who knows how soon the question may arise in its most disastrous and pressing form. I think that the matter should without delay engage the attention of the insurance companies and others whose material interests are deeply concerned.

The most interesting event this month in connection with the wool trade in Sydney, has been the exhibition under the auspices of the Agricultural Society, held in Messrs. Mort and Co.'s new stores, on the 13th instant. The show was a great change for the better, as compared with that of the previous year, as far as the number of exhibits was concerned; and in several instances there was a manifest improvement in the samples offered for competition; but it has been felt as a matter for much regret, that the neighbouring colonies of Victoria and Queensland were so very indifferently represented.

Of course, it was to be expected that some exceptions would be taken to the awards of the judges. Such was the case last year, and probably will be the case in every successive annual exhibition; but the wools have been subjected to the critical examination of many wool-growers, and others fully qualified to judge, and the general verdict proves, that the gentlemen who undertook the onerous duty of acting on behalf of the society, were fully equal to the task, and discharged their difficult and somewhat invidious function faithfully and well, even though many of the exhibits were of such excellence that it must have been a severe trial of their critical acumen to discriminate amongst them.

To my great surprise, class No. 5, for the best bale of washed fleece wool was very miserably represented and the judges, wisely I think, refrained from making any award.

After a careful examination of the wools referred to, I could not help thinking that I could go upstairs and, from the wools there stored for sale, select scores, or perhaps hundreds, of bales better washed than the best exhibits for this special prize.

Greasy wools were also very poorly represented, and it is but a sorry compliment to Dr. Traill to say that his exhibit was by far the best. It is much to be regretted that in this particular class, the doctor had not the opportunity of encountering "foemen worthy of his steel;" for had his recent exhibit been placed side by side with the best of the Victorian wools shown last year, it would have given the judges some trouble to determine which was the best.

I may be excused for making special mention of Dr. Traill's bale of greasy wool, for it will be remembered that he, in your columns last year, demurred to the award of the judges, of whom I was one. His recent exhibit is, to my mind, a proof that on the former occasion the judges were right, and that he was wrong. Dr. Traill appears to be fond of Latin epigrams, and I venture to suggest that his recent exhibit of wool, in grease, might somewhat appropriately have been designated by the motto

"Fas est ab hoste doceri."

There is also another feature in the exhibition to which I may specially refer, without going beyond my province as your monthly contributor. I allude to scoured wools. The regulations promulgated by the society were, in my opinion, much too stringent and a wider scope should have been afforded.

The judges, however, had no option in the matter, and I think no one will be disposed to dispute the accuracy of their award, under the limited conditions to which their judgment was restricted. The sample bale which obtained the first prize, no doubt, comprised in an eminent degree the three qualities required, viz., excellence of washing, softness and condition, but I fully agree with the opinion expressed by the judges, "That if the scourer had tried his hand on such wool as that marked 'Silecia,' he would have found the scouring process a much more difficult one, and that the exhibitor of the bale above referred to had to pay the penalty of having sent to be scoured the most difficult description of wool he could possibly have chosen."

I think that, with respect to scoured wools, the Council of the Association have made a mistake. I thought so when they issued their schedule of prizes, and I think so still. The object of the society, in my opinion, should be to encourage a local industry in which capital, skill, and the necessary mechanical appliances are required. To attain this object the society's prize should, I think, be awarded to the scourer who has overcome the *greatest difficulties*, or in fact, that *merit* should be the real test. All who are well up in the knowledge of colonial wools, must be aware that many clips are technically called "*tippy*," and are in other respects most difficult to scour, while other wools might be, so to say, merely dragged through a running stream of water, and present a very respectable appearance when landed on the other side.

While fully admitting the excellence of the sample to which the first prize was awarded, I cannot help observing that no great exhibition of skill or mechanical appliances were needed to attain the desired result. Some one has, somewhat contumaciously, circulated with reference to this particular exhibit, an opinion that "any old woman can wash a blanket;" and I may add, by way of corollary, that it requires an expert in the laundry business to get up fine linen and delicate muslins.

There is yet another subject which I think well worthy of the consideration of the Agricultural Society—that is, the improvement of such wools as form the bulk of our produce, but which cannot, from the circumstances of climate, soil, &c., be supposed to compete with the wools grown in Mudgee and other favoured localities. Of course, the matter would involve some difficulty; but it is quite within the province of the council of the association to initiate such a competition; and I am sure that it would meet with an ample and eager response by many of the woolgrowers in the Hunter and the Western and Southern districts. They would be anxious competitors amongst themselves, but, reasonably enough, could not be supposed to submit their wools for comparison with those of the gentlemen whose late exhibits show qualities which probably cannot be surpassed in any quarter of the globe. There is ample time now for the full consideration of the subject; and I respectfully submit that the Agricultural Society would do great service by extending their programme of prizes, so as to embrace the very large class of produce which, in the language of the trade, is designated as "middle wools."

The first public sale since the departure of the last mail was held on the 5th instant, by Messrs. Mort and Co., on which occasion about 950 bales were offered. There was fair competition, especially for wools of good quality and condition, and a large proportion of the lots offered found purchasers at full market rates. The following were the principal lines:—SMF in diamond, 33 bales in grease at 6d.; H over GH, 10 ditto at 5½d.; WM, 38 scoured at 17d.; JDS, 11 fleece at 11½d.; Gundare, 35 scoured at 17¼d; ditto, 10 bales pieces and locks at 12½d.; MG, 10 scoured skin at 17¼d.; JG over T, 13 fleece at 12½d.; EI, 10 ditto at 16¼d.; WM, 17 ditto at 11½d.; JBW conjoined, 14 ditto at 10½d.; JF, 41 ditto at 10½d.; DRW, 15 ditto at 8½d.; H over Coomer, 52 ditto at 13½d.; WH, 29 ditto at 13½d. MON—, 12 ditto at 11½d.; ML over Mibria, 19 ditto at 12¾d.; AB over M, 17 scoured at 13¾d.; Coomer over Y, 24 grease at 6¼d.; JSC, 83 fleece at 13½d.; ditto, 19 pieces at 9d.; PxT, 10 fleece at 12½d.; HF, 10 ditto at 13¼d.; T under half-circle, 12 ditto at 11½d.

On the 6th instant the usual Thursday's sales were held by the associated auctioneers:—

Messrs. Irwin and Turner's principal sales were as follow:—M, 10 bales fleece at 12½d; B in square, 11 in grease at 6¼d.; TKJB in square, 68 fleece at 13¾d.; JS, 12 bales fleece at 12d; JRKK, 10 fleece at 12¾d.; WG, 24 ditto at 12½d.; JN over Wheoo, 18 ditto at 13d.; B&C over New England, 220 ditto at 15¼d.; LODR, 17 ditto at 6d.; and ALX, 30 scoured at 15d.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench sold:—EC, 23 fleece at 12½d.; and HC over X, 19 scoured at 15½d. per lb.

Messrs. Brewster and Trebeck's principal line comprised:—GIE over Binnegy, 29 bales scoured at 15d. per lb.

Mr. O. B. Ebsworth sold a few small lots, of which the only one of any importance was ASP, 10 bales fleece at 12d. per lb.

Messrs. Harrison and Jones submitted a large catalogue, but did not dispose of many important lots. The following were most worthy of notice:—ZO, 10 bales grease, at 6½d.; HM'E, 34 fleece at 13d; and M K, 11 grease at 5½d.

The public sales held the following week were well attended, but competition was scarcely so active.

On the 12th, Messrs. Mort and Co. catalogued upwards of 1500 bales, and sold several important parcels, of which the following were the chief:—LNS over Gamboola, 32 greasy at 7½d.; M under half circle, 57 ditto at 6½d.; ID in diamond, 100 ditto at 6½d.; TH conjoined, 23 fleece at 13½d.; MA, 12 ditto at 12¾d.; IJS in circle, 15 scoured at 18½d.; J, 40 fleece at 12½d.; MM, 19 ditto at 13d.; CL, 15 ditto at 11½d.; MS under half circle, 58 ditto at 11d.; MJR, 28 ditto at 13¾d.; IJS in circle, 54 fleece at 14d.; A over DRBY, 15 ditto at 14¼d.; HP, 10 ditto at 12d.; JR, 11 ditto at 12d.; TD over Eason, 15 ditto at 14d.; Cungera, 25 ditto at 13½d.

On the 13th, Messrs. Irwin and Turner offered a long catalogue, but did not dispose of many important lots. The following were the principal sales:—W4 over Nandi, 20 fleece at 11¼d.; PC, 23 ditto at 12½d.; A, 10 ditto at 12d.; JC over J 14, and JC over C, 16 bales at 10½d.; JVW over Bora, 16 ditto at 13d.; JS, 12 ditto at 13¾d.; M&Co, 12 ditto at 12½d.; M, 19 ditto at 12d.; E. Jarvis, 11 ditto at 12d., and Morbella, 15 greasy at 6d. per lb.

Messrs. Harrison and Jones offered several important lots, and sold the following parcels:—TL, 15 bales in grease at 6d.; JW over Curry flat, 32 fleece at 11½d.; LS, 22 ditto at 13½d.; M, 20 scoured at 10½d.; MC, 14 ditto at 15½d.; Tatala, 10 ditto at 15½d.; Huggins, 32 fleece at 13d.; and MMcM, 30 ditto at 10½d. per lb.

The week following, Messrs. Mort and Co. postponed their sale in the absence of the arrival of the mail at Adelaide. On the following day, the 20th instant (the telegrams having arrived the previous evening), the associated auctioneers held their usual weekly sales. The news, however, was considered so unsatisfactory that, pending the delivery of the mail in Sydney, there was no disposition to do business, and consequently very little was sold. The only lots of any importance were MS, 22 bales fleece at 12d.; and M&F., 10 bales in grease, by Messrs. Harrison and Jones.

By Messrs. Irwin and Turner: RYC, 25 bales fleece at 13½d.; ES, 33 ditto at 12½d.; MH, 10 ditto at 12½d.; Bolero, 27 ditto at 11½d.; BB over Nub, 31 ditto at 12½d.; Morbella, 12 grease at 6d.; T in circle, 18 ditto at 12½d.; and SWS in diamond, 12 scoured at 12d.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench catalogued 343 bales, but sold only two lots of any importance, viz., WP, 25 bales greasy at 6d; and H in circle, 14 bales fleece at 12½d. per lb.

Since the foregoing remarks were in type, account sales have been received in Sydney; and numerous quotations of sales have given buyers, and others interested on this side, greater confidence than the telegraphic messages and London brokers' reports were calculated to inspire. The catalogues certainly reveal in a most unusual degree the curious anomalies to which the London market appears at times to be subject; for we find really superior wools in many cases involving loss; and other qualities, which were comparatively rubbish, resulting in a handsome profit to the parties concerned. One thing is certain, viz., that low and defective wools did not participate in the decline manifest towards the close of the sales; and it will be interesting to learn from the home authorities the cause of this extraordinary and almost unprecedented circumstance.

The private advices have infused much spirit into our local market; and at the sales held to-day by Messrs. Mort and Co. there was active competition for all the important lots offered. Greasy wools on the whole exhibited little alteration, but washed fleece wools showed a marked advance in price, probably in a measure due to the desire to advise remittances in produce by the outgoing mail.

The catalogue comprised 1860 bales, which were contained in 247 lots, of which by far the greater portion found purchasers.

The following were the principal sales:—MB, 31 bales in grease at 6½d; G under half circle, 10 fleece at 11d; NW, 24 ditto at 14d; S in circle, 15 grease at 6½d; EoD, 18 ditto at 6½d; BGA, 21 ditto at 5d; JA over S, 12 fleece at 13½d; star over Gulnabar, 45 fleece at 11¾d; GYD, 19 scoured at 15½d; A in C, 12 grease at 6½d; BES, 17 fleece at 13½d; JG over K, 34 grease at 6½d; FR conjoined, 52 ditto at 6½d; Jones over Gilmandyke, 20 fleece at 13d; W, 55 fleece at 11d; JK, 23 ditto at 12¾d; PxP, 16 ditto at 13¼d; Boloco over X, 25 ditto at 11½d; JV, 26 grease at 6½d; AK, 11 fleece at 13¾d; WHE, 25 scoured at 14d; JSLO, 12 ditto at 16¾d; AF, 11 fleece at 11d; JBW conjoined, 31 fleece at 13d; SMF, 29 scoured at 15½d; TA in diamond, 55 fleece, at 13¾d; AC, 15 scoured at 15½d; JC, 32 fleece at 13½d; JG over S, 22 fleece at 13½d; KF, 11 ditto at 14d; LSD, 11 grease at 6½d, 40 fleece at 14d; WOB, 32 ditto at 12½d; DA&Co in diamond, 35 at 14d, 40 ditto at 12½d; WLB, 48 ditto at 12½d; WKS, 27 ditto at 13d; and TP, 25 ditto at 13½d per lb.

At the public sales of wool held to-day, the 27th instant, there was a fair attendance of buyers, and wools generally sustained the improvement noticed at Messrs. Mort and Co.'s sales on the 25th. The following were the principal lots disposed of:—

By Mr. O. B. Ebsworth: MC over 2, 23 bales fleece at 14d.; and MA, 25 grease at 6½d. By Mr. J. Devlin: GC, 11 grease at 6½d. By Messrs. Harrison and Jones: H over B, 16 fleece at 11¾d. M&R, 21 scoured at 12½d.; M M'M, 31 fleece at 10½d.; AG over Yarraman, 22 scoured at 15¾d; FR, 29 fleece at 15d.; same mark, 19 broken fleece at 11½d.; M M'M, 17 scoured at 13½d.; GH, 19 grease at 5½d.; C. Massey, 138 scoured at 13½d.; and BRN in oval, 17 grease at 6½d. By Messrs. Irwin and Turner: OB, 11 scoured at 11d.; BXW, 21 bales grease at 6½d.; B&C, 20 fleece at 14½d.; B&C over Bogamildi, 41 fleece at 12½d; Morbilla, 15 fleece at 12½d.; AGJ, 52 grease at 6½d.; M&P, 14 grease at 6½d.; and JR conjoined, 33 grease at 6d. By Messrs. Richardson and Wrench: JMA, 13 grease at 7d.; OH, 11 fleece at 13d.; F reversed over D, 27 grease at 6½d.; E reversed over K, 37 ditto at 5½d.; and LM, 12 bales fleece at 13¾d. per lb.

Tallow.

At the public sales held on the 31st December, the market was rather inactive, but prices on the whole were fairly maintained. For station tallow prices ranged from £32 10s. to £33 10s. Boiling-down beef realised from £34 to £35. Boiling-down mutton, £35 to £35 15s., and prime candle qualities as high as £35 12s. 6d. per ton.

On the following sales on the 7th instant there was an improved demand, without, however, any appreciable improvement in prices.

On the 14th instant there was less inquiry in consequence of a rise in freight, and several shipping parcels were withdrawn. The lots sold were, however, disposed of at the rates ruling during the previous week.

At the succeeding sales on the 21st there was a more active inquiry for shipping parcels, at previous quotations. One lot of superior mutton tallow realised £36 10s. per ton.

Hides.

There is nothing to report beyond a limited supply, and an active demand throughout the month at what may be regarded as extreme prices. Medium weights, well-cured, may be quoted at 12s. 6d. to 14s.; good heavy, 14s. 6d. to 17s., and extra weight at 22s. to 22s. 6d. per hide. There has been little doing in hides for shipment to the home market; the demand being almost exclusively for the local and intercolonial trades.

George Hirst,
Export Produce Broker,
379, George-street.

The Chinese Lepers.—The poor Chinese lepers of Ballarat East have not, it seems, had their condition much improved. On Thursday last (says the *Argus*), Dr. Glendinning, the health officer, and Mr. Larner, the borough inspector, went their quarterly rounds, in the course of which they proceeded to the Chinese camp at Golden-point, and to the places set apart for the lepers at Clayton-hill. According to the *Courier*, "in each of these places they saw abundant room for improvement in a sanitary point of view, and more particularly, in the case of the lepers, whose lamentable condition was deserving of the deepest sympathy. The health-officer and the inspector were strongly of opinion that the Government should at once employ some person to attend to these poor people, whose hands and feet are literally dropping off, and who are consequently unable to cook the food supplied them."

The Late Boiler Explosion at Carcoar.—The Carcoar correspondent of the *Bathurst Times* states that the unfortunate man, William Sullivan, who was so dreadfully scalded when the above accident occurred, which killed poor Ashworth, died last week. A moment before the accident occurred, Ashworth and Sullivan were standing alongside of each other. Sullivan stooped down to light his pipe, and, while he was in that position, the engine burst, and all the boiling water went over his body, from the effects of which he died, after lingering for several weeks in dreadful agony. Sullivan was a resident of Canowindra for the last twenty years, and was well respected.

Alleged Theft of nearly £1000 by Boys.—A couple of boys are just now "wanted" by the police at Walsall, on the charge of being concerned in the theft, some weeks ago, of nearly £1000, in gold notes, and drafts, from the premises of Messrs. Duynan, Lewis, and Lewis, solicitors of that town. Their names are Samuel Thompson, aged 16, lately in Messrs. Duynan's employ, and Thomas Simpson, aged 17, one of his associates. Thompson continued to attend to his duties without exciting suspicion, until Saturday. He has since been absent from home, and he and the other have been traced to London, where they had engaged berths in a vessel about to sail for Australia. This latter fact came to the knowledge of Simpson's father before it was known to the police, and he made inquiries at the shipping office which alarmed the lads and caused them to decamp, whither it is not known.

A Child Drowned in Three Pints of Water.—An inquest was held at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn Road, on the body of Mary Cronin, aged twelve months. It appears that about half-past 11 o'clock on Sunday night the mother of the deceased went out to a neighbour's house, leaving the deceased and two others in the charge of a girl about thirteen years of age. She went to bed and fell asleep, and when the mother returned she found the child head downwards in a pail, which contained about three pints of water. The child was quite dead when seen by Mr. Thomas Charles Murphy, sen., house surgeon of the above hospital, and the post-mortem examination showed that it died from suffocation by drowning. The child had fallen from off the bed into the pail that was standing by the side of the couch.

His Excuse.—Prince Alfred won't visit Shanghai on account of its fowl repute.

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PUBLIC COMPANIES

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Established 1817.
Incorporated by Act of Council 1850.
Capital................. £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund.......... £333,333.

Head Office—Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
Thomas Walker, Esq., President.
Thomas Buckland, Esq.
Francis Mitchell, Esq.
Alexander Stuart, Esq.
The Hon. George Allen, Esq., M.L.C.
The Hon. E. C. Weekes, Esq., M.L.C.
AUDITORS:
The Hon. John Richardson, Esq., M.L.C.
James Milson, jun., Esq.
Shepherd Smith, General Manager.

London Office—Old Broad-street.
DIRECTORS:
Donald Larnach, Esq., Managing Director.
T. S. Atkins, Esq. Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart.
William Walker, Esq.
London Bankers:
The Bank of England
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Parramatta-street	Gundagai
William-street	Wagga Wagga
Maitland	Burrowa
Newcastle	Deniliquin
Tamworth	Albury
Grafton	Bathurst
Windsor	Mudgee
Penrith	Orange
Camden	Dubbo
Goulburn	Glen Innes
Adelong	Sofala
Grenfell	Armidale.
Araluen	

BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane	Rockhampton
Ipswich	Bowen
Toowoomba	Townsville
Warwick	Roma
Gympie	Maryborough

BRANCHES IN VICTORIA.

Melbourne	Wangaratta
Geelong	Chiltern
Kyneton	Ararat
Ballaarat	Creswick
Castlemaine	Linton
Maldon	Inglewood
Beechworth	Echuca
Sandhurst	Mansfield.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland	Cromwell
Nelson	Dunstan
Wellington	Dunstan Creek
Wanganui	Mount Ida
Christchurch	Charleston
Dunedin	Waipori
Invercargill	Lawrence
Hokitika	Black's
Greymouth	Stafford
West Port	Brighton
Ross	

AGENCIES WITHIN THE COLONIES.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
The Bank of South Australia.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
The Western Australian Bank.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.
The Commercial Bank of V. D. L.

AGENCIES BEYOND THE COLONIES.
SCOTLAND.
The Royal Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.
The National Bank of Ireland.
MANCHESTER.
The Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.
BIRMINGHAM.
The Birmingham Joint Stock Bank.
LIVERPOOL.
The North and South Wales Bank.
BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND.
Stuckey's Banking Company.
HAMBURGH.
Messrs. Merck and Co.
NEW YORK.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman, and Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Messrs. Macondray and Co.
Messrs. Falkner, Bell, and Co.
INDIA AND CHINA.
The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
MANILA.
Messrs. Russell and Sturgis.

The Bank allows interest on deposits if lodged for fixed periods, at rates which may be ascertained at its various offices.

Collects for its customers dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures.

Invests money on their behalf in colonial securities or those of Great Britain.

Issues drafts and letters of credit, and negotiates approved bills, payable at any of the above named places, and undertakes the agency of other banks, on such terms as may be agreed upon.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1848.
Capital, £400,000.
Reserved Fund, £110,000.

DIRECTORS:
Richard Jones, Esq., Chairman.
Walter Lamb, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Edward Knox, Esq.
John Brewster, Esq.
George W. Lord, Esq.
T. A. Dibbs, Esq., Manager.
AUDITORS:
John Fraser, Esq., and Charles Smith, Esq.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Want, Son, and Johnson.

HEAD OFFICE—George-street, Sydney. T. A. Dibbs, Manager; William Neill, Secretary; F. N. Burt, Accountant; T. B. Gaden, Branch Inspector—with branches at Haymarket, George-street South; South Head Road, and Newtown.

LONDON OFFICE—39, Lombard-street, E.C. Directors: J. A. Youl, Esq.; H. G. Smith, Esq.; and F. H. Hogg, Esq. Manager: Nathaniel Cork.

BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Bega, Berrima, Bombala, Bourke, Burrangong, Carcoar, Cooma, Dubbo, Goulburn, Inverell, Kiama, Maitland, Morpeth, Muswellbrook, Narrabri, Newcastle, Orange, Parramatta, Queanbeyan, Tamworth, Shoalhaven, Singleton, Wentworth, Wollongong, Yass; and at Brisbane, Dalby, Gayndah, Gympie, and Maryborough, in Queensland. With the following

AGENCIES IN THE COLONIES:—

VICTORIA: The Bank of Victoria, National Bank of Australasia, and Colonial Bank of Australasia. SOUTH AUSTRALIA: The Bank of South Australia, the National Bank of Australasia, and the Bank of Adelaide. WEST AUSTRALIA: National Bank of Australasia. TASMANIA: The Bank of Van Diemen's Land. NEW ZEALAND: The Bank of New Zealand.

IN GREAT BRITAIN:—&c.

LONDON: The London and Westminster Bank, the Bank of South Australia, and the London and County Bank. LIVERPOOL: The Liverpool Union Bank. MANCHESTER: The Manchester and Salford Bank. IRELAND: The Belfast Banking Company and the National Bank. SCOTLAND: The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

The Bank discount bills, grant cash credits, make advances on approved security, allow interest upon fixed deposits, issue drafts or letters of credit, and negotiate or collect bills payable at any of the abovenamed places or elsewhere, at current rates; collect dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures; act for their customers in the investment of money in securities in Great Britain or in the colonies; and are prepared to undertake the agency of Banks on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £120,000.
DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES:
The Hon. Alexander Campbell, M.L.C.
The Hon. John Hay, M.L.C.
AUDITOR:
Christopher Rolleston, Esq.
MANAGER:
C. G. D'Albedyhil, Esq.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Roxburgh, Slade, and Spain.
LONDON BANKERS:
The National Provincial Bank of England.
LONDON AGENCY:
30, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

The BANK issues DRAFTS and LETTERS of CREDIT, Discounts Commercial Paper, negotiates Bills of Exchange on London, and grants temporary advances on Mercantile Securities, and on Mortgages of Real and Pastoral Estates, repayable by instalments.

BILLS, Drafts, Dividends on Shares in Public Companies, and Interest on Australian Investments, collected and remitted on account of absent constituents.

GOLD purchased and shipped to order.

The BANK undertakes the Sale of Landed and Pastoral Estates, and the realization of Government and other Securities in Australia, under Powers of Attorney from absentees.

DEPOSITS are received by the Bank for fixed periods at rates of interest to be ascertained from the Manager.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance of the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1853.

Paid-up Capital, £484,656, with power to increase to £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.
William Moffitt, Esq.
J. S. Mitchell, Esq. | Edward Lord, Esq.
J. B. Rundle, Esq. | Edwin T. Beilby, Esq.
AUDITORS.
George Ferguson, Esq.
Henry Ferris, Esq.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. M'Carthy, Son, and Donovan.

HEAD OFFICE, SYDNEY.
Vincent Wanostrecht Giblin, General Manager.
Edward Griffith, Accountant.
LONDON OFFICE.
DIRECTORS.
James Henderson, Esq.
James Macgregor Mackay, Esq. | Paul Frederick Morgan, Esq.
John Christie, Manager.

BRANCHES.
BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
Francis Adams, Branch Inspector.
Araluen, Armidale, Bathurst, Braidwood, Deniliquin, Forbes, Goulburn, Grafton, Grenfell, Hay, Mudgee, Murrurundi, Muswellbrook, Newcastle, Singleton, Taree, Tenterfield, Wagga Wagga, West Maitland, Yass.
BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND.
H. P. Abbott, Branch Inspector.
Brisbane, Bowen, Clermont, Gladstone, Gympie, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick.

The agents of the Bank in the colonies are for:—
Melbourne and Victoria generally—The Bank of Victoria. The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.
Hobart Town and Launceston, Tasmania—The Bank of Van Diemen's Land.
Adelaide—The Bank of South Australia.
New Zealand—The Bank of New Zealand.
" The Bank of Otago, Limited,—Dunedin.
FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
London—The Australian Joint Stock Bank, 18, King William-street, E.C.
London Bankers, and Agents for England generally—The National Provincial Bank of England.
Edinburgh and Scotland generally.—The Royal Bank of Scotland.
Dublin and Ireland generally.—The Provincial Bank of Ireland.
FOR NEW YORK AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Messrs. Brown, Brothers, and Co.

The Bank grants drafts and credits on all its Agents and Branches at current rates; negotiates produce bills with documents; discounts commercial paper; collects dividends on local stocks for its customers, free of commission; and is open to transact every kind of banking business and agency.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
Principal Office,—247, George-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C., Chairman.
J. B. Darvall, Esq., Q.C., C.M.G. | Robert G. Massie, Esq.
His Honor Judge Francis | Sir James Martin, Q.C.
John Frazer, Esq. | Jacob L. Montefiore, Esq.
Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq. (Consulting Actuary).
A. H. Richardson, Esq. (Managing Director).

A. M. a'Beckett, Esq., F.R.C.S. Eng., Medical Officer.

Robert Thomson, F.I.A., Actuary.

ALL POLICIES issued by the Association are INDEFEASIBLE.

POLICIES thus become undeniable as collateral security.

The POLICY HOLDER may change his place of residence, travel where he likes, and engage in any occupation; and provided there has been no intentional misrepresentation at the first, and all premiums paid, the policy will not be vitiated by his dying from any cause whatever.

A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD meet daily for the despatch of business.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and all information, may be obtained on application to the Actuary.
A. H. RICHARDSON, Managing Director.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.

MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

PROFITS BELONG EXCLUSIVELY TO MEMBERS.

Persons assuring their Lives should consider what SECURITY the Institution they select has to offer.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SOCIETY IN 1869:

The Sum assured amounts to	£4,000,000
The Gross Income exceeds	£180,000
The Accumulated Funds exceed	£602,000
Reversionary Bonus declared	£458,000
Claims paid to Members	£200,000
Reserve Fund	£60,000

THE ASSETS
OF THE ASSURANCE FUND AMOUNTED TO 70 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE ASSURANCE PREMIUMS RECEIVED BY THE SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY HAS UPWARDS OF 9000 MEMBERS.

The Quinquennial Report, showing the Society's state and progress, prospectuses, and forms of proposal, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Society's agents.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Principal Office, New Pitt-street,
Sydney, 25th September, 1869.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.—Grants, indefeasible Policies of Life Assurance, Annuity, and Endowments. Principal Office, 247, George-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY
(Unlimited Liability.)
Capital, £100,000.

DIRECTORS.
Richard Jones, Esq., Chairman.
Henry Mort, Esq.
James Laidley, Esq.
AGENTS.
London—Mr. William Mort, 155, Fenchurch-street.
Brisbane—Messrs. J. and G. Harris.
Newcastle—Captain Charles Robertson.
MARINE SURVEYOR—Captain James Malcolm.

N.B.—Time risks on ships, with particular average taken, subject to special arrangement.
Policies on merchandise to Europe granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required.
A table of the Rates of Premium can be obtained at the Company's Office, Lyons-buildings, George-street.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH, Manager.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £150,000.
Unlimited Liability.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Offices: George-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS:
Thomas Littlejohn, Esq., Chairman.
Edwin T. Beilby, Esq.
John Fairfax, Esq.
Frederick Fanning, Esq.
The Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq.
AUDITORS:
Boulton Molineaux, Esq. | John Brewster, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain James Malcolm.
SECRETARY:
Robert Garrett, Esq.

AGENTS IN LONDON		Messrs. Atkins and Co.
"	ADELAIDE	Messrs. Joseph Stilling and Co.
"	BRISBANE	Mr. Edward B. Forrest.
"	MELBOURNE ..	Mr. W. H. Jarrett.

Risks on goods taken to all ports, at the current rates of premium.

Policies on wool, goods, gold, &c., to Great Britain, granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, by Messrs. Atkins and Co., who also issue policies on behalf of the Company, on risks from Great Britain, &c., to the Australian colonies, payable, in case of loss, either in Sydney or London.

Time policies granted on vessels at rates according to the nature of the trade in which they are employed.

Goods stowed on deck not covered by the Company's policies unless specially named.

Sydney, 4th November, 1869.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital—£560,000,
Head Office, 275, George-street.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. R. C. Weekes, M.L.C., Chairman
W. D. Stewart, Esq. | Edwd. Flood, Esq., M.L.A.
Richd. Hill, Esq., M.L.A. | R. T. Moodie, Esq.
M. Alexander, Esq., M.L.A.

Insurances effected in both branches of the company's business at lowest current rates.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. (Limited.) Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London. Paid up Capital, £250,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, JUN., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £1,000,000.
DIRECTORS:
J. R. Young, Esq., Chairman.
H. R. A. Allan, Esq. | S. A. Joseph, Esq.
Geo. W. Allen, Esq. | E. Vickery, Esq.
London Agents—Messrs. Young and Lark, Cornhill-chambers.
Marine losses may be made payable London, if required.
C. M. SMITH, Manager.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
UNLIMITED LIABILITY.

Head Offices—Launceston, Tasmania.
SECRETARY:
James Aikenhead, Esq.
AGENTS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES,
GEORGE A. LLOYD AND CO.

The UNDERSIGNED, having received full powers to act for the abovenamed Company in this colony, are now prepared to receive proposals for FIRE risks of every description, and for all MARINE risks, exclusive only of hulls.

Policies will be issued promptly upon the most favourable terms, and all claims adjusted and settled in Sydney without delay.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.

THE Netherlands-India Marine and Fire Insurance Co. of Batavia. Edward Chapman and Co., agents.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., agents.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Co.'s. W. H. Mackenzie, jun., agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. of S. A. W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, Best quality.
ALL SIGHTS, 10s 6d PER PAIR.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

ESTABLISHED 1858.
MYERS and SOLOMON, Importers of London, Birmingham, Sheffield, American, and Continental GOODS,
WHOLESALE JEWELLERS
and General Importers, Manufacturers of Boots and Saddlery,
542, George-street South, next to William Long's.
Orders, accompanied with remittances, or satisfactory references, will receive prompt attention.
CLOSED on SATURDAYS.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
ALE—Joule's No. 3, in bulk
GUINNESS'S STOUT—bottled by O'Brien, in quarts and pints; Pig brand, in glass and stone quarts and pints
BRANDY—Renault's, and Champagne Vineyard's, pale, in case
WOOLBAGGING—28 inch, 22 oz.
CANVAS—Baxter's Nos. 1 to 3, ex Woolloomooloo
MUSCATEL AND CAPE RAISINS
EPSOM SALTS—in 7 lb. boxes
PICKLES—Stower's old and new rounds and squares, ex Underley
KEROSENE—Devoe's brilliant, in patent nozzle cans
COFFEE—Plantation, in casks and barrels
CHICORY—Laing's, in 28 and 56 lb. tins
GINGER—bleached and unbleached
CAUSTIC SODA—60 per cent.
ROSIN
SODA CRYSTALS—in small casks, ex Sir John Lawrence
TEAS—Ex Hongkong, new season's
CIGARETTES—Cope's Peerless and Bouquet brands
VINEGAR—Hill's and Underwood's, in bulk, ex J. C. Munro's
STARCH—Hall's No. 1 London, blue and white
RED WINE—Tarragona, in quarters
ALMONDS—soft shell, just landed
GALVANIZED IRON—English and Scotch, 6, 7, and feet, 26-gauge.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME,
30, Hunter-street.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by O'Brien, just landed ex Underley, in quarts and pints.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

PIG STOUT—This favourite brand, in glass and in quarts and pints, just landed.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

PICKLES—Stower's old and new rounds and squares, just landed ex Underley, in splendid order.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

SODA CRYSTALS, in small casks, now landing ex Sir John Lawrence.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute indents for all classes of goods from Great Britain on the most favourable terms. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

SPECIAL INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute Indents, on liberal terms, for the following goods:—
GUNPOWDER—From Messrs. John Hall and Sons
FENCING WIRE—From the White Cross Wire Co., Warrington
PLATE-GLASS—From the London and Manchester Plate-Glass Co.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.—From Messrs. Langton, Scott, and Edden
OILMEN'S STORES, &c.—From Messrs. Copland and Co., London
MUSTARD, &c., &c.—From Messrs. Keen, Robinson, and Co., London
GALVANIZED IRON, SCREWS, &c.—From Messrs. Phillips and Hill, Birmingham
IRONMONGERY and PLATED WARE.—From Messrs. John Benson and Co., Birmingham
VINEGAR—From Messrs. Hill and Evans, Worcester
CEMENT—From Messrs. Knight, Bevan, and Sturgis, London
PAPER, &c.—From Messrs. Gleniasson, Fils, Antwerp
PERFUMERY, &c., &c.—From Messrs. Phillipson and Co., London
PRUNES, and FRENCH PROVISIONS—From Messrs. Fau, Bordeaux
BRANDY—From Messrs. Lecoq Freres, Cognac
CHAMPAGNE—From Messrs. B. and E. Perrier, Chalons sur Marne
CLOTHS and TWEEDS—From Messrs. Peltzer Fils Vervier
SAUCE—From Messrs. Lea and Perrins, Worcester
BLUE—From Messrs. Ehrensperger and Co., London
Also, Dundee Goods, Furniture, Glassware, China, Paints, Varnish, Mouldings, Paperhangings, and all descriptions of Belgium and Foreign goods.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

ALE, in Glass—Bass's, bottled by Cameron and Saunders, and London and Burton Bottled Beer Company, Tennant's Wellpark Brewery
Ditto, bulk—Bass's new brew
PORTER, in Glass—Byass's, and Barclay's
RUM—Preston's, Lowndes, Lemon Harts'
BRANDY—Martell's, Hennessy's, and Compain's
Rizat's pale and dark, in hogsheads and quarters
Lecoq's, Compain's, and various brands, in case
OLD TOM—Lowndes's
GENEVA—Key brand, various strengths
WHISKY—James Stewart and Co.'s Paisley, in quarters and cases
CHAMPAGNE—Perrier's, and sundry brands
BURGUNDY—Very superior
SHERRY—Admiral Pinzon's, &c., &c.
PORT—Various qualities
CLARET—St. Julien, St. Emelion, &c.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

LEA AND PERRINS' Sauce, Ehrensperger's blue
Barry's chicory, whiting, Keen's mustard
Hill and Evan's vinegar.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

OIL STORES, Copeland and Co.'s, assorted invoices, on hand
Soda-water bottles, tobacco pipes
Salmon, in 1, 2, and 3 cwt. casks.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

GALVANIZED IRON, Phillip's and Hill's flag brand
Ditto—Liverpool
MUNTZ YELLOW METAL and NAILS, Zinc, 8, 9, 10
CEMENT—Knight, Bevan, and Sturgis'; wire nails
GLASS—assorted invoices; paperhangings
GILT MOULDINGS; paper—printing and wrapping
PAINTS—assorted; blasting powder—Hall and Son's
ARSENIC, corn sacks; woolpacks—full weight.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FALLON'S ALBURY WINE.—These very superior wines, in hogsheads, quartercasks, and cases, on SALE by
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO.,
Agents for J. J. Fallon.

MESSRS. WYNDHAM, Wine Growers, have on SALE, at their Depot, 96, New Pitt-street, good matured wines from the celebrated vineyards of
Dalwood
Bukkulla
Oriadinua.

PARIS Exhibition 1867. The first Prize for Australian Wine was gained by New South Wales, and awarded to the undersigned for their Dalwood and Bukkulla Wines.
Messrs. WYNDHAM, 96, New Pitt-street.

WYNDHAM'S AUSTRALIAN WINES were awarded 8 FIRST PRIZES out of 9 competed for at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, 1869.

GOOD pure Australian WINE supplied in quarter-casks or hogsheads at 4s and 5s per gallon.
Messrs. WYNDHAM, 96, New Pitt-street.

THREE-BUSHEL BAGS, full weights, for SALE by
P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand STEAM-ENGINE, complete; 20-horse power. Apply on board the John Knox, Grafton Wharf.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
SAMUEL OWEN & CO.,
554, George-street, Sydney,
Directly opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral and Site of the New Town Hall,
Having completed extensive alterations and additions to their Premises, are prepared to supply the Public by RETAIL at very low rates.
Buyers of the undermentioned Goods will find it to their advantage to inspect the Stock and Premises.
CABINETWARE
STATIONERY of every description
SCENTED SOAPS
PLATEDWARE
JEWELLERY, PLATED and GILT
CLOCKS, AMERICAN and ENGLISH
CUTLERY, POCKET and TABLE
MEERSCHAUM and BRIARWOOD PIPES, in great variety
TOYS and DOLLS
CRICKETING GOODS, DUMBBELLS, FOOTBALLS, and BOXING GLOVES
BRUSHWARE of every description
BOHEMIAN VASES
SADDLERY, ENGLISH and COLONIAL
FANCY GOODS of every description.

THE EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE DEPARTMENT IS REPLETE WITH EVERY ARTICLE REQUIRED BY PARTIES FURNISHING.

To WHOLESALE BUYERS a CATALOGUE and price list sent on application.

CELEBRATED BAKING POWDER,
DAKIN BROS.
Just landing, a Shipment ex Sir John Lawrence.
Sole Agents for all DAKIN BROS.' Preparations.

SAMUEL OWEN & CO.,
554, George-street, Sydney.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
We have appointed Messrs. LASSETTER and CO., 421, George-street, our AGENTS, from whom prices and engravings of our various manufactures can be obtained.
T. ROBINSON and CO., Melbourne.

FIRST PRIZE FARM IMPLEMENTS, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.
PRICES of all the Articles manufactured by us can be obtained from Messrs. F. LASSETTER and CO., 421, George-street, whom we have appointed as our agents.
J. W. HOME and CO., Melbourne.

FENCING WIRE.—Landing, and to arrive, Ryland's and Joseph Rowell and Co.'s R over XL brand best annealed drawn Fencing Wire, Nos. 6, 8, 10, and 12.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO. Wynyard-square.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON. Smith and M'Lean's, and Morewood's 6 feet, 7 feet, and 8 feet lengths, 26 gauge
Bar and rod iron, all sizes; hoop iron, square steel
Pig iron, boiler and Lowmoor plate tubes, and rivets
Water socket pipes, coated, 2 to 6 inch.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

MUNTZ YELLOW METAL, 16, 18, to 26 oz.
Muntz yellow metal rods, ½ in. up to 1½ in.
Blasting powder, sheathing felt
White lead, black paint, whiting, white zinc paint
Oakum, twine, woolbagging, candlewick
Soda crystals, bicarbonate soda, soda ash
Galvanized wire rope, chain cables, and anchors
Young's paraffin candles, glass jar salt
Wotherspoon's confectionery, 12-lb. tins
Glenfield patent starch, W. I. arrowroot, Bath bricks
Taylor, Brothers' chicory, cocoa nibs, Maravilla cocoa
Preserved salmon, herrings, ling fish, chocolate
Tobacco pipes, bluestone, Windsor soap, Liverpool soap
Whisky—Stewart's Kirkliston, in bulk and bottle,
Ditto—Old Glenlivet, in bulk, and Dawson's in bottle
Sherry, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves
Tennant's and Pendreigh's bottled ale and porter
Borthwick's bottled Dublin stout, quarts and pints
Brown and grey papers, printing papers, paper bags.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.—10, 12, and 15 h.p. portable steam engines of T. M. Tennant and Co.'s manufacture.
Punching and shearing machine, ploughs and harrows
Bourdon's pressure gauges, V. I. R. sheets and belting.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

MARBLE Chimney Pieces. Marble Chimney Pieces, for SALE. Cowlishaw, Brothers, 50, Pitt-street.

TAR, Pitch, Wire, Rope, Oakum, Rosin, Duck, on SALE at Cowlishaw, Brothers, 50, Pitt-street.

MARTELL'S and Renault's BRANDY, pale and dark, in hogsheads, &c., for Sale. Allan, Street, and Norton.

RUM, Kent HOPS (1868), various WINES, for SALE. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

BOTTLED PORTER, various brands, and ALE, for SALE. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

WOOLPACKS and BAGGING, for SALE. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

CANDLES, full weights, Sultana Raisins, Seidlitz Powders, for SALE. Allan, Street, and Norton.

CORKS, for wine and soda-water, Linseed Oil, for SALE. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

MUNTZ'S METAL, 16 to 28 oz., and NAILS, for SALE. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

J. BROADWOOD and SON'S Pianofortes, Grand and Cottage, in rosewood, &c. Allan, Street, and Norton.

M. B. FOSTER and SONS' Ale (BASS'S), Porter (GUINNESS'S).
The undersigned, agents for this favourite first-class bottling (which is packed in cases 3 dozen quarts and 6 dozen pints), have now on hand, and for SALE in parcels to suit the trade, recent shipments, landed in splendid condition.
JOHN BLACK and CO.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
Muntz's metal, 24 oz., 26 oz., 28 oz.
Bombay salt, ex Dilharree, in sacks and loose
Sperm candles, full weights, 7 medal brand
Champagne, Crème de Bouzie, quarts
Brandy, in cases and bulk, 1859 cognac
Curled fibre, ex Underley, and to arrive
Flavell's self colours, ex Sobraon, and
Every requisite for Island traders.
WALLACH, BROTHERS, George-street.

WINTER-CURED Prime Mess Beef and Pork, in tierces, barrels, and kegs, at WALLACH, BROS.

COLONIAL Oil Clothing Manufactory.—WALLACH, BROTHERS, 153, Lower George-street.

SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO. have FOR SALE,
Brandies—Martell's and Vinegrowers' Company's, pale and dark, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases
Rum—Lowndes's, Lemon Hart's, 30 o.p., in bulk; RWP Jamaica, fine old pale, in quarter-casks and cases
Old tom, ginger wine, and raspberry balm
Sherries—Gonzalez and Dubosc's, various qualities, including Amontillado, Oloroso, &c.
Ports—Offley, Cramp, and Co.'s, various grades, from single to highest bottling qualities
Light Wines—Cliquot's champagne (genuine); good to superior clarets, hock, moselle, sauterne, &c., in pints and quarts
Bottled Beers—Devenish's, Bass's, and Allsopp's pale ales; Byass's porter, Imperial stout, pints and quarts
Oilmen's Stores, &c.—Batty's, Barnes's, and assorted invoices of H. and H. Ledger's, &c., &c.
Vinegar—Slee, Slee, and Co.'s, in bulk; Batty's Imperial Crown, &c., in cases
Dundee Goods—Canvas of all descriptions, from tarpaulin to best sail cloth; seaming twine; woolpacks (side and end); 27, 28, 29 in. woolbagging; bolt rope and cordage, 3-bushel bags, and gunny bags
Galvanized iron, Gospel Oak brand
Blasting powder, amber resin, corks, whiting, blacking; soda crystals
Malt—Pale amber, in tanks
Tobacco—Ragland twist, and All-the-Rage aromatic
Perfumery, Breidenbach's celebrated scents, soaps, &c.
Oregon timber, flooring boards, deals, scantling, and square
Preserved provisions, Hector's, new shipments
Candles, G. Janssen and Co.'s (late De Roubaix Jenar and Co.) full weights
Salt—Liverpool, coarse and rock
Cement—(Knight's), fire-bricks, &c.
Dried Fruits, fresh arrivals.

DEVENISH'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED ALE.—The undersigned, who are sole agents in Sydney for the above much-approved brand, continue to be in regular receipt of fresh shipments, both in quarts and pints, of quality sustaining its high reputation; and are prepared to fulfil trade orders.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO. have for sale—
Champagne, quarts and pints
Lowndes's old tom, in cases
Roman and Swedish punch
Sherry, in quarter-casks
Lowndes's port wine
Iron tanks (400 gals.)
Cement—Portland
Revolvers (Tranter's).
Pitch
Salad oil, Whybrow's.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 382, George-street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—
Galvanized iron
Bottling wire
Iron bedsteads
Whiting
Chalk
Blasting powder
Gilt-mouldings
Wrapping paper.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Counting-house, 123, Pitt-street.

GUANO.—A small cargo for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. In one ton lots, at £7; in lots of five tons or more, £6 per ton. The above low prices will be accepted, in order to clear the cargo promptly. The analysis by Professor Watt is highly favourable, and can be seen at our office.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

S. HOFFNUNG and CO.,
Importers and General Warehousemen,
11, Wynyard-street.

ON SALE, in bulk, or opened out for selection in lots to suit town, country, intercolonial, and island buyers:—
American hardware, woodenware
Kerosene oil, lampware
China, glass and earthenware
Cutlery, ironmongery, English hardware
Bedsteads, cots, stretchers
Tin, galvanized iron and holloware
Looking-glasses, mirrors, engravings
Electro-platedware, comb and brushware
Saddles, saddlery, harness—English and colonial
Saddlers' ironmongery, whips, whipthongs
Vestas, matches, tobacconists' sundries
Stationery, wrapping-paper, paper bags
Paperhangings, perfumery, fancy soaps
Patent medicines, haberdashery, fancy goods
Optical goods, nautical instruments
Papier maché and cabinetware, fancy leather goods
Cricketing goods, toys, dolls, games
Bagatelle and billiard goods, basketware
Clocks, watches, jewellers' materials
Gold, silver, and fancy jewellery.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
The celebrated "Crown" brand vestas and Tandstickors
Rimmell's perfumery and soaps
Rowland's odonto, kalydor, and macassar oil
Jewsbury and Brown's Oriental tooth paste
Holloway's pills and ointment
Berry's tricopherous
Batchelor's hair dye.
S. HOFFNUNG and CO.,
General Merchants,
11, Wynyard-street.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

BRANDY	Bulk and case
	Martell's pale and dark, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
	Hennessy's ditto, ditto
	Central Society, ditto
	Jules Robins', ditto
	Champagne V. P., ditto
	Associated, ditto
RUM	Lowndes's W.I.
	Preston's
	Lemon Hart's
WHISKY	Stewart's and Campbelton
	Daly's and Dunville's
	Preston's
OLD TOM......	Burnett's
	Lowndes's
	Bernard's
GENEVA	All sizes
CHAMPAGNE..	Various brands
ALE	In bulk and bottle
PORTER	In ditto ditto.

JOHN FRAZER and CO.

AGENCIES.—The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the following houses, are prepared to supply from stock, or take orders for the undermentioned goods:—
JAMES HARTLEY and CO.—Crown and sheet glass
WEBSTER and CO.—Wire rope for rigging and coal mines, Europe rope, oakum
BRUNTON and CO.—Gutta percha, and all kinds of safety fuse, double and single tape
BOOTH and CO.—Portland cement
CROGGAN and CO.—Ship, roofing, and boiler felt
KIRKMAN and SONS.—Pianos and musical instruments
BRITISH PLATE GLASS COMPANY.—Plate glass and mirrors
WORTHINGTON and SONS.—Burton ale, bulk and bottled
WHITBREAD and CO.—Bulk porter
GILLON and CO.—Preserved meats, fish, lime juice, &c.
G. F. COWARD and CO.—Oilmen's stores and fruits
CHILD, BROTHERS.—French burr millstones
BURDON and GARDNER—Sherries, in wood, assorted qualities
HOOPER and SONS—Port wines, in bulk
SLEE, SLEE, and CO.—Vinegar, pickles, and oilmen's stores
D. J. THOMSON and CO.—Old tom, in bulk and bottle; ginger wine and whisky
JULES ROBIN and CO.—Brandy, in bulk and bottle
DUNVILLE and CO.—Old Irish Whisky, in bulk and bottle
FLOWER and CO.—Ale in bulk and bottle
PIGOU and WILKS.—Sporting powder in flasks
J. and W. STUART.—Fishing nets and twine
GRIMES and SON.—Queensland arrowroot, in tins, packets, for trade
D. RITCHIE—Launceston oatmeal, pearl barley, and grains.
HOBSON'S BAY SOAP AND CANDLE COMPANY.—For sale and purchase of candles, soap, oils, and tallow
E. N. BINNEY—Soft soap and stearine
HUXHAM and MOORE—Bark mills and machinery.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

TO SQUATTERS, WOOLSCOURERS, &c., &c.

SOFT SOAP. SOFT SOAP.
Manufactured at Melbourne Soft Soap Works, Melbourne.

Awarded FIRST PRIZE at the New South Wales Agricultural Society's Show.

For sheep washing or scouring of wool this soap is admitted by those who have used it to be superior to any hard soap, or hard soap and soda. It thoroughly cleanses the wool from all impurities, while it preserves the yolk in the fleece.
Agents in
Sydney—Messrs. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.
Brisbane—Messrs. GEO. RAFF and CO.
Office in Melbourne, 78, Collins-street West,
WHERE all particulars and the article can be obtained.

JULES ROBIN and CO.'S BRANDY.—The undersigned, agents for the sale of this well-known Brandy, give notice that they have on hand, and will be supplied with, shipments of bulk pale and dark, in hogsheads, quarters, and one dozen cases.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

ON SALE by the undersigned, ex late arrivals.
BEERS—Whitbread's stout, in hogsheads; Field's Imperial stout, bottled by R. Porter and Co., and Jeffreys
Worthington's M'Ewan's ales, draught and bottle
Bass's ale, bottled by R. Porter and Co., Harpur, Boulton, and Co.
Barclay's stout, bottled by Scroggie and Ashton
Tennent's ale, in quarts and pints
Flower's M'Ewan's ale, in bottle, and in jugs
Jeffrey's bottled ale and stout
BRANDY—Martell's; Jules Robin, Dulary, and low quality, in hogsheads, quarters, and cases
WHISKY—Thorne's, and Dunville's, bulk and bottle, Scotch and Irish
SHERRIES—Burdon's best, and low qualities, in quarters
PORTS—Hooper and Son's, 2 to 5 anchor, in quarters; and low qualities: Selby's Masdeu
GINGER wine, vermouth, absynthe, champagne, clarets
GROCERIES—Assorted soups, herrings, haddocks, ling fish, pastes, sauces, jams, pickles, Coward's oilmen's stores, corn flour, hams, cheese, Queensland arrowroot, Keiller's confectionery, currants, starch, soft soap, oatmeal, pearl barley, cutty pipes, wax vestas; salad oil, pints, and half-pints; Slee, Slee, and Co.'s vinegar, in bulk; and Waters' and Williams', in bottle; rock and coarse salt St. Ube's salt; malt, in tanks; lime juice, Bavarian and Kent hops, caustic soda and soda ash, soda crystals, grocers' paper and paper bags, and corks, malt
OILS and PAINTS—Raw and boiled oil, in drums; assorted varnishes, turpentine and colza oil, white and red lead, green and black paint, dry red lead, roll lead, pitch, resin, Stockholm tar, umber, palm oil, China oil, mutton bird oil, castor oil.
IRONMONGERY—Bar and tire iron, round ditto, ⅜ to 1½ inch; pig iron, corrugated ditto, boiler plates, boiler tubes, cotton waste, wire nails, tumblers and soda water bottles; window glass, blasting fuse, Hall's blasting powder, and Pigou and Wilks' sporting ditto, millstones, assorted brushware, 3-bushel bags, wool packs, seaming twine, sheet lead and zinc, Portland cement, tin plates.
LEATHERS—Kangaroo, calf, kip, basils, sole leather, and mutton bird fat, grindery, uppers, awls, knives, &c.
ON SALE.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.,
Charlotte-place.

FOR SALE, by the UNDERSIGNED—
Martell's brandy, in bulk and cases
Hennessy's ditto, in bulk
Lowndes's old tom
Geneva, JDKZ
Hunt's port wine, various qualities in bulk and cases
Tarragona red wine, in quarters
Sherries—Cosen's and other brands, various qualities, in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves
Ditto, very superior, "Vino de Pasto," in quarters and octaves
Claret, in case
Currants, ex late arrivals
Cape raisins
Congou teas, ex Australind, Lady Belmore, and Louisa
Tobacco—Negrohead, Raven, and Cable brands
Ditto—Cavendish, Orion, and Signet, 10's and 6's; Talisman, and Pathfinder, half-pounds
Linseed oil, raw and boiled
Woolpacks
Muntz metal and nails.
PARBURY, BROTHERS.

VIRGINIAN TOBACCO.—The undersigned, sole Agents for the sale of Messrs. William Cameron and Co.'s Tobacco, have on hand parcels of Raven and Cable Twist, Orion and Signet Tens and Fives, and are prepared to execute orders for the same.
PARBURY, BROTHERS.

HUNT'S PORT WINE.—The undersigned, sole Agents for those favourite Wines, continue to receive regular shipments direct from Oporto.
PARBURY, BROTHERS.

CURRANTS, EX LATE ARRIVALS.
PARBURY, BROTHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have for SALE,
BRANDY—Arbouin, Marett, and Co.'s, dark and pale
Ditto, in case, 1865
Hennessy's, bulk and case
RUM—Lowndes's, 31 o.p.
GENEVA—Key and other brands, small contents and strengths
ALE—Bass's, in pints and quarts
Shepton Mallet, 4 dozen cases
STOUT—XX pints, 8 dozen casks
CLARETS—Low to choice qualities
PORTS, medium, in quarter-casks
BISULPHITE OF LIME, for preserving meat, &c.
PORTLAND CEMENT—White, Brothers'
WHITING—3 cwt. casks
SODA CRYSTALS, small casks
OILMEN'S STORES—Morton's and other pint pickles
SARDINES—Halves and quarters
SALT—Liverpool coarse, in strong bags
RICE—Java, in small bags
SPLIT PEAS
GELATINE—Wilson's
WIRE ROPE, ½ inch to 3½ inch
MUNTZ'S SHEATHING METAL, 16 to 24 oz.
PAINTS—patent anti-corrosive
CORN SACKS, each full 2½ lbs.
And to arrive—
CANDLES, OILMEN'S STORES, BRANDIES
RUM, &c., &c., &c.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.,
129, Pitt-street.

BRANDY.—The undersigned, Agents for ARBOUIN, MARETT, and CO., of Cognac, have always on hand and receive regular supplies of their fine Brandies, the quality of which is unsurpassed in the colony. Dark and pale, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, and 1865 pale in cases.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.

PATENT ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINTS.—The undersigned Agents receive supplies, the quality of which, particularly for iron and outside work, is unequalled. Detailed particulars and samples may be procured on application to
J. R. CATTELL and CO.

HILTON BROWNE and CO. have on SALE
Farm and garden seeds, in great variety
The Chatham Island lily (new)
Cape barley (fresh)
Dried green boiling peas
Pigeon peas
Bird seed (all kinds), 4d per lb. retail
Fine English malt
Hobart Town jams, in tins and jars
Celery seed for flavouring
Brown paper seed bags, 1 and 2 quarts.
HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seed Stores, 289, Pitt-street, down gateway, near Victoria Theatre.
N.B.—Agents for the Dobroyde Nursery.

4000 AMERICAN Ash OARS ex Kulla Bertha, &c., for SALE. Shippers supplied at wholesale rates.
A. B. ARMSTRONG and CO., Market Wharf.

MACHINERY for Sheep-washing, Sugar-making, Quartz-crushing, &c., with all the latest improvements, on SALE at the
Waterview Engine Works, Balmain.

FOR SALE, cheap, 3000 STAVES. R. LENEHAN, 3, Market-street West.

GARDEN ENGINE complete, and in perfect order; a bargain. J. B. NORTH and CO., George-street.

LARGE ICE BOX, a bargain. J. B. NORTH and CO., 278, George-street.

PRINTING MACHINES, TYPE, PRESSES, and Materials of every description. LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES, INK, and PAPER. Newspaper and Jobbing Ink, from 6s per dozen.
GORDON and GOTCH, Printers' Brokers, &c., Sydney and Melbourne.

A COUNTRY NEWSPAPER, with Jobbing Office, for SALE. Greville and Co., printers' brokers, Sydney.

MANGLE, Washing and Wringing MACHINE for SALE, a bargain. PIERCE, William-street.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

HENRY'S Colonial Ointment (registered), at all Chemists and Storekeepers. In 1d pots, 1s each.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. (not widow) Welsh's Female Pills remove all difficulties. Had only 348, Castlereagh-st.

LONG'S AUSTRALIAN HERB PILLS.—These pills, compounded from Australian herbs, are confidently recommended for all complaints incidental to the colonies. They are the best aperient, antibilious, and tonic pill yet offered to the public.
MARK H. LONG and CO., Chemists,
opposite Telegraph Office, George-street.

LINGARD'S COUGH LINCTUS.—MYERS and SOLOMON, Sole Agents for the Australian colonies.

CONSUMPTION and INDIGESTION.—SAVORY and MOORE'S PANCREATINE and PANCREATIC EMULSION, &c. The original and only preparations used with the greatest success at the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. "I have not seen any pancreatic preparations that can be relied upon except Savory and Moore's."—Dr. Dobell on Consumption. "Pancreatine is vastly superior to Pepsine."—THE LANCET. SAVORY and MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London; Wholesale Agents, Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Sydney.

PORTER'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—Unlike many of the violent remedies now puffed off for Bile, &c., which are so frequently the cause of intestinal weakness and disorder, these pills, an established medicine of over twenty years' standing, and spoken of by several of the faculty as the safest aperient sold, have a tendency to restore the bowels to a natural condition; and, for indigestion, are the best compounded. To be had in 1s and 2s boxes of the proprietor. E. PORTER, 478, Crown-street, Sydney; and of Mr. G. PORTER, Newtown. Per post, 1s 2d and 2s 4d.

GROLLAR'S GREAT INDIAN CURES for Relief and Cure of
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AGUE, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, and LIVER DISEASES. The superiority of these remedies over all others in the market is now established. They never fail to give relief. To suit the public the aperient mixture is now made up in two sizes. Small bottles containing five doses, 2s 6d; the usual quart size, 8s 6d; rheumatism and ague mixture, 12s 6d; gout mixture, 15s.
HEBBLEWHITE and SON, Sole Agents, 432, George-street.

"BORWICK'S" BAKING POWDER.
This BAKING POWDER was awarded the only Gold Medal at the Havre Exhibition of 1868.
Recommended by the QUEEN'S private baker; Sir W. BURNETT, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Director-General of the Medical Department of H. M. Navy; ARTHUR HILL HASSELL, M.D., Analyst to the LANCET; and all the most eminent medical men of the day, who pronounce it the best article known for raising bread without yeast. It has a reputation at home and in all the Australian colonies during twenty years.
By its use in bread making the saccharine properties of the flour is preserved. The bread is lighter, more nutritive, and agreeable.
It is a well-known fact that bread made from yeast, if eaten before it become stale, ferments in the stomach, producing indigestion, and numerous other complaints. Bread made with this powder does not do so, but, on the contrary, is one of the most effectual preventives of indigestion. Cakes made with this powder may be eaten hot for breakfast. It is equally valuable in making puddings and pastry, which it deprives of all their indigestible properties, and removes all unpleasant taste arising from the use of lard or dripping.
Directions for its use in Bread, Pastry, Puddings, and Cakes are given on each package.
Sold by all grocers and storekeepers throughout the country in 1d and 2d packets, and 6d and 1s tins.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM, MUSIC WAREHOUSE. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

ERARD'S magnificent Grand, Oblique, and Cottage PIANOFORTES.
Sole Agent for Australia.
W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

AUCHER'S celebrated Trichord Cottage and Oblique PIANOFORTES are all labelled, AUCHER, BROTHERS, conjointly with PALING and CO.
Sole Agent for Australia,
W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

PALING AND COMPANY'S London-manufactured PIANOFORTES, in cheap cases, give general satisfaction.
83, Wynyard-square.

COLLARD and COLLARD'S splendid PIANOS.
An Immense Stock at
W. H. PALING'S, 83, Wynyard-square.

BROADWOOD and SONS' durable PIANOS.
A Large Selection on View at
W. H. PALING'S, 83, Wynyard-square.

KIRKMAN'S FIRST-CLASS PIANOS. Sole Agent, W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS,
in every variety,
The only Instruments
DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY,
are at
W. H. PALING'S, 83, Wynyard-square.

W. H. PALING, Agent for Erard, Aucher, Kirkman and Alexandre, 83, Wynyard-square.

PIANO, by Charles Cadby, nearly new, a bargain. J. B. NORTH and CO., 278, George-street.

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PRODUCE PROVISIONS ETC.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
ADELAIDE .... Magarey's superfine
Hart's superfine
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's household
Dunn's superfine
Adelaide wheat
BEILBY and SCOTT.

SMITH'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.—The undersigned have just received a small shipment of this celebrated ESSENCE OF COFFEE, and also ESSENCE OF COFFEE AND CHICORY MIXED, which they offer on reasonable terms to the trade.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

TAHITIAN LIMEJUICE.
A prime sample in small packages, for SALE by
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE JAMS.
A choice assortment of "Wattleville" and "Craiglee" Jams and Jellies, in 1 and 2 lb. tins, for SALE, by
BEILBY and SCOTT.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.—"Golden Age," and "National Mills,"
Fresh and new, now landing, ex Anna,
On SALE by
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.,
362, George-street.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., Parramatta-street, and opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney,
Superfine Flour, best Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
Best quality, lowest prices.

FLOUR on SALE—Adelaide and Californian.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

CONGOUS, ex Meteor, very choicest new Kaisow.
EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

LIVERPOOL Coarse and Fine SALT, in 3-bushel sacks, landing ex Underley. Henry Bell, Pitt-st.

POTATOES, POTATOES.—Prime Warrnambool, ex You Yangs, for SALE; lowest price. Struth's Wf.

TEA, Congous, 4 Melrose, in chests halves and boxes.
COWLISHAW, BROTHERS, 50, Pitt-street.

COWLISHAW, BROTHERS, 50, Pitt-street, have on SALE, teas, sugar, rice, caustic soda, soda crystals, Colman's starch, light blue, capers, saltpetre, soft soap, plaid vestas, Epsom salts, barley, oatmeal, bottled ale and porter, bulk ale and porter, claret, champagne, moselle, port, sherry, colonial wine.

JOHN FRAZER and CO. have for SALE
Invoices of
Coffee—Plantation, Manila and Java
Chocolate—Epps's, Taylor's, and Barry's
Cocoa—Taylor's, Epps's, Homœopathic
Chicory—Barry's and Taylor's
Candles—English and Foreign
Cheese—North Wilts and Cheddar
Corks—Ginger-beer and wine
Arrowroot, tapioca, maizena, and corn flour
Macaroni, vermicelli, calfsfoot jelly
Gelatine—Isinglass, Nelson's, and Swinbourne's
Jujubes, pastiles, and gelatine lozenges
Raisins—Elemé, sultana, muscatels
Figs, French prunes, and Chinese preserves
Nuts, almonds, Barcelona, and walnuts
Currants, bottled fruits, jams, and jellies
Confectionery—Keiller's and Wotherspoon's
Pickles—Crosse and Blackwell's, Copeland's, Whybrow's, Morton's, and Ledger's
Oils—Salad, castor, hair, and olive
Curry powder, capers, and chutney.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Colman's starch, L. blue, and mustard
Oatmeal, pearl barley, split peas
Whybrow's salad oil, pickles, vinegar
Soda crystals—small casks, whiting
Sardines—½ and ¼ tins, 1-lb. salmon, lobsters, oysters, herrings
Blacking—A B CC, saltpetre, alum
Hops, senna, liquorice, gum arabic
Paper, paper bags, cornsacks—2¼, woolpacks
Salt—coarse, fine, and rock; caustic soda
Kieler's confectionery, pastiles, jujubes, &c.
Tartaric acid, cream tartar, flour sulphur
Sperms, kerosene oil, bluestone
Rora's scented hair oil, Leecher's ditto, castor oil
Bottled fruits, jams, marmalade, capers
Crosse and Blackwell's oilmen's stores
Teas—various shipments, from ration to best
Sugars—from ration to finest crystals
Tobacco—finest American, twist, and honeydew
Fancy tobacco, snuff, cigars
Plantation coffee in casks
Taylor, Brothers' cocoa and chocolate, Fry's ditto.
J. J. CURRAN,
600, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

BRAZIL NUTS, ground Cassia, Ginger, and Allspice.
T. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 94, Clarence-st.

W. DOUGLASS and CO., Wholesale Grocers and Agents for Colonial Sugar, opposite Police Office.

COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS try our Colonial Ration Sugar. W. DOUGLASS and CO., op. Police Office.

BUILDING MATERIALS ETC.

RICHMOND RIVER SAW MILLS.—Orders taken for rough and dressed mountain PINE by the proprietor.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

SLATES, Blue Bangor, 20 x 10; English Plaster, and Portland Cement; galvanized iron, all brands, up to 10 feet; drain pipes, from 3 in. to 2 ft., junctions, &c. Lead, zinc, galvanized pipe, guttering, &c.
G. R. CRANE, Importer of Building Materials,
City Cement Stores.

SLATES, all sizes, Sheet Lead and Zinc, all weights. Lath Nails. W. CARY.

GOSPEL OAK Iron, plain and corrugated, all weights and gauges. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

4000 CASKS CEMENT, English and American Plasters, Keene's Marble Cement. W. Cary.

AUSTRALIAN MARBLE WORKS, 342 and 344, Pitt-street.—Just landed, and now on SALE, at W. PATTEN'S Showrooms, 85 Marble Chimney Pieces, ex La Hogue, the cheapest ever offered for sale in this market, in addition to his varied stock of Italian and Australian Marbles.
Also, ex Sobraon, a fresh shipment of Portland and Keene's Cements and Plaster of Paris, all at current rates.

TANKS. TANKS. TANKS.—Tanks for SALE. Apply on board Glendower, Circular Quay; or to JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street.

FLAG-POLE, with wire-rope, all complete, at one-third its cost. J. B. NORTH and CO., George-st.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

LADY'S HORSE.—For SALE, a first-rate Saddle Horse, warranted, for a lady. A week's trial to a bona fide purchaser. N. E. L., Parramatta.

BUGGIES and HARNESS, cheapest and best assortment in Sydney. GIBSON, op. School of Arts, Pitt-st.

AN Excellent Buggy COB, good in saddle; SPRING-CART, and HARNESS, suitable for a grocer. Address Bendolba Cottage, Eliza-street, Woollahra, near the Woollahra Hotel.

FOR SALE, a first-class COB, brown with black points, Very cheap. Sydney Arms, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, a Grey HORSE; useful for any work; any trial given. F. Butcher, 82, South Head Road.

FOR SALE—4 Tray Buggies, finished in first-class style, equal to Abbot's; 2 turn-out seat Buggies, four-wheel Dogcart, Waggonette, with top, second-hand Brougham, Park Phaeton, butcher's Cart. E. M'CARTY, Coach Builder, 250, Pitt-street, opposite Labour Bazaar.

ON SALE, a bargain, a first-class 4-wheeled VAN, with shifting top, built by Halley and Clyde; also horse and harness, well suited for a grocer, cordial manufacturer, or a baker doing a large business. W. PRITCHARD, King-street.

WANTED, to SELL a light SPRING-CART, Horse, and Harness. No. 9, March-street, Surry Hills.

AUCTION SALES

Light, Heavy, Draught, and Saddle Horses, &c.

DAWSON and CO. will sell, THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at their Bazaar, Pitt-street (late Martyn's),
Horses broken to saddle and harness, vehicles, &c.
N.B.—Sales held regularly on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11 o'clock.

Horses, from South Country.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Welsh and M'Connell to sell, at the Camperdown Yards, on MONDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
40 head superior horses, principally broken to saddle and harness.

Horses from the South Country.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Messrs. Welch and M'Connell to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on MONDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
110 head superior horses, several of which are broken to saddle and harness.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by John Morrice, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Homebush Yards, next MONDAY, at half-past 9 o'clock,
650 prime fat wethers.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.

Regular Sales: At the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Horse, Buggy, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from W. Jolly, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock,
A good useful horse, with first-rate buggy and harness.
The above really serviceable turn-out is being disposed of solely in consequence of the owner's intended departure from the colony.

For Positive Sale.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A bay cob, a perfect hack, and up to any weight.

To Coachbuilders, Dealers, and others.

New Cut-under 4-Seated Buggy
New 2-Wheeled Sociable, and two
New Pagneli Carts, with bent shafts.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
The above first build vehicles, to close a partnership account.
They are all for positive unreserved sale, and are well worthy the attention of parties requiring such conveyances.

To Carriage and 'Bus Proprietors.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of chesnut geldings, 4 years old, broken to single and double harness and saddle.

Heavy Draught Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Two first-class draught horses, subject to a ton trial.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from B. Richards, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY next, 31st January, at 11 o'clock,
100 head prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
Superior to the last lot.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE are instructed by Mr. Richard Hopkins, to offer for sale, THIS DAY, (Friday), at half-past 11 o'clock, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards,
400 prime wethers.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Colin M'Kenzie, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at their Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
220 head prime fat cattle, in lots.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Joseph Millar, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 31st instant, at their Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
1615 prime fat ewes and wethers, in lots.
These are a splendid lot for boiling purposes.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Cook, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, on MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
116 very superior fat cows, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Joseph Aarons, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, on MONDAY next, 31st instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
130 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, at 10 o'clock THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, lucerne, &c.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
20 prime fat calves, 35 fat pigs, suckers, poultry, potatoes, &c.
At half-past 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, eggs, bacon, cheese (Farrant's prize and other brands), honey, fruit, &c.
At 4 o'clock,
Tallow, hides, sheepskins, &c.

HENFREY and TOGHEY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, lucerne, &c. Terms, cash.

Hay, Straw, Potatoes, &c.

HENRY MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS MORNING, Friday, at 10 o'clock.—Terms, cash.

G. F. LOSEBY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
Terms, cash.

H. S. GIBSON will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10,
Lucerne and oaten hay, straw, pumpkins, poultry, &c.
Offices, 282, Pitt-street.

On MONDAY next, January 31, at 2 o'clock.

SURPLUS POLICE HORSES.

H. S. GIBSON will sell by auction, by order of the Inspector-General (Captain M'Lerie), at the Police Depot, Carter's Barracks, on MONDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
A very fine bay horse, over 16 hands high; a splendid harness horse. Handsome thoroughbred bay mare, bred by Mr. Busby, Cassilis; a valuable mare to breed from. Also, 3 first-rate saddle horses, up to great weight. The whole are in top condition, and must be sold without reserve, the service having more than they require.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 12 o'clock,
Forty (40) prime fat lambs, from A. H. Rankin, Esq., Marulan.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
At half-past 11, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street,
Calves, pigs, suckers, poultry, of all kinds.
At 1 o'clock sharp,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter, from the best dairies; cheese, including the "No. 6" and many other first-class brands; superior corn-fed bacon, in lots to suit purchasers; eggs, lard, honey, &c., &c.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, January 28th, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
Tallow, hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

Leather. Leather. Leather.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, January 28th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, calf, harness, kangaroo leather, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Hides
Tallow and cocoanut oil.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 28th January, at 11 o'clock,
Hides, horns, hair
Casks tallow, &c.
Terms, cash.

Leather.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 28th January, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, calf, H. T. kangaroo, and harness leather.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JAMES DEVLIN, Jun., will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 28th January, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, caltskins, horns, bones
100 tierces mess beef.
Terms, cash.

Stock-in-Trade of a Dealer.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade of a dealer, consisting of ironmongery, &c.
At 2 o'clock,
A large quantity of new and second-hand clothing.
No reserve.

CONTINUATION of SALE by Auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by I. JAGELMAN, at Mr. S. G. Rabone's, No. 3, Parramatta-street, the whole of the remaining stock, consisting of galvanized iron tubs and buckets, tinware, seaming twine, ¼ and ½ lb. balls of twine, fixtures, counters, &c., &c. Terms, cash.

To Grocers and Families.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, on the Premises, corner of Goulburn and Castlereagh streets, opposite the Yorkshire Stingo, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade of a general grocer, with counters, scales, show glasses, &c.
Particulars in to-morrow's paper.

ANDREW ALLAN will sell by auction, on the Premises, 414, Castlereagh street South, on THURSDAY, the household furniture, cottage pianoforte, &c. Particulars in future issues.

To Drapers and others.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions from Mr. Hogan, who is retiring from business, to sell by auction, on the Premises, 414, Castlereagh-street, opposite Pompey's Pillar, on MONDAY, at 11 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade of a general draper, comprising every necessary for a retail draper's shop.
Particulars in to-morrow's paper.

Drapery, Clothing, Basils, Tweeds, Watches, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,
The above.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

TUESDAY, February 1.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Captain Sullivan, who is leaving for England, to sell by public auction, on the above date, at 11 o'clock, at his residence, 62, Upper Fort-street, near the Public School,
The whole of his valuable furniture, &c., viz.:—

Cottage pianoforte	Dining and side tables
Drawing-room suite	Bookcase and books
Brussels carpet, nearly new	Tubular bedsteads
Large gilt pier glass	Hair mattresses
Japanese cabinets and ornaments	Washstands and sets
	Handsome wardrobe
Chiffoniere, plate glass back and doors	Chests of drawers
	Commode
Cut decanters, tumblers, and wines	Toilet glasses
	Oil paintings
Lustres	Engravings
H. H. sofa and chairs	Lamps
Breakfast and dinner services	Kitchen utensils
	2 stoves
China tea set and ornaments	Casks, tubs, &c.

Terms, cash.

Curled Fibre.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Underley, from London.
Damaged by fresh water.

PEEK and FRERICHS are instructed to sell by auction, at the stores of Messrs. Wallach, Brothers, 153, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, 28th, at 11 o'clock sharp,
24 bales curled fibre.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY'S Regular Sale.

At the Commercial Exchange Auction Rooms.
Household Furniture and Sundries.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 278, George-street, on SATURDAY,
As above.
Terms, cash.

GREAT SALE OF IRONMONGERY.

At Mr. J. Partridge's Stores, will be continued on MONDAY, 31st January, and TUESDAY, 1st February, at 11 o'clock, commencing at Stores, No. 2, as per catalogue.

Tinware, Holloware, Brushware Cutlery, Kitchen Ranges, Register and Half Register Stoves, Colonial Ovens; Galvanized Baths, Tubs, Buckets; Carpenters' Tools, Joiners' Tools, Masons' Tools, Galvanized Iron Roofing, and all the requisites of a large ironmongery warehouse.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mr. J. Partridge, who is retiring from the retail ironmongery business, and entering more extensively into the wholesale manufacturing branches of the trade, to sell by auction, on the premises, corner of George and Bathurst streets,
The whole of his stock, comprising
Galvanized corrugated iron, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 feet sheets, 24, 26, 28 W.G.
Plain galvanized iron, 6 feet x 2, and 6 feet x 2 feet 6—16, 18, 20, 24, 26, 28, W.G.
Sheet zinc, Nos. 7, 8, 9
Ridge capping, guttering, piping, &c.
Pump, lift and force, with galvanized and black iron pipes and fittings
Water closets
Galvanized iron tanks
Baths—plunge, slip, sponge, and shower
Kitchen ranges
Scotch and American cooking stoves
Colonial ovens, large assortment, 20 different sizes
Fenders and fireirons
Tinware and brushware
Holloware of all kinds
Enamelled and japanned ware
Iron bedsteads
Galvanized tubs and buckets
Portable washing furnaces, with galvanized iron and copper boilers
Ploughs, harrows, corn planters, seed sowers, grain cradles, scythes, hay rakes, horse and hand corn shellers, hay and chaff cutters, corn crackers, churns, spades, shovels, hoes, forks, draining tools, forge bellows, anvils, vices
Fencing wire, black and galvanized
Sheepshears, large quantity woolpacks, 3 bushel bags, seaming twine, &c.
Traces, plough and cart
Bullock chains, yokes, and bows
American churns, corn shellers, and other American goods.
Together with every article in the ironmongery trade.

Terms: Under £50 cash.
Over £50 and under £100—3 months
Over £100 and under £200—4 months.
Over £200 and under £250—4 and 6 months.
Approved bills.

Preliminary Notice.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 3rd and 4th February, at the Commercial Exchange Auction Rooms, 278, George-street.

In an Assigned Estate. Removed from the Country for the convenience of sale, a large quantity (upwards of £1000 worth) of DRAPERY, &c., comprising—Manchester Goods, Hosiery, Dresses, Fancy Goods, Mantles, Laces, Muslin work, Crimean and Lambs Wool Shirts, Pants, Vests, Gloves, Men's Clothing, Mole and Tweed Trousers, Coats, Sacs, &c., Tobacco, Boots and Shoes, Ironmongery, all useful goods.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured by the Assignee with instructions to sell the above by auction,
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

On FRIDAY, the 4th February, at 11 o'clock.

To Tanners, Woolwashers, Soapmakers, Boiling-down Establishments, Chemists, Produce Buyers, and others.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the Patent Slip Wharf, on FRIDAY next,
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE,
Tanks, boilers, vats, chemicals
24 casks alum
500 woolpacks
58 bales N. Z. flax
Hides, sheepskins, timber, and a very large quantity of useful sundries, the particulars of which will be more fully advertised.
Terms at sale.
Cards to view to be obtained of the Auctioneers.

Seller's-terrace, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

THIS DAY, 28th January, at 11 o'clock.

Superior Household Furniture, Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, in consequence of the proprietor leaving the colony, the whole of the household furniture, comprising
Rosewood cottage piano, drawing-room furniture, handsome pier glass, dining-room furniture in morocco leather, tubular iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, wardrobe, toilet glasses, chests of drawers, wash-stands, china, glass, pictures, ornaments, first-class cooking-stove, kitchen requisites, &c.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 29th January.

the Premises, 142, Castlereagh-street, three doors from the Victoria Club.

Peremptory Sale, Without Reserve, of
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising
Full Cabinet Sewing Machine
Dining-room Suite, in hair cloth
Loo Tables
Morocco Couch and Chairs
Engravings and Oil Paintings
Tubular and Solid Iron Bedsteads
Palliasses, Mattresses, and Bedding
Chests of Drawers, Washstands
Dressing Tables, Toilet Glasses
Carpets, Hearthrugs, and Oilcloth
Fenders and Irons
China, Glass, and Earthenware
Kitchen Utensils, &c.
And every Household Requisite.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 142, Castlereagh-street, on SATURDAY, 29th January, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
The whole of the household furniture and effects.

TUESDAY, 1st February.

Preliminary Notice.

At the Residence of William Jolly, Esq., Camden-terrace, Cook's River Road.

The whole of the valuable Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte, and Effects.

Full particulars and catalogues will be duly published.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been favoured with instructions from W. Jolly, Esq., to sell by auction (in consequence of his intended departure for England) at his residence, Camden-terrace, Cook's River Road, on TUESDAY, 1st February, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable furniture and effects.

MONDAY, 31st instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

New and seasonable goods just landed ex Sobraon, John C. Munro, &c., of several favourite makers.

To the Trade, Merchants, Shippers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, next the Bank of Australasia, on MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Invoices of new and seasonable boots and shoes, in
Ladies'
Girls'
Children's, and
Gents'.
Goods in great variety, now landing ex above late arrivals, in splendid order.
Terms liberal at sale.

Time, 11 o'clock prompt.

No reserve.

On SATURDAY, 29th January.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE
of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
EFFECTS.
Removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale.

MASSIVE AND SUBSTANTIAL Dining-room Furniture
Elegant Drawing-room Furniture
Sweet-toned Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, 7 octaves
Engravings
Vases
Lustres
Richly-cut Glass
Oil and Water Colour Paintings
King's pattern Electroplate
Ivory-handled Table Cutlery
SUPERB Double-barrel gun, in case, by Westley Richards, 12-bore and all the latest improvements, cost 40 guineas
Large Microscope, in case
Telescope, by Dollond
200 Volumes of choice and well-bound Books
Bedsteads and Bedding
Chests Drawers, Washstands
Dressing-tables, Towel-horses
Kitchen and Garden Utensils
Dogs, Poultry, Pigeons, &c., &c., &c.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Sportsmen, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next HERALD Office, on SATURDAY, 29th January, at 11 o'clock,
The abovementioned valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

On MONDAY, 31st January, at 11 o'clock.

At No. 33, Hunter-street.
The Residence of Alfred Anderson, Esq.

THE WHOLE OF THE SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

To Parties Furnishing, Upholsterers, Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Alfred Anderson, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, 33, Hunter-street, on MONDAY, 31st January, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the superior household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Important Unreserved Auction Sale.

TUESDAY, 1st February.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Sugars
Balances of Shipments of Teas
Damaged Sugars, and Sundries.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 1st February, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of goods, as above.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, 3rd February, at 11 o'clock.

Highly attractive Sale by Auction.

12 TIERCES WORCESTER PORCELAIN.
Just landed, in splendid condition,
ex Maid of Judah.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.

To Earthenware and China Importers, Country Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 3rd February, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Maid of Judah,
12 tierces porcelain, from the Worcester Royal Porcelain Company.
Very handsome dinner services, pink and gold, blue and gold-marone and gold, green and gold, crown patterns, in great variety.
Elegant dessert services, for twelve or eighteen people, in regal green, pink, marone, &c.
A variety of the most beautiful and elegant ornaments, consisting of—
Oak spills, pearl lustres
Griffin shells, ditto
Renaissance violets, ditto
Shell baskets and comports, ditto
Plume tapers, ash trays, ditto
Ivory doves, blue ribbon
Dagmar horns, ivory and gilt
Arabesque vases
Claw spills
Athens cups and stands
Antique vases, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
The above is well worthy the attention of lovers and collectors of really fine china, it being the first shipment that has ever been exported from these celebrated manufactories to the colony.

On MONDAY, 31st January, at half-past 10 o'clock.
On the Premises, 360, George-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction.
Plate Glass Show Cases
Counters, Desks, and Pigeon-holes
Cut Crystal Chandeliers, 4, 5, and 6 lights, &c., &c., &c.

By order of the former purchaser.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, on the Premises, No. 360, George-street, on MONDAY, 31st January, at half past 10 o'clock,
The show cases, chandeliers, counters, and fittings.
In consequence of alterations being made by the purchaser of the lease.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, 3rd February, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important and Attractive Sale by Public Auction
of
28 PACKAGES OF GLASSWARE,
Landed in splendid condition ex Woolloomooloo, from one of the first manufacturers in England.

Under instructions from
Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Glass and China Importers, Country Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 3rd February, at 11 o'clock,
Magnificent suites of cut and engraved glass, consisting of the following assortment—
24 ports, 24 sherries, 12 clarets, 12 champagnes
12 liqueurs, 12 custards, 12 green hocks, 12 finger bowls
6 jellies, 18 half-pint tumblers, 3 soda tumblers, 1 sugar vase
1 cream jug, 1 claret jug, 2 quart decanters, 4 pint decanters
1 water service, 4 caraffes and tumblers, 2 pickles, 4 salts
Of the following modern and fashionable patterns—
Criterion
City check
New fern
Marlborough
Prince of Wales, &c.
Also,
Cut stem champagnes
Plain stem ditto
Tall fluted tumblers
Unhandled custard glasses
Handled ditto ditto
Jellies, flower tubes
Cruets, castors
Mustards, soys
Caraffes and tops, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
The Auctioneers would particularly call the attention of the trade to this really superior sample shipment of glass, as the above is of a quality rarely imported into this market; and to connoisseurs and collectors of choice glass a chance that may never occur again.
N.B.—The above will be on view three days prior to the sale, and catalogues will be issued for the convenience of buyers.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Highly-important Sale by Auction
of
City Freehold Property,
in the Estate of the late
Mr. Thomas Kerrigan, by order of the Executor, Mr. R. M. Lindsay.

Stone House, Clyde-street, Miller's Point
Cottage, No. 48, Sussex-street, near Erskine-street
Cottage and Shop, corner of Goulburn and Sussex streets
Allotment of Land, corner of Sussex-street and Dixon-street.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction.

To Capitalists, Speculators, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mr. R. M. Lindsay, executor of the late Mr. Thomas Kerrigan, to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, on an early day,
A substantial stone house, No. 22, Clyde-street, Miller's Point, containing 4 rooms and kitchen; now let to Mr. Fox at 10s. per week
A brick cottage, No. 48, Sussex-street, containing 3 rooms and kitchen, now in the occupation of Mrs. Leslie
Cottage and shop, corner of Sussex and Goulburn streets, now in the occupation of Mrs. Silkman and Mrs. Kenway.
Allotment of land, corner of Goulburn and Dixon streets.
Terms at sale.
For particulars apply W. Hellyer, Esq., solicitor; or to the auctioneers.

Important to Fancy Dealers, Cutlers, and Perfumers.

THIS DAY, January 28.

Cutlery
Pomades, Perfumes, Scents
Fancy Soaps
Stationery, &c.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 10 o'clock,
A small consignment of the above, comprising
Queensland knives, or "Bushman's Friend"
Sporting knives, pocket cutlery
Table knives and forks
Electro-plated coffee pots, &c.
Briedenbach's essences
Fancy soaps, in bars and tablets
French clocks
Carpet bags, hunting whips
Quart pots, glass bottoms
Valentines, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

General Drapery, Clothing, &c.
Now landing ex recent arrivals.

THIS DAY, 28th instant,
Commencing at 11 o'clock.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to offer by public auction, on the days above named, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street,
Large consignments of goods now landing ex Maid of Judah, &c.
Consisting of
Calicos, white and grey
Prints, ginghams
Flannels, imitation and Saxony Welsh
Rough and dressed hollands
Linen sheetings and pillow linens
Damask cloths and napkins
Linen damasks and diapers
Linen and imperial tapes
Cambric handkerchiefs
Black cloth and alpaca sacs
Ditto and fancy doe trousers and vests
Mole trousers
Boys' clothing
White and crimean shirts
Twilled and Venetian ditto
Women's and girl's white cotton hose
Ditto brown ditto
Men's and boys' white and brown half-hose
Children's socks
Merino shirts and pants
Cotton ditto ditto
Ties, braces, hats and caps, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Singer's Full Cabinet Sewing-machine.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 Singer's sewing-machine, full cabinet, in perfect order.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Important Sale of Boots and Shoes.

Just landed ex Canaan and Woolloomooloo.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next, 1st February, at 11 o'clock,
A large and varied assortment of the above.
Particulars in Monday's HERALD.

Preliminary Announcement.

EARTHENWARE.

Just landed ex Sam Cearns.

For Positive Sale, on MONDAY next, 31st instant.

To Earthenware Dealers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed by the consignees to sell by public auction, at their Stores, 167, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 31st January, at 11 o'clock,
60 crates earthenware.
Particulars in Monday's HERALD.

Chronometer.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 eight-day chronometer, Charles Hatton, maker.

Schooner JANE,
British-built, 200 tons burthen,
Now lying at Summerbell's Wharf.

For Sale, by order of the Proprietor.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, January 28th, at 11 o'clock,
The fine British-built schooner
JANE,
of 200 tons burthen.
This vessel is in excellent order, and will be found, on inspection, to be of that character which will make money for her owners, and is only parted with owing to the proprietor discontinuing the trade.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

DOUBLE BAY.

FIRST-CLASS VILLA RESIDENCE and GROUNDS, delightfully situated on DOUBLE BAY, now in the occupation of the proprietor, Colonel Richardson.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor (in consequence of his removal to another residence) to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 31st January, at 11 o'clock,
The above well known SUPERIOR FAMILY RESIDENCE, together with about one acre of HIGHLY IMPROVED GROUNDS, extending from the South Head Road (immediately opposite CRANBROOK) to the beach of Double Bay, and surrounded by the grounds attached to REDLEAF, BUCKHURST, GLENYARRAH, and other first-class properties.

The house is most substantially built of brick and stone, with spacious verandahs and balconies, overlooking the harbour. It contains drawing-room, 23½ x 17; dining-room, 22 x 15; store rooms, china closet, 4 bedrooms, pantries, kitchen, laundry, bathroom, and servants' rooms.
The out-buildings comprise stables, coachhouse, loft, harness, coachman's, and gardener's rooms.
Never failing supply of good water, by tank and well of good water.
The grounds are very tastefully laid out and planted with choice trees. They consist principally of lawns and shrubbery, extending to the bay, on which are bathing-house, boat-shed and slip.

The position of this delightful residence is not surpassed by any other on the shores of the harbour. The site is elevated, with a northern aspect, sloping gradually to a smooth white sandy beach and the wide expanse of the waters of the harbour. The views of Port Jackson and surrounding scenery, including the ornamental grounds of the neighbouring properties—are very beautiful and extensive.
The residence is well finished throughout, and fitted with every convenience and comfort for the accommodation of a small family, having been specially arranged and improved by the present proprietor.

The Auctioneers in conclusion beg to state that their instructions are POSITIVELY TO SELL ON THE ABOVE DATE, they would, therefore, direct attention to the opportunity afforded for favourably purchasing one of the most tastefully designed waterside residences in this favourite suburb.

TERMS—One-third cash, residue can remain secured on the property.
TITLE—Point Piper Estate, leasehold.
Plan of the premises can be inspected and cards to view obtained on application at the Rooms.

TO CAPITALISTS.

IMPORTANT CITY INVESTMENT,
HUNTER-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from George Sharp, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 4th FEBRUARY,
At 11 o'clock,
All that valuable block of city land, having an area of about ONE QUARTER OF AN ACRE and a frontage of 68 FEET TO HUNTER-STREET, together with those EXTENSIVE FIRST-CLASS PREMISES erected thereon, comprising the SHOP and COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE, formerly occupied by the late W. SHARP, Esq., and the spacious stabling and other ranges of substantial buildings in the large court-yard at the rear.
The house is one of the most substantial buildings in the city, and finished in good style throughout. It is erected of brick on massive stone foundations, wide flagged verandah in front. It contains on the ground floor, hall, 7 feet wide; drawing room, 24 x 20, and temporarily converted into a shop; dining room, 17 x 17; breakfast room, 17 x 13; kitchen, 20 feet in length; pantry, scullery, &c.
ON THE UPPER FLOOR, six fine bedrooms.
ON THE BASEMENT are spacious, dry, perfectly drained, flagged cellars, entered from a good flagged yard at the back of the house. At the rear of the whole is a large court yard, having upwards of 100 feet frontage to a right-of-way, and on which are ranges of most substantial premises, formerly used by the late Mr. Sharp, including first-class 4-stall stable, coach-house, harness room, store, laundry, and numerous well-finished out buildings.

This property occupies a very valuable position in the city, extending from Hunter-street to the Union Club. The premises are well known, and not to be excelled in regard to expensive elaborate finish and durability by any in the city of Sydney. Its extent and value can only be ascertained from personal inspection; and as the sale will be peremptory, capitalists are invited specially to closely examine the whole prior to the sale.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

BEXLEY PARK.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, with FARM, about 7 miles from Sydney, and 2 miles from
THE WARREN,
Undercliff, Cook's River.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 4th February, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, containing upwards of 30 ACRES, situate about two miles from Undercliff, Cook's River; all enclosed by a 3-rail fence. About eight acres are under cultivation, including house paddock, garden, and orchard, well stocked with fruit trees and vines in full bearing. Also, a variety of choice shrubs and flowering plants. The residue is lightly-timbered park land.

The house, well known as the residence of W. S. Bell, Esq., is tastefully finished, and contains six rooms, including dining and drawing rooms, four bedrooms, pantry closets, detached kitchen, servants' room, laundry, storeroom, &c. The outbuildings comprise stable, coach-house, hay-shed, &c. The premises are supplied with water by a never-failing well in rear of the house.

Plan at the Rooms.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

At the Commercial Hotel, Wagga Wagga,
WEDNESDAY, 16th February,
at 12 o'clock.

22 CHOICE SITES, Town of Wagga Wagga, fronting Gurwood, Gossett, Kincaird, and M'Kinnon streets, well known as portion of the estate of
F. A. TOMPSON, Esq.

TWO SUBURBAN BLOCKS of LAND, grants to John Macnamarra, each about 30 acres.

TITLE—Unquestionable. Particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. Stephen and Stephen, Solicitors, Sydney.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Commercial Hotel, Wagga Wagga, on WEDNESDAY, 16th February, at 12 o'clock,
TOWN OF WAGGA WAGGA,
22 ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, containing each about HALF AN ACRE, with a frontage of 66 feet and upwards to Gurwood, Gossett, M'Kinnon, and Kincaird streets.

SUBURBAN BLOCKS,
Grants to John Macnamarra,

					A.	R.	P.
No. 117..	..	..	..	..	32	1	8
No. 118..	..	..	..	..	30	1	24

Special attention is directed to the sale of this valuable land, as each lot must be absolutely disposed of on the above date.
Plans at the Rooms, Sydney, and at the Commercial Hotel, Wagga Wagga.

Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, 20th January, 1870.
ALEXR. M'KELVY v. GEORGE WILSON.

BY VIRTUE of the authority given by the Act of Council 5 Vic., No. 9, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at Mr. JORDAN'S, STEAMBOAT INN, RYDE, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next (unless this writ be previously satisfied),
All the right, title, and interest of the defendant George Wilson, of and in the Equity of Redemption in two parcels of land, containing respectively 2 acres and 1 acre 3 roods 13 perches, part of Raven's and Morrison's grant, parish of Hunter's Hill, county Cumberland, colony of New South Wales, with the stone-built cottage thereon, out-building, large orchard, vineyard, &c., the boundaries of which are described in an advertisement in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of 31st December, 1869.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1461533

FUNERALS

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOSEPH TOWERS are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON Arthur; to move from his residence, Greek-street, Glebe, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, South Head Road, near Crown-street; George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

AMUSEMENTS

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

THIS (Friday) EVENING will be presented Lovell's Play, called—

LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

MATTHEW ELMORE ....Mr. HOSKINS.

For the convenience of the numerous families who were unable to attend last evening, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the same performance will be repeated this evening.

Immense success of Mr. ROACH, as BARNEY. He will appear again this evening.

To be followed by a Ballet Divertissement, in which FRAULEIN FANNIE, HENRY LEOPOLD, and the little wonders, BLANCHE and ALBERT will appear, for the last time.

To conclude with

BARNEY THE BARON.

Barney.................................Mr. Roach

(a Gentleman Amateur, who has volunteered his services for this occasion only.)

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

Under the distinguished Patronage of His Excellency The Right Hon. The Earl of Belmore.

On SATURDAY next, January 29th, the great German and English actor, HERR BANDMANN, will have the honour of making his first appearance before a Sydney audience in his great character of "NARCISSE."

His famous character performed by him for one entire season in London; also with the most unqualified success throughout Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, the United States of America, and California.

In consequence of other arrangements, Herr Bandmann's engagement is positively for twenty-four nights only.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.

Lessee .... Mr. Lionel Harding
Acting Manager .. Mr. W. J. Wilson
Treasurer .... Mr. A. Habbe.

Under the direction of Miss ROSA COOPER.

THIS EVENING, Friday, January 28, SECOND JUVENILE NIGHT, upon which occasion the PANTOMIME will be played first. To conclude with Mr. and Mrs. PETER WHITE.

Peter White .... Mr. Charles Young.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.

The following have been chosen for practice, and are requested to assemble in the Domain, THIS AFTERNOON:—Caffyn, Coates, E. Gregory, D. Gregory, C. Gregory, Gilbert, Hewitt, Jones, C. Kellick, Lawrence, Oatley, Oliver, Park, Sheridan, Stack, N. Thompson, and S. Thompson.

RICHARD TEECE, Hon. Secretary N. S. W. C. A.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.—TO-MORROW, Saturday, 1st. Eleven v. 1st Warwicks.—Match postponed.

2nd. Eleven v. 1st. Alfred C. C., Albert Ground.—Allen, Bayley, Bennett, Bundock, Cape, Curtis, W. L. Docker, Iceton, Ireland, Neale, Parnell, Martyn.

3rd. Eleven v. 2nd. Toxteth C. C.—Toxteth Ground, Burnell, Brownrigg, Cohen, Dowling, Isaacs, Johnson, Jacobs, Merriman, Mowle, Travers, Walters, Palmer.

CHARLES A. W. LETT, Hon. Secretary.

VICTORIA C. C. v. ALFRED C.C., at Parramatta.—MEET at Railway Station, TO-MORROW, at 1.30 p.m. sharp—Abbott, Ahern, Chatto, H. Fleming, Fisher, Flood, Hosking, Rinchy, Lawlor, Oatley and Rigg. Train leaves at half-past 1 o'clock. W. RIGG, Hon. Sec.

REDFERN 2ND v. NEWTOWN 3RD.—Meet on University Oval at 2 o'clock: Campbell, Blackman, Crane, Webb, Sharpe, P. Howe, Newman, Greenfield, Humphries, Williams, Mihell. Emergencies—Grimstone and Greenwood.

GEORGE H. GREENWOOD, Hon. Sec.

GRAND BABY SHOW, BOTANY.—All Winners of prizes for the above can receive the same TO-DAY, from Mrs. T. KING, at Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s, Pitt-street, from 3 till 4 p.m.

Athletic and other sports prizes will be paid over on SATURDAY EVENING next, January 29th, at Mr. Gus. Wangenheim's, Café de Paris, King-street, Sydney, from 7 till 9 p.m. And all claims to be sent in immediately, addressed to Secretary for Botany Sports, Café de Paris, King-street, Sydney.

T. KING, Botany Sports Secretary.

DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK assisted by his daughter, begs to announce that his DANCING CLASSES recommenced last FRIDAY, at his Rooms, Colonnade, Elizabeth-st. North. Private lessons given. Families and schools attended.

PUBLIC NOTICES

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY ASSOCIATION.

THE PUBLIC OFFICES, The Banks. All Mercantile Offices,

THE WHOLESALE WAREHOUSEMEN, The Leading Drapers,

THE FIRST-CLASS TAILORS, Men's Mercers, &c.,

THE PRINCIPAL BOOKSELLERS, Stationers, and Music Sellers,

THE LARGEST COMMISSION AGENTS, Ship Chandlers, &c.,

THE MOST EXTENSIVE JEWELLERS, Watchmakers, and the best Photographers,

THE CHIEF IRONMONGERS, IRONFOUNDERS, Saddlers, and Bootmakers,

THE LARGEST CHINA AND GLASS WAREHOUSES, and many other Establishments,

ARE ALL CLOSED AT OR BEFORE ONE O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY,

THUS GIVING A VAST MULTITUDE an opportunity of enjoying an AFTERNOON'S RECREATION.

Many more places of business might be closed, and this BOON greatly extended, if

YOU

will kindly abstain from Shopping

AFTER ONE O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY.

AGENCY for COLLECTING and RECOVERING DEBTS, RENTS, &c., in Town and Country.—The undersigned continues to undertake business in the above line, providing, as necessity may arise, competent legal assistance without any charge beyond the usual commission on the amount of moneys actually recovered.

No charge for letting and attending to repairs of houses while collecting the rents thereof.

HENRY HINE NEWMAN, House, Land, and General Agent, 126, Elizabeth or Redfern-street, Redfern.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF N. S. W.—SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS Thankfully Received.

Collector, E. RAMSAY, 279, George-street, Sydney.

CONTINUATION of the great SALE of First-class DRAPERY, at J. and E. DAWSON'S, 408, George-st.

HARRISON and JONES, STOCK and STATION AGENTS, WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, and CATTLE SALESMEN.

WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.

SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.

OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DAWSON and CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK and STATION AGENTS, CATTLE SALESMEN, &c., 246, Pitt-street (late Martyn's Bazaar), are prepared to undertake the sale of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c., and to transact every description of business pertaining to stock and stations. They are also prepared to undertake the sale of wool, tallow, hides, and house and land properties.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Messrs. SULLIVAN and TINDALE, Stock and Commission Agents, beg to inform the public and their constituents that they have removed their Offices from 400, George-street, to 388, George-street.

"Commercial Rooms," next new Post Office.

REMOVAL. REMOVAL. REMOVAL. HAMBURGER, BROTHERS, and CO., Wholesale Jewellers and General Importers, TO 375, GEORGE-STREET, next Joint Stock Bank.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-dentist, has the honour of informing his patients and the public that, owing to increase of business and consequent necessity for more commodious premises, he has REMOVED to 52, Hunter-street, corner of Bligh-street, where he may be consulted as usual. He therefore hopes, with extended accommodation and the most assiduous attention, to enjoy the continued confidence of his patients.

Note the address—52, corner of Hunter and Bligh streets.

CONNELL'S EAST INDIAN REMEDIES.

The undersigned are prepared to receive applications for Agencies for these celebrated medicines at places where they do not exist.

JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents for New South Wales, Queensland, and the S. S. Islands.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

GREVILLE'S TELEGRAM COMPANY (Reuter's agents) have the satisfaction of informing merchants, bankers, professional men, and others, that the charges of the Indo-European Company have lately undergone considerable reduction, and they are in consequence enabled to establish lower charges. Messages sent through this company average from 21 to 23 days in their transmission to London.

Printed scale of charges can be had on application, at the office, George-street, next door to the New Post Office.

PUBLICATIONS

THE SYDNEY MAIL.

SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

Sports on Anniversary Day
The Baby Show at Botany
The Mysterious Death
Summary of English News by the Mail
Visit of her Majesty to the City of London
The King of Italy and his Confessor
Opening of the Œcumenical Council
Position of Affairs in France
Shocking Colliery Explosion
The Colonial Office and the Colonies
Outrages in Ireland
Tale—The Farm, the City, and the Sea
Agriculture—Mining—Sporting
Shipping—Commercial—Markets.

TOWN AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

The best paper to send Home.

AN EDITION FOR THE MAIL published THIS MORNING, with numerous Illustrations, price, 6d.

The TOWN AND COUNTRY JOURNAL, published weekly at the Office, 190, Pitt-street, Sydney. Price, 6d. It contains all the News of the Week; Commercial, Legal, Shipping, and Intercolonial Intelligence; special articles upon Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, and Sporting matters; Cricketing, Pedestrian, Yachting, and Volunteer Intelligence; Scientific, Biographical, and Literary Notices; Gossip on Books and Art; together with Editorial Notes and leaders upon social and material subjects. It is profusely illustrated with cuts depicting colonial scenery, new buildings, inventions in art, science, and manufactures; portraits of celebrated men, &c., &c.

Single copy, 6d.; yearly subscription (in advance), 25s.; single quarter (in advance), 6s. 6d.

ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS FOR HOME READERS.

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS for JANUARY, price 6d.

Balloon Ascent in the Domain
"Good Night"
Full-page chalk drawing of Seven-mile Beach, Botany Bay
Wesleyan Church, Goulburn
An Aboriginal Burial Place
Full-page chalk drawing of the Little River Diggings, &c.
Tale: "Rawdon's Raid."

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Letter Press and Lithographic Printers, Publishers, &c., 108, Pitt-street, Sydney.

GORDON and GOTCH, 281, George-street.

ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS BOOK AND SHEET ALMANAC, 1870. Price 6d.

All Booksellers. GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., 108, Pitt-street.

PUNCH! PUNCH!! PUNCH!!!

Cartoon—THE POLITICAL BABY SHOW—Are these your Letters, Knight?—The Baby Show—The Medical School, and the Baby Judges—The Alfred Hospital, and the Sydney Infirmary—Bush Lyrics—The Opening of Parliament—Twenty Pounds Reward.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., 108, Pitt-street, Printers and Publishers.

GORDON and GOTCH, George-street.

THE Sydney Prices Current for outgoing Mail, This Morning, at 9 o'clock. Jean te Kloot, 127, Pitt-st.

NOW READY, price one penny, John Sands' MONTHLY DIARY for February.

JOHN SANDS, 392, George-street.

PRICE SIXPENCE "THE GRAPHIC,"

a new and superior Illustrated Weekly Newspaper, of the highest class, containing 24 pages, imperial folio, printed on a fine toned paper of beautiful quality, made expressly for the purpose, and admirably adapted for the artistic display of the most highly-finished Engravings.

"THE GRAPHIC"

is a journal combining Literary Excellence with Artistic Beauty. As such, it deals with all the prominent Topics of the Day; especially those belonging to Literature, Arts, and Sciences, Fashions, and Matters interesting to the Fashionable World, Sports, and Pastimes, Music, the Opera, and the Drama.

Among the numerous distinguished Artists who have promised to assist the enterprise in various ways may be mentioned—

Ansdell, R., A.R.A.	Keene, C.
Armitage, E., A.R.A.	Leslie, G. D., A.R.A.
Beverley, W.	Leighton, J., F.S.A.
Buckman, E.	Luxmore, A. H.
Deane, W. W.	Mason, G., A.R.A.
Edwards, M. E.	Orchardson, O. Q., A.R.A.
Elmore, A., A.R.A.	Pettie, J., A.R.A.
Faed, T., R.A.	Pinwell, G. J.
Fildes, S. L.	Poynter, E. J., A.R.A.
Frith, W. P., R.A.	Prinsep, Val.
Goodall, Walter	Stone, Marcus
Grant, Sir Francis, P.R.A.	Storey, G. A.
Haag, Carl	Thomson
Hodgson, J. E.	Du Maurier, G.
Houghton, A. B.	Watts, G. F., R.A.
Hunt, Alfred	Weir, Harrison
Jeanes, W. F.	Woods, H.
Jenne, H. Le, A.R.A.	Gordon, J.

Published at the Offices of THE GRAPHIC, 190, Strand, London.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE IMPORTERS FROM ENGLAND.—All engaged in trade with Great Britain and Ireland will do well to subscribe to THE BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL and EXPORT PRICES CURRENT, as it gives the most complete and exact information of every branch of Trade, and so renders it unnecessary to read each departmental publication. It is a comprehensive Monthly Resume of all Items of Interest to Traders resident out of England, the Shipping, as well as the Markets and other Commercial news being written and compiled expressly for the merchant, planter, exporter, and importer abroad.

THE BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL was established in January, 1863, and enjoys the support of the general Commercial Public IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD; it is published on the 2nd of every Month, and is regularly supplied direct from the Office to its subscribers.

The Subscription is £1 sterling per annum, payable in advance, free by post to any part of the Globe. The amount can be remitted by Post Office Order, cash or stamps, or any mode that may suggest itself. An equivalent amount in the currency of the country remitting will be accepted.

FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION ORDER.

Please send to me, until further notice, THE BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL and EXPORT PRICES CURRENT, addressed as under:—

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BOOKS STATIONERY & MUSIC

JAMES SPICER and SONS, WHOLESALE and EXPORT STATIONERS, 50, Upper Thames-street, and Queenhithe, London, E.C.

Goods packed on the Premises, and Lightered from OWN WHARF.

Samples and prices sent out by post on application.

JAMES SPICER and SONS.

NEW BOOKS received per Mail Steamer, and now in circulation at MADDOCK'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 383, George-street:—

Hitherto, by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, 3 vols.
Life of Mary Russell Mitford, 3 vols.
Mulock's (Miss) The Unkind Word
Autobiography of Flora Macdonald. 2 vols.
Edwards' (Amelia B.) Debenham's Vow, 3 vols.
The Hotel du Petit St. Jean
A Visit to Queensland and her Gold-Fields
Cook's (Dutton) Art in England
Vikram and the Vampire, Tales of Hindoo Deviltry
Stretton's (Hesba) David Lloyd's Last Will
The Pursuit of Holiness
Education of the Heart, by Mrs. Ellis
Oliphant's (Mrs.) Historical Sketches
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COMFORTABLE HOUSE, at Woollahra, 4 rooms, hall, kitchen, wash-house, shed, good well fitted with pump.

LARGE STORES in George-street, formerly in the occupation of E. C. Weekes and Co.

COMO, Potts' Point.—Contains on the ground floor, entrance hall, drawing and dining rooms, 2 rooms on verandah, with stained glass windows, and fronting harbour; upstairs are 4 substantial rooms, opening to balconies; bath and dressing rooms. The outhouses consist of large kitchen, with Russell's stove and copper; 2 rooms for servants: wired aviary, fowl-house, pigeon lofts, 3-stalled stable, coach-house, and groom's room, with extra stalls for carriages; a large garden, well planted, fronts the building, and a bath-house is built on the water's edge.

COMMERCE HOUSE, Wollongong, corner of Crown and Keira streets.—Large shops, fitted with glass-plate front, shelves, and counter complete, 8 rooms, kitchen, bathroom; large yard with wash-house, stable, and tank; also, large store.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE, a block of Land, at Waverley, near Tea Gardens, containing a frontage of 100 feet to the South Head Road, and a depth of 300 feet. Facing the road is an excellent dwelling, with shop, admirably adapted for a general store. The premises are arranged that a bakery (with oven), ironmongery, drapery, and hay and corn business can be carried on in the same. Good stabling, abundance of water, and every convenience. Two weatherboard cottages are erected on the western side, and there is ample room for letting the vacant allotments without interference with the premises belonging to the building fronting the Waverley Road.

DENISON TERRACE, 343, Crown-street, Surry Hills, a six-roomed House, with detached kitchen, store-room, and laundry; rent low.

ABBOTT'S COTTAGES, Botany Road, Chippendale.—One now vacant.

£48 A YEAR.—Charlotte-terrace, Castlereagh-street, near Alfred Park, 5 rooms, kitchen, balcony, and verandah.

WILLOW LODGE, Newtown, next to residence of the late Mr. Felix Wilson. Contains dining, drawing, and 5 bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, fruit, and flower garden and lawn; constant supply of good water.

LANSDOWN HOUSE, Darling Point.—This superb Mansion is one that stands second to none amongst the various aristocratic houses in the above locality, and can be strongly recommended for its healthy situation, completeness of its arrangements, and its general comforts. The house contains entrance hall, with tesselated pavement; drawing-room, 40 x 20; dining and sitting rooms; spacious kitchen, with stove, sink, large dressers, scullery, pump; laundry, with copper boiler; coach-house and stabling, enclosed bath-house, numerous bedrooms, extensive garden and grounds, and every other requisite necessary for a first-class residence.

PITT-STREET, Redfern, formerly the Parsonage.—This commodious and comfortable house is now vacant. It contains 11 rooms, bathroom, kitchen, laundry, coach-house, and stabling; garden back and front, and every possible convenience.

STATION-STREET, Newtown.—Snug Residence, newly done up, 4 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, large yard, garden in front; rent, 15s a week.

EIGHTEEN SHILLINGS PER WEEK.—Alfred-terrace, Balmain. Containing hall, five rooms and kitchen, fitted with oven, balcony, pantry, wash-house, large yard, and plentiful supply of water.

WATSON'S BAY.—A Comfortable Cottage, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room; good well of water, large garden, and two large paddocks; rent, £1 per week.

ADELAIDE COTTAGE, Newtown—containing 7 rooms, kitchen, 2 store-rooms, verandahs, kitchen, good yard, and abundance of water, situated close to the Station.

HOLBROOK, Kirribili, North Shore—few minutes' walk from Milson's Point Ferry. The house contains 11 rooms, with hall, bath-rooms fitted for hot or cold water; kitchen, scullery, servant's room, pantry, store-room, and extensive cellarage. The garden consists of an acre of ground. Stone wharf and boat harbour. An abundant supply of water from two tanks excavated out of the solid rock, and holding 25,000 gallons.

FOUR NEWLY-ERECTED HOUSES, situate in Riley-street, Surry Hills, near Devonshire-street, each containing 4 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, laundry, with fireplace, bath-room, good paved yard, and water laid on. Rent moderate to a permanent tenant.

THREE HOUSES, Agnes-terrace, Victoria-street, off Crown-street, Surry Hills, each containing 4 rooms, kitchen, and all conveniences, well suited for small families. Rent low.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—An excellent opening now exists in the town of Camden, where a comfortable property, situated in the main street, is to LET. It contains 4 rooms and kitchen, shop and double front, all necessary out-houses, &c., and is well adapted for a duly qualified druggist. Only one surgeon resides in the township, and the surrounding neighbourhoods of the Oaks, Menangle, Cobbity, Picton, Campbelltown, Burragorang, Bringelly are without the benefits either of a medical man or druggist. A competent person will find this an eligible opportunity.

WILLIAM-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.—First-class Family Residence, well adapted for a professional gentleman, containing 9 rooms. This house is in excellent order; gas, water laid on; chandeliers in the principal rooms; balcony back and front, verandahs; bath-room, kitchen, cellars; two-stalled stable and coach-house, and hayloft.

GARNIVELLA, OCEAN-STREET, DOUBLE BAY, below Guilfoyle's.—A pretty detached Cottage, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, all necessary out-houses, nice garden in front, and plenty of ground at the rear; fine view of the harbour; 'buses ply within a short distance of the house. To a permanent and careful tenant a low rent will be accepted.

PARRAMATTA.—A newly-erected first-class Family Residence, situated in the healthiest part, between the Junction and the Station, commanding a splendid view; contains 12 rooms, with kitchen, pantry, laundry, wash-house, stable, coach-house, and every convenience; abundance of water; good yard, flower garden, and 2 paddocks.

RANDWICK.—A substantially built stone Cottage of 7 rooms, kitchen, stables, cowsheds, &c., together with several acres of good land; also, a 4-roomed Cottage, with 8 acres of land. This property is well adapted for a dairy farm or market garden, and can be let together or separately. There is an abundant supply of water. Twenty acres can also be leased with this property if required.

ST. LEONARDS.—Six rooms, kitchen, servant's room, store, good well of water, and small paddock. This is a very comfortable place, healthily situated, and well adapted for a small family.

DESIRABLE PREMISES, situate immediately opposite Farmer and Painter's, Pitt-street. These are admirably adapted for any wholesale business, and at very trifling expense can be converted into all the purposes necessary for a first-class retail business.

HILLCOTE, DARLING POINT.—A pretty suburban Residence containing 8 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, &c., with coach-house, stable, bathing-house, &c.; there is an excellent garden, a fine view of the harbour, and every requisite for a gentleman's family.

FERNBANK, EDGECLIFFE ROAD.—This compact and pretty Residence, which has just undergone a complete renovation; it contains 8 spacious rooms, kitchen, servants' and bathrooms, coach-house, and stabling; together with all the outdoor offices and conveniences usually to be found in first-class residences. The garden is beautifully laid out, and the view of the harbour is charming.

LOCKLEE, HUNTER'S HILL.—Comfortable cottage, containing 6 rooms, hall, kitchen, pantry and outhouses, garden, orchard, and water frontage.

EMMA-TERRACE, PITT-STREET, REDFERN, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, laundry, coach-house, hayloft and stables; water laid on; yard 150 feet deep.

HOTEL IN CLARENCE-STREET, containing 12 rooms, and at the rear is most extensive stabling, admirably adapted for livery stables, which can be let off at a large rental.

PETERSHAM.—28 Acres of Land in two paddocks, well-watered, with cottage thereon, adjoining the property of Robert Johnson, Esq.

PRIVATE DWELLING, BRIDGE-STREET.—A good Family Residence, recently put in thorough repair, and so constructed that the lower rooms can be let as offices. It contains 6 rooms, kitchen, and cellar.

Arthur Cubitt, house agent, Bridge-street.

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